1-16-1889

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of June 11, 1888, report relative to the raising volunteer troops to guard overland and other mails from 1861 to 1866.

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/indianserialset

Part of the Indian and Aboriginal Law Commons

Recommended Citation
S. Exec. Doc. No. 70, 50th Cong., 2nd Sess. (1889)
LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
TRANSMITTING,
In response to Senate resolution of June 11, 1888, report relative to the raising volunteer troops to guard overland and other mails from 1861 to 1866.

DECEMBER 19, 1888.—Laid on the table.
DECEMBER 21, 1888.—Referred to the Committee on Printing.
JANUARY 16, 1889.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 18, 1888.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the United States Senate, in response to its resolution of June 11, 1888, copies of such correspondence as has been found of record, from April 15, 1861, to August 20, 1866, of the War Department with the Division Commander of the Pacific, and the Department Commanders of the Columbia and California, in relation to the subject of raising and organizing volunteer troops for the purpose of guarding the overland and inland mail and emigrant routes.

This correspondence is compiled in six parts, by years, viz, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

WILLIAM C. ENSDICT,
Secretary of War.

The President pro tempore of the United States Senate.

1861.

MARCH 22, 1861,

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER:

DEAR GENERAL: Prepare to sail from New York the first of the next month to relieve Bvt. Brig. Gen. [A. S.] Johnston, in the command of the Pacific Department, say for a tour of some years.

The order to sail, etc., will reach you by the next mail, but remain unpublished till you are on the Pacific Ocean, for confidential reasons.

In haste, yours, truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

ORDERS,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 25, 1861.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 86, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 23, 1861, I hereby assume command of this department.

All concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.
Hon. E. D. Baker, New York:

SIR: A meeting of citizens of California and others, former residents of that State, was held in this city on the 21st instant. There were present between two hundred and three hundred persons, who comprised a large majority of those California, now in New York and those who have lately been at Washington. The object of the meeting was to give expression to the feeling of confidence in our administration, which animates us equally with our brothers in the Atlantic States, and to devise a method in which we can most effectually strengthen the hands of Government and aid in crushing out the rebellion in our midst. We desired to also claim for California her proper share of the duty as well as honor of upholding and preserving the American flag and the integrity of the Union of the States.

It was there resolved to raise and offer to the Government a California regiment, to be composed, as far as possible, of persons at some time residents of California. It was also unanimously resolved that you be requested to accept the colonelcy of the regiment. Up to this time the organization has been vigorously pushed, and about 600 men have been enrolled, and are now under drill by competent instructors, and we hope within the next forty-eight hours to be able to apprise you that the full complement of men is enrolled and ready to be mustered in to service. As the chairman of our meeting, and instructed to acquaint you with their wishes, in their name I beg you to accept the position named, and add your name and weight of character to our offering.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

J. C. Birdseye.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 28, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the 24th instant, and on the 25th relieved General [A. S.] Johnston in the command of this department. My departure from New York was not known here till the night before my arrival. It gives me pleasure to state that the command was turned over to me in good order. General Johnston had forwarded his resignation before I arrived, but he continued to hold the command, and was carrying out the orders of the Government.

I have determined to re-enforce immediately and strongly the forts in this harbor, and have ordered down three companies of artillery (including the battery) from Port Vancouver.

I have also taken the liberty to detain the detachment of 29 sappers and miners. I trust the General-in-Chief will not disapprove of this. My intention is to put 400 men on Alcatraz Island, 150 at Fort Point, and place the battery at the depot at Benicia, in addition to the two infantry companies now there.

These troops will all be supplied with six months' provision, and additional arrangements will be made for water where it is necessary, so that they will be independent and secure for six months, and will hold the entire control of the entrance to the harbor. I think this disposition of the troops will not only secure the Government property, but will have the effect to foreclose at once all hopes on the part of the disaffected of their ever being able to precipitate matters here by seizing forts and arsenals.

There is a strong Union feeling with the majority of the people of this State, but the secessionists are much the most active and zealous party, which gives them more influence than they ought to have from their numbers.

I have no doubt but there is some deep scheming to draw California into the secession movement; in the first place as the "Republic of the Pacific," expecting afterwards to induce her to join the Southern Confederacy.

The troops now here will hold their positions and all the Government property, but if there should be a general uprising of the people, they could not, of course, put it down.

I think the course of events at the East will control events here. So long as the General Government is sustained and holds the capital the secessionists cannot carry this State out of the Union.

I would respectfully say to the General-in-Chief that after my arrangements are completed—and they will be in two weeks—if he should think proper to authorize me to place Colonel Wright here in command of the department everything will be secure; and if my services should be wanted elsewhere, I could be withdrawn from this department without detriment to the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Army, Commanding.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 30, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw the troops from Fort Mojave and place them at Los Angeles. There is more danger of disaffection at this place than any other in the State. There are a number of influential men there who are decided secessionists, and if we should have any difficulty it will commence there. Fort Mojave is represented as an entirely useless post. There are no hostile Indians near it, and there is no traveling whatever on the road it was intended to protect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Townsend,

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw Brevet Major Carleton's company of dragoons from Fort Tejon and to place it at Los Angeles. This will give a command at the latter place of one company of horse and two of infantry. The detachment will be commanded by Major Carleton.

I have also to report the arrival of three companies of artillery from Oregon. The battery will take post at the depot at Benicia, and the two foot companies at Fort Alcatraz.

I have informed Captain McDougal, the commander of the navy-yard, that, if he does not feel perfectly secure and wishes any further protection, I will place a company of artillery there.

Captain Burton has been assigned to the command at Fort Alcatraz.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Townsend,
A. A. G., U. S. Army, Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw the greater part of the garrison from Fort Umpqua and one company of infantry from Fort Crook for the purpose of re-enforcing the commands at Benicia and the Presidio.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 11. San Francisco, May 31, 1861.

Any vessel sailing under the secession flag, so called, which shall enter or attempt to enter any of the waters of the United States on this coast, will immediately be captured by the troops stationed there. Any such vessel which shall fail to come to or surrender on being duly warned, or which shall attempt to escape, will be fired into and sunk, if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. Buell,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to communicate a copy of a letter of the 3d instant, addressed to this Department by Mr. Thomas Sprague, late commercial agent of the United States, of La Paz, Lower California, relative to the supposed designs of the insurgents in this country to seize upon that province. It is suggested that orders be given to the commander of the military forces of the United States on the Pacific with a view to prevent the execution of any such designs.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

William H. Seward.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Sir: I have within a few days received information that I know to be entirely reliable, that it is the intention of the secessionists to take possession of the Peninsula of Lower California, Mexico, as one of the preparatory steps to the acquiring of a portion of the whole of Mexico.

Having possession of the Peninsula of Lower California, their intention is to cut off our commerce with Mexico, seize the Panama steamers, and with the aid of the treasure so acquired to be able to extend their conquest to Sonora and Chihuahua at least. The possession of the Peninsula of Lower California is absolutely and indispensably necessary to the proper advancement and protection of the Pacific interest of the United States. The native-born population of this State, without one solitary exception, will join the secessionists. The most of the Mexicans and French will do the same.

Rather than the filibustering secessionists should get possession of the Peninsula of Lower California I think our Government quite warranted (in case no arrangement can be made with the Mexican Government for its purchase) in taking possession of it for our own protection; at least to hold it as against the designs of the secessionists.

For information in relation to the Peninsula of Lower California, I refer you to my last report to Secretary Cass.

With high respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

Thomas Sprague,
Late U. S. Commercial Agent at La Paz, Lower California, Mexico.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Sir: In accordance with your suggestion of the 4th instant, the commander of the forces on the Pacific coast will be instructed to take measures to prevent the execution of any design that may be entertained by the insurgents of seizing Lower California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 5, 1861.

Brigadier-General Sumner, U. S. Army,
Commander of the Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir: The general-in-chief directs that you act in concert with the naval commander on the Pacific station in preventing, so far as your means will permit, any plans the secessionists may attempt to execute for subjecting, or annexing, Lower California to the so-called Southern Confederacy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Townsend,

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 5, and herewith inclose a copy of my letter to the senior naval officer at Panama on the subject embraced therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1861.

Commodore John B. Montgomery, or
Senior Naval Officer, U. S. Navy, Panama:

COMMODORE: I inclose a copy of a letter I have recently received, and I take an early opportunity to say to you that I shall be prepared at all times to act with you in preventing the secessionists from getting a foot-hold on this coast. I have heard a report that Colonel Van Dorn, of the Southern Army, was seen at the head of 1,300 men on the road between San Antonio and El Paso. I cannot say whether this report is reliable or not. I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be well to have one or two small steamers cruising on the coast between this and Acapulco, for the protection of the liners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Townsend,

Sir: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw from Oregon a considerable part of the force stationed there to re-enforce the troops stationed in California and Nevada Territory. The troops withdrawn are three companies of artillery and will be nine of infantry.

There is no secession element in Oregon, and nothing to apprehend there but the possibility of some Indian disturbances, which seem to me of little consequence, in comparison to preserving the integrity of the Union.

As I reported on April 25, I believe there is a large majority of Union men in the State, but they are supine from confidence, while there is an active and zealous party of secessionists, who will make all the mischief they can. I have checked them in the southern part of the State by placing a strong command at Los Angeles, and they are now trying to organize in Nevada Territory, but I am moving re-enforcements rapidly to Fort Churchill, which will put down this movement. The leaders of this party claim to be acting by authority from the Montgomery Government, which gives them some weight in the country. In concentrating troops to meet these emergencies I have been obliged to break up the posts of Ter-Waw and Tejon, but they had ceased to be of any importance as military posts.

I would respectfully and earnestly represent the great importance of organizing the civil government in Nevada Territory immediately. I believe if the governor and other officials had been there that crisis would not have arisen. There is no law or government there at all, and the Territory is a place of refuge for disorganizers and other unruly spirits. I would respectfully remind the General-in-Chief that if he needs my services at the East I can make such arrangements that everything will be secure here. I would not say this unless I knew I could do it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
MAJOR: I would respectfully report that in carrying out your instructions by telegram of June 6, 1861, Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, was directed to proceed to Carson City, accompanied by 20 dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Baker, and take possession of all such public arms as might be held by citizens of that place or vicinity. Inclosed you will find the report of his action and the success with which he carried out his instructions from these headquarters.

Captain Moore reports that the rumor that the secession organization in Virginia City did intend to surprise this post and secure the arms here had a foundation in fact, and that the secession flag raised there on the 5th was undoubtedly to ascertain the strength of the secession feeling in the Territory.

From all that can be learned I think that the force now en route for this post will be sufficient to preserve the Federal authority intact. I would, however, recommend that the arms called for in my letter of the 6th of June be forwarded, as the union feeling is strong in and about Virginia City, but unfortunately the law-abiding citizens are without arms and ammunition. I received, June 4, a letter from Mr. Bailey, superintendent of the Overland Mail Company. He reports the Indians as quiet and as evincing a disposition to remain so. They are very poor, having but little food, and are really in a most destitute condition. Up to the present time everything remains quiet in Virginia.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

Giw. A. H. BLAKE,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV., June 10, 1861.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions of June 7, 1861, I proceeded to Carson, with the detachment of twenty dragoons under the command of Lieutenant Baker. On my arrival at that place I called upon Mr. John Blackburn to turn over to me the public arms in his possession. Those he had in Carson were at once transferred to me, he at the same time giving an order on Captain Curtis and Mr. Shiririch, of Silver City, for twenty-one stands left in their charge for safe-keeping.

While in Silver City I heard of a number of muskets supposed to be in the hands of different individuals. On examining the houses of these persons none were to be found, and they all stated that the arms had been turned over to Benjamin F. Lippincott, who was the quartermaster of the command under Colonel Hays, and who had authority to receipt for the arms of the command. At Silver City I learned that the secession flag was to be raised at 10 o'clock that clay in Virginia City. Although my orders did not contemplate any resistance on the part of the people or that a demonstration adverse to the Federal authority would be made, I believed that the putting down of any movement of that nature would meet with your approbation.

On my arrival at Virginia City everything was comparatively quiet, although there was considerable excitement among the advocates of the Southern rebellion. Immediate examination of all buildings suspected of containing arms was made. The building on which the rebel flag was hoisted a few days since was found to contain no arms, and the proprietor assured me that the flag was hoisted more for a joke than with the intention of causing any excitement. His statement, I believe, was intended for a blind, as I was subsequently informed from the most reliable residents of the place that there was, beyond a doubt, an organization to subvert the authority of the Federal Government in this Territory and declare in favor of the Confederate States. That there are arms in or near Virginia City there can be no doubt, but the organization has been so close in its operations that the responsibility can be placed on no one individual, nor can the Union men trace them to the haunts where they are probably secreted.

Information against Captain Caperton of a nature sufficiently strong was presented as to warrant his apprehension. I was obliged to release him, as he brought witnesses to swear that the arms belonged to Captain Stover and the ones referred to had been turned in to the quartermaster of the command, Benjamin F. Lippincott. The arms secured by me were, by the direction of General Sumner, commanding department, turned over to a company enrolled in Virginia City on the night of the 9th for the especial protection of the interests of the Union. Two companies were formed, of fifty men each, who, in addition to the oath of the club, were sworn to faithful
obedience to the President and the laws of the Federal Government, to suppress rebellion, and to be ready at any moment to yield obedience to the President or other loyal authority under him for the preservation of the Union.

Four hundred men are already enrolled. Of these one hundred are armed; the remainder, from the want of arms, are unable to place themselves in a state of such efficiency as they desire, but hope the general commanding will soon furnish the requisite arms and ammunition to enable them to carry out the object of their organization. After having taken such precautionary measures for the conservation of peace as I thought best, I returned to this post.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the faithful and efficient manner in which Lieutenant Baker and the men of his command carried out the orders given them under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing to an officer of the Army.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. Moore,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 19, 1861.

The seizure of the arms as herein reported had the effect to check at once the action of the secessionists in Nevada Territory.
Respectfully forwarded to Army Headquarters.

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 23, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The Colonel of Ordnance has ordered 30,000 stand of arms, now in store on the Pacific, to be shipped to New York, as they are very much needed here. The general-in-chief directs that you give every facility for executing this order as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1861.

To the GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA:

The War Department accepts for three years one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry, to guard the overland mail route from Carson Valley to Salt Lake and Fort Laramie. Colonel Waite will be put in command of department at Salt Lake City. General Sumner will detail mustering officer to muster in the men.

Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

[Telegraph and pony express.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1861.

Brigadier-General Sumner,
Commanding Department Pacific:

One regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry have been accepted from California to aid in protecting overland mail route via Salt Lake. Please detail officers to muster these troops into service. Blanks will be sent by steamer.

By order:

George D. Ruggles,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 26, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Direct your quartermaster and commissary to prepare in advance the stores necessary for the regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry accepted from California. Suggest to the governor of California the propriety of making Major Carleton the colonel of the infantry regiment. Colonel Waite is prevented by ill health from accepting the command. It is desired that Major Carleton be placed in command. If any one else is made colonel of the infantry regiment, he will be deprived of the command.

L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General.

His Excellency John G. Downey,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento City:

Sir: I have this day addressed you a dispatch requesting you to organize, equip, and have mustered into service, at the earliest date possible, four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of General Sumner. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

Hon. John G. Downey,
Governor of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

Please organize, equip, and have mustered into service, at the earliest date possible, four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of General Sumner.

Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

[By telegraph to Fort Kearney, and thence by pony express and telegraph.]

Hon. John G. Downey,
Governor of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

In filling the requisition given you August 14th for five regiments, please make General J. H. Carleton, of San Francisco, colonel of a cavalry regiment, and give him proper authority to organize as promptly as possible.

Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

[Telegraph and pony express and telegraph.]

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

You are to command an expedition into Texas, via Mazatlan, to be composed of two batteries and ten foot companies of regulars, one regiment of volunteer cavalry, and four regiments volunteer infantry. Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver will be associated with you, and take with you Capt. R. L. Ogden, assistant quartermaster. A requisition has been made on the governor for the volunteers. Communicate with him. Particulars by mail.

Winfield Scott.
Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner,
U.S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

Telegram to outer station, thence by pony express and telegraph.) You are to command an expedition into Texas, via Mazatlan, to be composed of two batteries and ten foot companies of regulars, one regiment of volunteer cavalry, and four regiments volunteer infantry. Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver will be associated with you, and take with you Capt. R. L. Ogden, assistant quartermaster. A requisition has been made on the governor for the volunteers. Communicate with him. Particulars by mail.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S. Army,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 16, 1861.

Sir: A telegram was sent you this day in relation to an expedition to Texas, and the General-in-Chief directs me to write you more fully in regard to it, as follows:

You are to fit out an expedition in San Francisco, preparing for embarkation thence the necessary supplies and land transportation, to land at Mazatlan and march thence to western Texas and regain the public property in that State and draw off insurgent troops from Arkansas, Missouri, etc. J. W. Denver, esq., of California, has been appointed brigadier-general, United States volunteer service, and will be under your command. Capt. R. L. Ogden, appointed assistant quartermaster, and now in San Francisco, will also be subject to your orders. A requisition has been made on the governor of California for one regiment volunteer cavalry and four regiments volunteer infantry, and he has been requested to report them to you when ready. You will please confer with him in relation to them. You will add to this force two batteries of regular artillery and ten companies regular foot, to be collected from such points as may be most advisable. Orders will no doubt go to you from the War Department concerning the contract to be made with the steamship company. The General will only say on this subject that it will be advisable to make provision as early as possible for having coal for the transports placed in depot at Mazatlan. On leaving the Department of the Pacific, turn over the command to Colonel [George] Wright, Ninth Infantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel: I have received the General-in-Chief’s dispatch, informing me that I am to command an expedition to Texas. While I feel flattered by this selection, and willing to undertake it, especially on account of the almost insuperable difficulties that will attend it, I feel it to be a duty to the General to let him know precisely the state of things on this coast. Up to the time of the reverse in Virginia everything was perfectly safe here. There has always been a strong secession party in this State, but it was overawed and kept quiet. Since that news was received these people have been getting much bolder, and I have found it necessary to take strong measures to repress any attempt on their part to thwart the Government. I think I can do it; but if they should succeed in electing their candidate for governor, of which they are very confident, I shall not be able to do it without the most stringent measures. The Union party here is divided, and neither portion of it will sacrifice their trifling local interests for the public good; and as the disunionists are very active and zealous I am by no means certain that they will not carry the election. Their numbers are variously estimated from 25,000 to 45,000 voters.
I shall get the force authorized to be raised here into my hands as soon as possible; but it will take some time to do this. It is a very different thing to raise volunteers in a State where there is a strong party opposed to the Government from what it is where all are loyal. I shall lose no time in organizing this force and getting it ready for any emergency.

In marching to Texas I would respectfully represent that Guaymas will be a much better point of departure than Mazatlan. The roads and country from the former are much better than from the latter, and the distance is but little more. I suppose, however, that the route must depend upon the one taken by the secessionists, if they should move in this direction.

If they should make no movement hitherward, and the object of my expedition should be to recover and hold Texas, I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be a more feasible plan to take my command by sea to some point in Texas, there to meet such an additional force from the North as the commanding general might think necessary. This plan would give me the necessary munitions, which it would be impossible for me to carry across the continent; besides this, a march at the usual rate across those deserts would inevitably unfit volunteers for some time for efficient service in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 23, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington:

Sir: I have the honor to inform the General-in-Chief that, in consequence of threatened disturbances among several Indian tribes in the district of Oregon, I have directed Colonel Wright, the commander thereof, whenever in his opinion it is necessary, to muster into service a sufficient volunteer force for the suppression of any outbreak. This force I have directed shall be placed under the command of an officer of the regular Army, to be selected by Colonel Wright. It would be hazardous at this time to reduce the regular force in this State, and I am therefore compelled to rely upon State troops to give the necessary protection to our frontier settlements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 27, 1861.

GOVERNOR: I regret very much that you do not find it convenient to come to this city. From the orders that I have received no time can be lost in raising the 5,000 volunteers required from this State.

I wish much to confer with you about this matter. I deem it very important that officers of the Army should be selected to command the regiments; the other field officers can be selected from civil life, and no man, officer or soldier, will be mustered into service about whose loyalty to the national Government there is the slightest doubt.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

His Excellency J. G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California, Sacramento.

Copy for the information of the War Department respectfully furnished.

By order:

RICH'D C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Since the arrival of the Pony Express, with Washington dates of August 16, a rumor has been in circulation that an enlistment of 5,000 additional men from this State has been ordered for service in Texas, to which State they were to proceed with a view of nullification, under command of General Sumner. This report has caused the most lively apprehensions of danger in our midst, and so deeply are we impressed that your Department is not sensible of the true condition of affairs upon this coast, that we most respectfully ask the rescinding of so much of the order as calls for the withdrawal of the troops to be raised, and that transfers General Sumner to another field of duty, and thereto we present the following reasons:

A majority of our present State officers are undisguised and avowed secessionists, and the balance, being bitterly hostile to the administration, areadvocates of a peace policy at any sacrifice, upon terms that would not be rejected even by South Carolina. Every appointment made by our governor within the past three months unmistakably indicates his entire sympathy and co-operation with those plotting to sever California from her allegiance to the Union, and that, too, at the hazard of civil war.

About three-eighths of our citizens are natives of slaveholding States, and almost a unit in this crisis. The hatred and bitterness towards the Union and Union men, manifested so pointedly in the South and so strongly evinced on the field of battle, is no more intense there than here. These men are never without arms, have wholly laid aside their business, and are devoting their time to plotting, scheming, and organizing. Our advices, obtained with great prudence and care, show us that there are upwards of 16,000 "Knights of the Golden Circle" in this State, and that they are still organizing even in our most loyal districts.

The fruits of so much devotion to the cause of secession and intriguing for its promotion are manifested in the securing of certain timid and easy-loving classes, hailing from free States, styling themselves Union men, but opposed to the war. Thus is secession consummated. Another class, by no means small, powerful through its wealth, has affiliated with the disunionists to avoid and oppose paying a pittance towards maintaining the integrity of the Government in its hour of trial. The native Spanish race has been persuaded that all real-estate complications will meet with prompt adjustment at the hands of another organization, and the unwarranted doubts, difficulties, and delays that have characterized the action of the administrative branch of the Government in the final adjustment of titles under Mexican grants furnish an argument to ignorant men that human ingenuity can not answer.

The squatter and lawless trespasser, having litigated with the landed proprietor for years in his own name and that of his Government, is made to believe that no change can result to his disadvantage; that principles established by the Federal courts will be overturned, and Mexican grants only known in history.

Upon these several subjects, which comprise the prominent points of our present position, electioneering pamphlets, resolutions, platforms, speeches, and circulars are distributed with an unflagging industry, and are placed in the hands of every voter in the State.

The special object of this extraordinary effort is to carry the State election, which takes place one week from to-day, September the 4th. In this campaign the Union voters are unfortunately divided, and the best devised plans have failed to unite them. The secessionists, the Douglas party, and the Republicans have each a full ticket in the field, and we are overwhelmed with apprehensions lest the enemies of the country may triumph. Should such be the case, civil strife would be forced upon our loyal population, and the state prosperous State in the Union would be desolated and destroyed. The frightful scenes now transpiring in Missouri would be rivaled by the atrocities enacted upon the Pacific coast. Loyalty and patriotism embrace within their firm grasp the body of the wealth and intelligence of California, and an attempt at a severance will be contested with inflexible determination.

We need not remind you of the vast importance of preserving California to the Union. Its great geographical extent, its mineral and agricultural wealth, the fact that it is our chief seat of empire upon the Pacific, and that its political action will exert a powerful influence upon its neighbors at the north, imperatively demand that no precaution should be neglected to insure its fidelity.

We need only appeal to the examples furnished by Missouri and even Virginia to show that the efforts of a comparatively small number of audacious and unscrupulous men are sufficient to precipitate an unwilling population into disunion, or at least to inaugurate civil war.

If, unfortunately, from the causes we have mentioned, the secession minority in this State should obtain control, you will at once perceive with what power for mischief it would be armed, and how imminent is our danger. To retain a State in its allegiance is a thousand-fold more easy than to overcome disloyalty affecting to act under State authority.
Nothing will more certainly check treasonable attempts than a conviction of their hopelessness. To deprive us of the military support of the Government at this time is to hold out a direct encouragement to traitors. We beg most earnestly to remind you that in our case an "ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

Very respectfully yours,

Robt. C. Rogers.
Macondry & Co.
Jno. Simie & Co.
J. B. Thomas.
W. W. Stow.
Horace P. James.
Geo. E. Bragg & Co.
Plint, Peabody & Co.
Wm. B. Johnston.
D. O. Mills.
H. M. Newhall & Co.
Henry Schmildell.
Murphy, Grant & Co.
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
De Witt Kittle & Co.
Richard M.Jessup.
Graves Williams & Buckley.
Donohoe, Ralston & Co.
H. M. Nuzlee.
Geo. C. Shreve & Co.
Peter Damahue.
Kollogg, Hewston & Co.
Moses Ellis & Co.
R. D. W. Davis & Co.
L. B. Benchley & Co.
Wm. A. Dana.
Jones, Dixon & Co.
J. Y. Halleck & Co.
Forbes & Babcock.
A. T. Lawton.
Geo. J. Brooks & Co.
Jno. B. Newton & Co.
Chas. W. Brooks & Co.
James Patrick & Co.
Locke & Montague.
Janson, Bond & Co.
Jennings & Brewer.
Treadwell & Co.
William Alvord & Co.
Shattuck & Hendley.
Randell & Jones.
J. B. Weir & Co.
B. C. Hand & Co.
O. H. Gilfin & Bro.

Dodge & Shaw.
Tubbs & Co.
J. Whitney, jr.
C. Adolphe Low & Co.
Haynes & Lawton.
J. D. Farrell.
C. E. Hitchcock.
Geo. Flwes & Co.
Sam. Merritt.
Jacob Underhill & Co.
Morgan, Stone & Co.
J. W. Brittan.
T. H. & J. S. Bacon.
R. B. Swain & Co.
Fargo & Co.
Nathaniel Page.
Stevens, Baker & Co.
R. E. Brewer & Co.
Tay, Brooks & Backus.
Wm. Norris.
E. H. Parker.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, August 28, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday is received. I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to visit San Francisco during the last week, as I have been most anxious to confer with you in regard to the recent requisition. You will see that I have lost no time in making the call. I am satisfied from the assurances received from the most populous counties of the State that in two weeks we will have the requisite number of men to fill the requisition.

Enlisting is going on rapidly, and the fife and drum are heard in every village. I have repeatedly assured you that none other than those loyal to the General Government would be offered bearing "commissions" of the State. And surely none entertaining disloyal sentiments to the Federal Government would desire to place themselves in a position at once false and dishonorable. As I have repeatedly assured you, there will be no clashing of sentiment on this head.

The volunteer soldiery of this State desire to be commanded by their own distinguished citizens, as far as possible; and I assure you with all candor that if it were differently understood we would find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to fill the demand of the President.

Notwithstanding the pressure of business now pouring in upon me, I will on tomorrow visit San Francisco for the purpose of having a free and frank interview with you on this subject.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNY,
Governor.

PLEASANT HILL, OREGON, September 1, 1862.

Col. G. WRIGHT, Vancouver, Wash.:

SIR: From reports from persons residing east of the Cascade Mountains it would seem there are fears of a general outbreak of the Indians inhabiting that section of country. A combination of these Indians for the purpose of a war upon the whites would at this time be very disastrous to both Oregon and Washington Territory. I, of course, feel much solicitude in this matter, and have proposed to visit The Dalles at an early day and obtain such information touching the hostile sentiments of the Indians as may be elicited at that place. I have, however, thought it proper to address you this note and respectfully inquire whether the forces under your command are sufficient to force these Indians to keep the peace, and if the country may rely upon your action for protection.

Very respectfully yours, etc,

JOHN WHITEAKER.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 2, 1861.

His Excellency John G. Downey,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

I would respectfully and earnestly request that you will push forward as rapidly as possible the raising of the five regiments called for by the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, Cal., September 2, 1861.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States:

This first requisition made upon this State for 1,500 volunteers has been filled and the command given to Colonel Carleton. It having been intimated by the War Department that if, was your desire that this officer should have the command, I cheerfully complied, as I had every confidence in his experience, patriotism, and gallantry. I would now represent to your excellency that the command of this expedition to Utah is a most important one, and will embrace a jurisdiction of some 1,500 miles. As colonel, he will have command of the First California Infantry and the First California Cavalry, being more than a colonel's command and less than that of a brigadier. I would respectfully ask, on behalf of the State, that this be created a separate department, and that Colonel Carleton be appointed brigadier-general of this brigade. I trust you will at once see the benefits that will result from this course. As it is remote from headquarters on the Pacific, and being subject to have all communications cut off for four months in the year by snows, the officer in command of this department should be invested with ample power to act as circumstances might require. Besides, California has not yet been honored with a military appointment of this rank, and should your excellency deem it advisable to accede to this request, I know of no man more deserving than Colonel Carleton, nor one who would reflect more credit upon the State, or give more satisfaction to the General Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
John G. Downey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, Cal., September 3, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge your telegraph dispatches of August 14 and 15, the former being a requisition for four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, and the latter recommending General D. D. Colton as colonel of cavalry.

I received the above dispatches on August 23, and on the 24th issued my proclamation, as you will see above [following].

The first requisition for one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry is now complete, and I have no doubt that after the election (September 4) the last requisition will also be filled.

I have tendered the colonelcy of the second regiment of cavalry to General D. D. Colton, as you desired, and he has accepted the same and will soon be on active duty.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter by Pony Express, being a duplicate of the requisition sent by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
John G. Downey.

Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Executive Department:

Whereas by an additional communication from the Secretary of War, bearing date August 14, A. D. 1861, to the executive of this State directed, the President of the United States has called for four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army, "organized, equipped, and mustered into service by the State of California, such call being made in pursuance of the act of Congress passed July 19, 1861, entitled "An act to author-
Now, therefore, I, John G. Downey, governor of the State of California and commander-in-chief of the militia, etc., of the same, do hereby authorize and call upon the citizens, as many as shall be necessary to fill up the preceding requisition, to immediately form and organize themselves into "volunteer companies," in accordance with the directions and requirements stated in sections 17, 18, and 19 of the statutes of this State, entitled "An act in relation to the militia of the State," approved May 3, 1861. Said companies will be accepted and mustered into service according to the priority of the receipt by the adjutant-general of the State of the certificate of organization mentioned in section 18 of said act and reported by that officer to the commander-in-chief; the infantry companies to consist of any number between 88 and 101, and the cavalry companies of any number between 79 and 93, officers inclusive; the commissioned officers of each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant. The commander-in-chief will proceed forthwith to organize the regiments aforesaid out of said companies according to their priority and in conformity to law.

While the act of Congress aforesaid requires "the governors of States furnishing volunteers to commission the field, staff, and company officers requisite," the commander-in-chief will in all cases give preference to the officers elected by the respective companies, provided that they are competent and pass examination before the military board already appointed by the United States officer commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco.

Volunteer companies already organized and commissioned are expected to report forthwith to the adjutant-general, tendering their services to meet the requirements of this proclamation.

Companies tendering their services will expressly state whether they are infantry or cavalry.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at Sacramento, Cal., this 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

[SEAL.]

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

Attest:
JOHNSON PRICE,
Secretary of State.

[Telegraphed.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 4, 1861.

Governor John G. Downey,
Sacramento City:

Cavalry company organized and reported at Yreka September 4. Signed Charles McDermit. This company had better be ordered to report to Colonel Colton, in this city, immediately.

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1861.

Governor J. G. Downey,
Sacramento City:"

The appointment of Maj. A. J. Smith, of the First Dragoons, as colonel of cavalry would be much the best one for the service.

Lieutenant Kellogg is not a cavalry officer; he would make an excellent lieutenant-colonel of infantry.

The other two appointments I should be well satisfied with.

E. V. Sumner,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Non-official.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, September 6, 1861.

General: Your letter of yesterday is received. I should have immediately acceded to your request in regard to Maj. S. I. Smith, but on the receipt of General Carleton's telegram I wrote Lieut. John Kellogg, inasmuch as he had been favorably mentioned by yourself and Colonel Carleton.
From the moment you informed me that you were going to take command in person of this expedition I have been animated but with one desire, and that to give you officers of your own choice. If I have varied at all from this, it was for the purpose of facilitating the prompt raising of the men and to prevent any dissatisfaction on the part of the militia officers who were anxious to enter upon active service. Your suggestions in regard to fixing the different rendezvous is excellent, and will be carried out. I am preparing an order to that effect, and only await your determination in regard to the cavalry regiment.

You can rest assured I will render you every aid in my power to make the California troops creditable to the State and pleasing to the general commanding.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN G. DONOVAN.


HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 7, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Since my letter to you of the 30th ultimo the Union party has triumphed in the election, which makes things much safer here. There are about 20,000 secession voters in this State, and the dissolute and loose portion of this party are congregating in some force in the southern counties, in the hope of receiving support from Texas. I am re-enforcing the regular troops in that quarter as speedily as possible, in order to check this movement. The great and unaccountable success in Arizona and New Mexico will no doubt embolden them, and it is by no means certain that they will not make some attempt in this direction, and if they should ever get an organized force into this State, as a rallying point for all the secession element, it would inevitably inaugurate a civil war here immediately.

I stated to you that I thought Guaymas would be a better point of departure from this coast than Mazatlan. This was on the supposition that I was to enter Texas on the northwestern border. I find on further inquiry that this route would be next to impracticable with a large force for the want of water, grass, etc. I fitted out General Kearny's command of 100 men on the Rio Grande in the fall of 1846. I gave him the best of everything in the regiment, and yet when he arrived on this coast this small force was completely broken down and unable to contend successfully with the Californians who attacked him. If the object of the march is to move through Mexico and reach Texas low down on the Rio Grande, the best point of departure would be San Blas.

I inclose a letter from Mr. Beale, the surveyor-general of this State. His knowledge of Mexico is founded on his having actually traveled over it, and he is a sensible and reliable man.

From Guadalaxara I could make my way north, but it would be a very long and severe march, and with all the care I could take I could not feel sure of having an army of volunteers in fighting order when I reached Texas. I am, however, prepared to undertake it, and if it is not impossible the object of the expedition will be attained. I took the liberty in my last letter of suggesting whether it would not be better to take my command by sea to some point in Texas, there to be joined by a force from the North with all the necessary munitions, etc. If the main object of the expedition is to recover Texas, I would respectfully ask the general-in-chief to reconsider this matter for a moment. I should feel great confidence in such an expedition, and I believe, with the additional force the general would give me, that I could recover and hold Texas, and thus make an important diversion in favor of the operations on the Mississippi. This plan would also have another great advantage. It would keep the troops here for some time while undergoing the necessary discipline, and still I should reach Texas much sooner than by the overland route. I think the presence of these troops here for a time would put down this restless and unscrupulous secession party, and prevent any attempt from Texas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 9, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.: 

SIR: Lieutenant-General Scott, with the assent of the Secretary of War, directs that you suspend preparations for the expedition against western Texas, via Mazat-
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE
lan. Instructions will be sent you by the next mail for other purposes. Prepare the regular troops, except four companies of artillery, to come by steam to New York. Two regiments of volunteers will replace the regulars.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 28, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

COLONEL: I have just received the commanding general's dispatch, countermanding the expedition to Texas, and I do feel greatly relieved thereat. I was willing to undertake it, but I could not feel sure that I could carry it through, for the difficulties were all but insuperable.

You will have received my letter of the 17th instant, informing the general that I had changed the destination of the troops ordered on the overland route. If I could have anticipated this last order I should not have made this change, for I should have had troops enough without them for the disaffected part of the State. As this change has already been made, and nearly all of Colonel Carleton's command is now in the southern part of the State, I do not think it advisable to bring them back at a heavy expense to send them on the overland route this fall, especially as their presence there is not necessary for the protection of the mail. A company of the First Cavalry has left Fort Churchill to march to Ruby Valley and back. Colonel Carleton's command can move out on the overland road in March next, and thus save an immense expense in forage for this winter. The hay would have cost $60 a ton and the barley $9.96 a bushel.

I would respectfully ask the general's sanction for this arrangement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 28, 1861.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 9, 1861.

COLONEL: The governor of California has given the following appointments to officers of the Army, and as their services will be of the utmost importance in the volunteers, I would respectfully ask the sanction of the general-in-chief.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Maj. A. J. Smith, First U. S. Cavalry, to be colonel of the Second Regiment of Cavalry.
Capt. H. M. Judah, Fourth Infantry, to be colonel Second Regiment of Infantry.
First Lieut. Benjamin F. Davis, First U. S. Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel (Battalion) First Regiment Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Kellogg, Third Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel — Regiment of Infantry.
Second Lieut. E. V. Sumner, Jr., First U. S. Cavalry, to be major Second Regiment of Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

P. S. — Bvt. Maj. J. H. Carleton, First Cavalry, was appointed colonel at the request of the Secretary of War.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,

September 28, 1861.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, by direction of the general-in-chief.

E. D. TownseeD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 30, 1861.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Sacramento, September 10, 1861.

GENERAL: I have organized the regiments as follows in annexed schedule, and fixed their regimental headquarters. I trust it will meet your approval, as I am sure the appointments and localities to which they are assigned will promote the speedy completion of the force called for by the Department.

If the field officers can be authorized to examine the officers of the companies it would greatly facilitate matters, as captains and lieutenants can not well afford to visit San Francisco upon a contingency of their passing the board.

The regiments are now arranged as you desired, with the exception of Lieut. John Kellogg, and I had to make this change in the programme on account of your desiring the appointment of Capt. A. J. Smith to command the Second Cavalry Regiment. It has taken some time to make the selection, but there is nothing lost by it, and I doubt exceedingly if there be in the service of the United States, among the volunteers called into active duty, a better officered expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,


JOHN G. DOWNEY,

[Telegraphed.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, September 11, 1861.

Governor John G. Downey,
Sacramento City, Cal.: E. V. Sumner, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Can you accept this company?

To General E. V. Sumner:

Can you accept one company cavalry? Have one nearly ready.

ALBERT S. BROWN,
Santa Cruz.

[Telegraphed.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, September 11, 1861.

Governor John G. Downey,
Sacramento City, Cal.: E. V. Sumner, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Charles F. Dodge, of Sonora, offers a cavalry company. Do you wish to accept it?

S. Ex. 2—27
His Excellency JOHN WHITEAKER,
Governor of the State of Oregon:

Sir: The threatening attitude of the Indian tribes in the country east of the Cascade Mountains having produced much alarm amongst the settlers, causing many of them to abandon their claims, and the regular force under my command having been reduced during the past year by the withdrawal of fourteen companies for service in California, leaving an inadequate number of troops necessary for the protection of the settlements, I have the honor to request that your excellency will call for a company of volunteer cavalry to be mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Dalles, Oregon, for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged.

The organization of the company will be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier and blacksmith, and seventy-four privates.

Every member of the company will be required to furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and will be paid for their use and risk such allowances as are now or may hereafter be established by law.

The Government will furnish arms and subsistence when the organization of the company shall have been completed and the company accepted.

When fully organized, I request that your excellency will direct the captain of the company to report to Captain Joseph H. Whittlesey, of the U. S. Army, at Fort Dalles, who has been instructed to inspect and, if accepted, to administer the oath of allegiance and muster the company into the service of the United States.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., September 12, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department Pacific, San Francisco:

Sir: A dispatch was sent you by the Pony Express the 10th instant and a duplicate the 14th, directing you to suspend the expedition, via Mazatlan, to western Texas, and to prepare to send all the regular troops except four companies of artillery by steamer to New York.

The general-in-chief directs that you accordingly leave one company (Third Artillery) at Fort Vancouver and three companies in the harbor of San Francisco. The remainder of the regulars you will send forward by steamer to New York as fast as they can be collected for embarkation.

The cavalry and artillery horses will be disposed of in such a manner as may be deemed best for the public interest. The arms and equipments of the troops will be brought with them; also, 10,000 of the muskets remaining in store. The field batteries and their equipments will be left behind. You will send orders to Colonel Wright to repair to San Francisco to relieve you in command of the department, and after his arrival will proceed to the Headquarters of the Army and report in person.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver, U. S. Volunteer service, will be ordered to California to relieve Colonel Wright, who will then proceed to report in person at Army Headquarters.

The following dispatch was sent you this day by Pony Express and also by telegraph:

"Besides the volunteer force called for from California to guard the overland mail route, the five regiments (one of cavalry and four of infantry) originally ordered will be organized and held ready for service on the Pacific coast and elsewhere, according to future orders to be given.

"I send a copy of this to the governor of California."

I am, sir, etc.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
sary to throw re-enforcements into that section immediately. The rebels are organizing, collecting supplies, and evidently preparing to receive a force from Texas, and the worst feature of the affair is this: They have managed to seduce the native Californians by telling them that they will be ruined by taxes to maintain the war.

I shall establish a strong camp at Warner's Ranch on the road to Fort Yuma, which will support that post, prevent the gathering of rebels in that vicinity, and be prepared to repel any force advancing through Arizona.

The only available troops I have at this moment are those raised for the overland mail route. These troops are now ready, whereas I could not get any of the last requisition ready before a month. Another consideration is this: The Fourth Infantry, now in the southern part of this State, are the only available regulars for my expedition. I can not withdraw another man from Oregon or from any post in California, and it would be madness to withdraw this regiment from its present duty without replacing it with other troops. No evil will result from this change, as no protection from the Indians is necessary for the mail. Some of the principal agents have said to me that they did not need any protection; nevertheless I have ordered a company of dragoons at Fort Churchill to make a march as far out on the mail route as Ruby Valley, which is beyond all the Indians from whom there is anything to apprehend. I enclose a copy of my instructions for this movement. I shall place Colonel Wright in command of all the troops in the disaffected district till I am ready to leave with the southern expedition.

I would respectfully ask an early reply to my letters of the 30th ultimo and 7th instant, in which I took the liberty of asking the general-in-chief to let me proceed by sea, via the isthmus, to Brazos Santiago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 17, 1861.

John G. Downey,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 16th instant, with inclosures. I concur with you that there is not the slightest necessity for the State making any provision for the transportation of the volunteer companies from their place of enlistment to their rendezvous. When captains have their full complement of men the fact should be reported, when they will receive the necessary directions for their movement. The expense of transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 19, 1861.

His Excellency John G. Downey,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

Governor: I agree with you, and have given orders that no cavalry company will be mustered in under the minimum (79).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to inclose an extract from a dispatch of the 28th ultimo, received from Mr. Corwin, relative to an apprehended invasion of Sonora by the insurgents of the United States, and to recommend that the subject be submitted to the General-in-Chief commanding the Armies of the United States for such directions as may be deemed most proper, asking at the same time whether a force of 10,000 men would not be a reasonable one for the service to be performed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

William H. Seward.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY,  
Washington, October 5, 1861,

The General-in-Chief directs me to say, in reply to the question of the honorable Secretary of State, that he deems the force named by the Secretary a proper one.
Respectfully submitted.

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Corwin to Mr. Seward.

U. S. LEGATION,  
Mexico, August 28, 1861.

Mr. Pickett, commissioner from what he denominates "The Confederate States," is still here. He and three Southern persons sojourning in this city were engaged last night in rejoicing over the victory at Bull Run and Manassas Gap. The sketch of that battle in the New York Herald of the 23d of July reached here yesterday. The paper came here from Havana by private conveyance. Mr. Pickett has learned that Mexico had granted the United States the privilege of marching troops through Mexican territory to Arizona. He has informed the Government here that this will be considered as offensive to the "Confederate States," as New Mexico has placed herself under the protection of those States. He has said, in private conversation, "If this decree is not annulled, Mexico will lose the State of Tamaulipas in sixty days."

By looking on any map of Mexico it will be seen that Tamaulipas, Neuvà Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora all adjoin Texas or New Mexico. Tamaulipas is easily approached by her port, Tampico, on the Mexican Gulf, and also by land from Texas. All the others of these States can be reached by land from Texas or New Mexico. Guaymas is the great port on the Gulf of California, from and to which shipments are made for the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, and also to our Territory of New Mexico, including Arizona. It is, therefore, reasonable enough to conclude that the United States troops from California could be landed at Guaymas in seven days by steamer, and with a safe passage through Sonora could confront any rebel force operating in Arizona or New Mexico proper, and also be in a position to act against any filibustering enemy which might attack any of the Mexican States bordering on Texas. It is no doubt the design of the "Southern Confederation," whenever it can, to seize all of these States; indeed, to possess itself of the entire Tierra Caliente of Mexico, that being well adapted to slave labor.

If Mexico should be attacked under pretense that she had justly offended the Confederate States by the grant of passage through Sonora, every obligation of honor would seem to require that our troops should be ready to enforce our laws against filibustering expeditions from our Territories against the territories of a nation with whom we are at peace. Such troops would at the same time be efficient to restore our lawful dominion in Texas and New Mexico. Upper California, Oregon, and Washington Territory could furnish a respectable force for all these purposes, which could be conveyed by water to Guaymas and from thence by land over good roads to their proper points of operation.

The States bordering on Texas and our New Mexican frontier are very weak in population and wealth, and could be conquered by a comparatively small force. Tamaulipas has only 108,000 of all ages, races, and sexes. The entire population of the five Mexican States above named is stated in the most reliable census to be 628,000 of all ages, sexes, and races, covering an area of 67,563 square miles. I am informed that the recent discoveries of mineral wealth in Sonora and Chihuahua have invited large bodies of men from California to those two States. It is suspected that they are of a class easily induced to unite with the Southern rebels in an attack on those and their neighboring Mexican States, as well as to promote Southern pretensions in New Mexico and Texas. I suggest whether a prudent foresight would not invite our Government to raise in California and Oregon a force which would pass from Guaymas through Sonora to our possessions in New Mexico and Arizona, for the purposes suggested above.

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 21, 1861.

Brigadier-General SUMNER,  
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:  

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will please find a letter from C. E. Bennett, of San Bernard-  
dino, Cal., addressed to the Secretary of State, and by him referred to this Depart-
ment, giving information in regard to the movements of secessionists in that section of country.

You will please take such action in the matter as in your judgment may best subserve the public interest.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 21, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, dated on the 21st ultimo, inclosing a letter from C. E. Bennett, of San Bernardino, Cal., addressed to the Secretary of State. The measures which were taken by General Sumner to secure the quiet and peace of the district of southern California have thus far produced the most happy results. When I left Los Angeles, on the 15th instant, everything was perfectly quiet, doubtless attributable in a great measure to the presence of our troops at the various points. After the withdrawal of the regulars there will remain in the southern district of this State a regiment of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, fifteen companies in all, the whole commanded by Col. J. H. Carleton, an experienced officer, and well acquainted with that country and the inhabitants. The progress of events in the southern section of the State as well as in the adjoining Territories will be carefully observed, and an additional force promptly advanced if necessary.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 24, 1861.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS, Hon. B. F. HARDING, and R. F. MAURY, Esq., of Oregon:

GENTLEMEN: The War Department being convinced of the necessity of raising a body of troops in Oregon to meet all exigencies which may exist there, and with a particular view to the defense of the frontier, I am directed to authorize you to raise for the service of the United States one regiment of mounted troops, to consist of ten companies, with Thomas R. Cornelius as colonel and R. F. Maury as lieutenant-colonel thereof. The two majors will be selected hereafter.

B. F. Harding is appointed quartermaster of the regiment, and will be mustered into the service immediately upon the receipt of this letter by any Army officer in his vicinity. If no officer be near him, Mr. Harding will muster himself into service, taking the oath of allegiance before a civil magistrate. As soon as mustered into service Quartermaster Harding will act as mustering officer for the remainder of the regiment.

The organization of the regiment will be in strict accordance with that prescribed for ten companies of cavalry in General Orders No. 16, of 1861, from this office, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

The medical officers of the regiment will be one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, to be competent medical men, appointed by the colonel.

The company officers of the regiment will be appointed by you from men deemed competent for the positions. Every man will be required to furnish his own horse and horse equipments, as prescribed in General Orders No. 15, of 1861, from this office, a copy of which is also herewith inclosed.

The colonel will be mustered in upon the receipt of this order, and is authorized to make all necessary requisitions upon any United States quartermaster or commissary for the supply and support of his command.

The quartermaster and mustering officer hereby appointed is also authorized to contract for supplies for the regiment at the lowest market price, and to furnish them upon the requisition of the colonel as fast as the companies are mustered into service, provided the supplies can not be obtained by requisitions upon the United States officers, as hereinbefore specified.

In all accounts for such expenditures or contracts, the fact must be stated that the supplies could not otherwise be procured, and that the price paid was the lowest market price.
The clothing, arms, and equipments, other than horse equipments, for the regiment will be procured by requisition upon the commanding officer of the district of Oregon or the Department of the Pacific.

Owing to the great distance between Washington and Oregon these instructions must necessarily be general, but the Department, acting upon the strong recommendations of the Hon. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, relies confidently upon the prudence, patriotism, and economy with which you will execute this trust.

Unless otherwise ordered you will be governed by any directions sent to you by Col. E. D. Baker, and will under all circumstances report your conduct in the premises to the War Department through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.


Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. A., Commanding, etc., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs me to say that, according to the importance of the frontiers and the temper of the Indians, your station in Oregon and Washington Territories a portion of the volunteer force called out on the Pacific coast. You can best judge, being on the spot, of the proper disposition to be made of the force.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.


COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, also an extract from Special Order No. 160, of the same date, from the headquarters of the Army. On the 17th instant, five companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers left this place on the steamer for Oregon, for the purpose of relieving the regular troops at the most remote stations in that district. To-morrow five companies of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers will embark for Oregon, and relieve the troops at Fort Dalles, and the garrisons in the district west of the Cascade Mountains. After the withdrawal of the regular troops from the district of Oregon there will remain, under the present arrangement, ten companies of volunteer infantry and one company of regulars (Third Artillery). The company of the Third Artillery now at Fort Vancouver will occupy San Juan Island, and the volunteer infantry will occupy all the posts in the district now garrisoned by the regulars, with the exception of Fort Cassady. No more troops will be sent to Oregon for the present, and I have suspended the enrollment of the volunteer company of cavalry at Fort Dalles, as the recent call made by the War Department for a regiment of cavalry to be raised in Oregon will, it is presumed, be ample for any emergencies likely to arise in that country. The district of southern California is under the command of Colonel Carleton. He has ten companies of infantry and five of cavalry, and, should it be necessary, an additional force can be thrown into that country with promptness. On the steamer which will leave here on the 1st proximo there will embark at San Pedro the headquarters staff, band, and six companies of the Fourth Infantry, one company of the Ninth Infantry, and two companies of the First Cavalry, the whole under command of Bvt. Lt. Col. R. C. Buchanan, Fourth Infantry. The regular troops from Fort Yuma will reach San Diego in season to embark on the steamer leaving here on the 21st of November. I shall send forward the regular troops to New York with the utmost dispatch, as fast as they reach the coast, without regard to regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT, Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 27, 1861.

GOVERNOR: I have received yours of the 25th. It is impossible to receive any more companies into the Second Cavalry. I have now twelve companies, after consolidating the two smallest. The law authorizes this number, but I would have preferred having but ten.

I think with you that the Los Angeles company should be mustered into Carleton's Regiment of Infantry, and I have given the order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

His excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.

[Telegraphed.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.: There is no authority to receive volunteers for the artillery.
E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 2, 1861.

In compliance with instructions received from the General-in-Chief, the following movements of regular troops in this department are ordered, preparatory to their sailing for New York:

1. The garrison of each of the several posts in the District of Oregon will, upon being relieved by volunteer troops, proceed to Fort Vancouver, from whence they will be sent to this city. The horses and horse equipments belonging to the company of cavalry at The Dalles will be turned over to the company of Oregon volunteers; the horses and equipments pertaining to other companies of cavalry in the district will be brought to this city.

2. The troops serving in the District of Southern California will, with the exception of those stationed at Fort Yuma and New San Diego, be in readiness to concentrate at San Pedro. When relieved by volunteers, the companies at Fort Yuma will unite with that at New San Diego.

3. The garrisons at Forts Churchill, Humboldt, Bragg, Crook, Gaston, Umpqua, and Ter-Waw will be relieved by volunteer troops. When relieved, the companies of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry at these posts will repair to Benicia Barracks, and those of the Fourth Infantry and First Cavalry to this city. The horses, with their equipments, pertaining to companies of the First Cavalry at Forts Churchill and Crook will be brought to this city.

4. The headquarters, and Companies C, H, I, and L of the Third Regiment of Artillery, will be in readiness to sail at a moment's notice. The horses, harness, etc., pertaining to Company C will be turned over to the quartermaster's department, and the field battery and ordnance stores to the ordnance department.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Merchant will at once transfer from Companies D, H, I, and L of his regiment a sufficient number of privates to make an aggregate of 90 for each of those companies selected to remain on this coast.

6. Paragraph 1 of Special Orders, No. 165, is revoked. Company L, Third Artillery, will immediately proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco.

7. The troops directed above to repair to this city will, upon their arrival, receive further instructions.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

E. C. DRUM,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West,  
First Infantry California Vols., en route to Fort Yuma, Cal.:  

Colonel: You are ordered, with three companies of the First Infantry California Volunteers, to march to Fort Yuma, to relieve the present garrison there. It is important to the interest of the service that you reach there with the least possible delay. Besides, promptness in executing must be the cardinal point in all movements of the First Infantry. You must know that Fort Yuma, in a strategic point of view, is an outpost to all of southern California. It is on the line whence must come the only troops which can possibly menace the State from Texas or Arizona overland. If you use circumspection you can never be surprised there. If you are not surprised, your force properly managed, with the desert as an auxiliary, will never be whipped, to say the least.

You will seize all the ferry-boats, large and small, upon the Colorado River. All the crossing of the river must be done at one point, under the guns of the fort. All persons passing into Sonora or Arizona from California must take the oath of allegiance before they pass. So must all coming into California by the route overland via Yuma. Do not hesitate to hold in confinement any person or persons in that vicinity, or who may attempt to pass to or from California, who are avowed enemies of the Government, or who will not subscribe to the oath of allegiance. Keep an exact record of the name, place of residence, age, occupation, and whence he came, and whither he is to go, of each person passing the river to or from California.

You will assume control of the steamers on the river, if in your judgment such control is vital to your safety or to the interest of your Government. You will promptly report to the officer in command near Warner's Ranch and to myself should you be menaced by an enemy in force. You will make any and, if necessary, every sacrifice to destroy that enemy before he reaches this edge of the desert, calling on all the troops at Camp Wright to assist you by a timely advance should it be necessary to this end.

Keep your command well supplied, in a high state of discipline and drill, and I have no fears but that the country will have good reports of your conduct.

I am, your friend and well-wisher,

James H. Carleton,  
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

State of California, Executive Department,  
Sacramento, October 9, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army,  
San Francisco:

Sir: I inclose herewith copies of a representation and affidavit of citizens of the counties of Napa and Mendocino relating to the depredations of hostile Indians upon the persons and property of the citizens of Long Valley, to which I beg leave to call your attention, and to ask that you will, if within your power, render the required aid. Before acceding to the demands of these citizens for State aid, I feel it incumbent upon me to take all necessary steps towards procuring from the representatives of the Federal Government such relief as it may be in their power to afford, as the care and management of Indians is exclusively the province of the Federal Government. A company of cavalry stationed in Long Valley would give ample protection to the citizens of this section, and at the same time afford protection to the United States mail service, which seems now to be seriously menaced in this region. An early reply is respectfully solicited.

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

John G. Downey.

[First inclosure.]

To his excellency John G. Downey,  
Governor of California:

The undersigned, citizens of Mendocino and Napa, respectfully represent to your excellency that in Long Valley, in said county of Mendocino, tribes of wild and hostile Indians are now, and for a long time past have been, committing depredations of the most wanton and atrocious character upon the white people settled in said valley; that they have stolen and run off stock, consisting of hogs, horses, and cattle; that several citizens residing in said valley have become utterly impoverished in consequence of the stealing and killing of their stock by said Indians.

And, further, the undersigned represent that said Indians have within the last twelve months killed and murdered several of the settlers in said valley and several persons passing through that section of country. That these outrages have been en-
tirely unprovoked by any hostile or offensive conduct on the part of the whites, and
from no other motives than those of willful rape, pillage, and plunder, a rancorous
hatred of the white settlers, and a determination to exterminate or drive them from
the settlements they have made in and about said section of country. We further
represent to your excellency that Mr. George W. Woodman, the bearer of this memo-
rial, is a resident of said Long Valley; and that he, together with the rest of his
neighbors, has been a severe sufferer in consequence of numerous thefts of his stock
committed by said Indians. Further, that we have for a long time known Mr.
Woodman as a man of upright character, reliable and humane.
In view of the premises, we respectfully petition your excellency to take such steps
for suppressing the evils herein complained of as may be in your power.

HENRY EDGERTON,
G. W. TOWLE, District Attorney, Napa County.
PULASKA JACn, County Judge, Napa County.
JAS. H. GOODMAN & CO.
EDWARD McGARRY.
JOHN B. SCOTT.
G. H. CORNWELL.
J. BUTTERFIELD.
ROBERT CHuCE, County Clerk, Napa County.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Napa:

HENRY EDGERTON,
G. W. TOWLE, District Attorney, Napa County.
PULASKA JACKS, County Judge, Napa County.
JAS. H. GOODMAN & CO.
EDWARD McGARRY.
JOHN B. SCOTT.
G. H. CORNWELL.
J. BUTTERFIELD.
ROBERT CHUCE, County Clerk, Napa County.

[Second inclosure.]

John Wooden, a resident of Napa County, and Anderson Farley, of the same place,
being duly sworn, depose and say: That they were in Long Valley, Mendocino
County, during the four days succeeding the 21st day of September, A. D., 1861. That
they were informed by the settlers in Long Valley and it was generally reported, and
by them verily believed, that near said valley one man was attacked by a band of
Indians and shot, receiving three wounds from them. That another man was shot
at and the ball passed through his hat while on his head.
That the same band of Indians, in number from thirty to forty, took the horses be-
longing to the men who were shot, and killing three of them, drove off the rest, in
all eleven head. We were also informed that a band of Indians, supposed to be the
same above mentioned, had taken the mail station at Pine or Spruce Grove, situated
about 46 miles from said valley, burning the building and hay and driving off all the
stock belonging to the mail company at that place. That they (the said Indians)
threaten to kill and drive out all the white settlers residing in that region of coun-
try, and boldly make these threats to the whites. That they are well armed with
rifles and revolvers and well understand the use of said weapons.

Attest:
G. W. TOWLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, A.D. 1861.

G. W. TOWLE,
Notary Public.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 11, 1861.

His Excellency John G. Downey,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have received your letter of the 9th instant.
If I can ever get the volunteers I will send enough of them into the Indian coun-
try to preserve order. I shall be obliged to send companies or volunteers to Oregon
of not more than sixty strong.
Is there any way in which the raising of these troops can be hastened?
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
26 VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

General Orders, }
No. 28.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, October 20, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, having been recalled for duty in the East, the command of this department, in obedience to the instructions of the general-in-chief, devolved on Col. George Wright, of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

By order of Colonel Wright:

R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., October 21, 1861.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your communication dated on the 24th ultimo, and addressed to Col. Thomas Cornelius, Hon. B. F. Harding, and R. F. Maury, esq., the District of Oregon, and indeed the whole Department of the Pacific, have been stripped of all the clothing we had to supply the volunteers now in service, and there are no arms suitable for cavalry service remaining in store.

We are now making clothing of all kinds by contract in this city; it will be of excellent quality, and cost but little more than the clothing received from the East.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, October 23, 1861.

His Excellency — Whiteaker,
Governor State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

Sir: The War Department having authorized Colonel Cornelius, of Oregon, to raise a regiment of cavalry for service in that district, I have the honor to request that your excellency will suspend the enrollment of the cavalry company at Fort Dalles, as requested in my communication to your excellency in the early part of last month, when I was in command of the District of Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

Special Orders, 1
No. 47. 1

Pursuant to instructions from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific of October 23, 1861, the enrollment of the company of volunteer cavalry at The Dalles is suspended.

By order of Lieut. Col. Cady.

A. C. Wildrick,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Referred to in L. R. 5 T., 1861.]

Executive Office,
Salem, Oregon, October 30, 1861.

A. C. Wildrick,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Sir: Your communication of the 28th instant, containing Special Orders No. 47, has this day been received, and the order will be promptly attended to.

Yours, with respect,

Chester N. Terry,
Private Secretary.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. G., Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

{ COLONEL: I deem it my duty to submit to the General-in-Chief the condition of affairs in the southern district of California and the prudential measures which I consider of vital importance in suppressing any attempts of the rebel forces to gain a foothold on the Pacific coast. The United States troops in this department can repel any direct invasion of the State by the rebels, but the adjoining State of Sonora, with a feeble government and sparse population, presents inducements of the strongest kind for the rebels to march a force into that country and obtain possession of the fine port of Guaymas. This once accomplished, it destroys our commerce in the Gulf of California and interrupts the natural transit in and out of Arizona. The fondly cherished hopes and aim of the rebels are to obtain a port on the Pacific. Timely interference on our part will frustrate their designs. To protect Arizona and re-establish the authority of the United States Government in that country the occupation of Sonora is a military necessity. The amicable relations existing between our Government and that of Mexico would not necessarily be interrupted by our temporary occupation of Sonora; the design and object would be apparent.

At all events, Sonora is de facto independent of the central government, and has been so for four years; and I am assured by persons whose responsible positions and reputation guarantee their assertion that the introduction of a force of United States troops would be hailed with joy, and meet with the moral and physical support of the entire population. We would not enter the country as conquerors, but as friends, to unite with the Government and people in driving back the Southern rebels, who are now threatening their country with ruin and devastation.

I am informed by gentlemen of high standing that the introduction of United States troops into Sonora, would be agreeable to the present governor—Pesqueira. Under all the circumstances, to protect ourselves, I consider it imperative that we should take the initiative in this matter. Sonora is weak and unable to resist a rebel force, and if our aid is withheld she will inevitably be overrun—virtually conquered—and the rebels obtain possession of the port of Guaymas.

Let two regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, with a light artillery battery, be promptly thrown into Guaymas, and all will be well. A discreet and prudent commander would conciliate the government and the people of Sonora, and co-operating harmoniously together, no rebel forces could enter the State. Peace and prosperity would reign within its borders. Once occupy Sonora, and the re-establishment of our authority in Arizona would be a work of easy accomplishment.

The force necessary for the expedition is now on this coast, and could be transported to Guaymas by steamers in a week's time.

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

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Headquarters District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 1, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN WHITAKER,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to notify your excellency that by instructions this day received from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific the raising of the company of volunteer cavalry heretofore called for has been suspended, and the men, if any, already enrolled are to be disbanded, the regiment to be organized under Colonel Cornelius being considered amply sufficient for the whole country.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant.

A. Cady,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

Executive Office,
Salem, Oregon November 6, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. Cady,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant, relative to disbanding the men in volunteer cavalry, has this day been received and will be attended to.

Yours, with respect,

CHESTER N. TERRY,
Private Secretary.
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 5, 1861.

General: I have this moment received Major-General McClellan's dispatch of the 2d instant, calling for a report of the condition of my troops. I have replied briefly by telegraph as follows: "Troops in good condition. Cavalry regiment full. Infantry regiments filling up. Fifteen companies sent north." The organization of the volunteer force called for from this State by the War Department will be completed at an early date. The cavalry service is the favorite arm in this country, and both regiments, the first of five and the second of twelve companies, are full. It is confidently expected that the five infantry regiments will be nearly filled by the 1st of December. The First Infantry is fully organized and is in the southern district of the State. Five companies of the Second and five of the Fourth Infantry have already been sent to Oregon to relieve the regular troops in that State and the Territory of Washington. Four companies of the Third Infantry and one of the Second Cavalry have been sent to relieve the garrisons of Forts Bragg, Stewart, Gaston, and Terwaw; one company of the Second Cavalry to Fort Crook; two companies of same regiment to Fort Churchill, and one to Benicia Barracks. In the southern district of California Colonel Carleton is in command. He has his own regiment, First California Volunteer Infantry, and the First Cavalry, a battalion of five companies. Commands have already been sent to relieve the regular troops at Fort Yuma and at San Diego. Colonel Carleton's intimate knowledge of the southern section of this State makes it of the highest importance that he should remain there in command.

As the War Department specially designated Colonel Carleton to command the First Infantry, California Volunteers, originally designed for protection to the overland mail service, I have taken it for granted that it was not intended to withdraw him from the volunteer service, under the instructions from Adjutant-General Office of the 3d of October, 1861. Lieut. Col. Cady, of the Seventh Infantry, regular Army, is now in command of the District of Oregon, having been sent there by General Sumner to relieve Colonel Brott, of the First Cavalry. The regular troops shall send East as fast as they reach the coast. Most of them will have sailed by the 1st of December; those from Colville and Walla Walla will not get off quite so soon. Should it be the wish of the Department to send volunteers from this county to the East, I doubt not that the regiments would be filled very promptly, personnel not surpassed by any troops we have; all that is required is instruction and discipline.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brigadier-General Seth Williams,
Adjutant-General at Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[Inclorment.]

Inform General W. that Colonel Carleton and Colonel Cady will be retained in his department; that his arrangements are approved. Recommend to the Secretary that six picked squadrons of Californians be formed for service with the Army of the Potomac and four for service in Texas; that two regiments of California and Oregon Infantry be raised for service here and two for western Texas.

George B. McClellan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 8, 1861.

To his excellency the Governor of California:

I have the honor to request that you will forward on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the information of this Department, a full report of the condition of the volunteer recruiting service in your State, setting forth the number of complete regiments for duty, the number nearly completed, and the number in process of organization. The names of the commanders and the arm of the service will be specified for each regiment.

You are further desired to comply with any request from the Adjutant-General of the Army regarding the movement of troops from your State to any army in the field, and to regard the same as coming directly from the Secretary of War.

Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.
Lieutenant-Col. R. E. DeRussy, Corps of Engineers,
Or the Senior Officer of Engineers at San Francisco, Cal.:

You are hereby appointed the authorized agent of the United States to purchase or acquire "Lime Point," at the entrance to San Francisco Bay, California, for the erection of fortifications and other military purposes.

You are authorized to offer $30,000 for the land, and if refused you will commence proceedings under the law for condemnation.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S Office,
Washington, November 13, 1861.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Will you please order the necessary force (probably one or two regiments), if possible, under Colonel Carleton to protect the overland mail route. The number of troops to be employed is left to your discretion.

Please confer with Lewis McLain about the location of the troops.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 22, 1861.

To his excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

SIR: I have received instructions from the headquarters of the Army to send a regiment of troops or more if I deem it necessary, to protect the overland mail route. The command will be under Colonel Carleton, and will move as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. I am informed that it is next to an impossibility for troops with their supplies to cross the mountains at this time, and my object in addressing your excellency is to obtain reliable data as to the practicability of the route, and particularly as to the condition of the Indians and the probability of their committing depredations on the stock of the mail company. As soon as practicable I design to establish troops at Simpson's Park, Ruby Valley, and Camp Floyd, and in the meantime, is it within your power to issue such provisions to the starving Indians along the route as may be necessary for their existence? I have an extra supply of provisions at Fort Churchill, and although I am not authorized to issue to Indians, except in small quantities, yet I should not hesitate to sell it to the Indian Department, under existing circumstances, even if the Department should not be in funds, not doubting that such a course would be approved. I shall esteem it a favor to receive your views on the subject, with any suggestions you may deem pertinent.

I have been assigned to the command of the department and remain on this coast.

A service of more than nine years on the Pacific has familiarized me with the whole country, and also with the character and temper of the inhabitants. The Union loving people of this coast are vastly in the ascendant, their fleet has gone forth, and secession doctrine can flourish here. Nevertheless it behooves us to be watchful at all times. I shall not assume a threatening attitude, for the purpose of warning our enemies to refrain from unlawful acts, but pursuing the even tenor of my way, ever observant of impending events, and ready at all times to enforce a due respect and observance of the Constitution and laws of our country; and if it becomes my duty to act, I shall do so fearlessly and without regard to personal consequences, feeling assured that I shall receive the cordial support of every true and loyal citizen on the Pacific coast.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.
GENERAL: At 11 o'clock this morning I received your telegraphic dispatch of the 13th instant. On the 17th instant I shall forward the return called for, as complete as circumstances will admit of. In the meantime, in order to keep the Department fully informed of the progress we are making in organizing the volunteers in the State, I will give you a synopsis of the different regiments. The First Cavalry, a station of five companies, has been filled and is posted in the southern district of the State. The Second Cavalry, consisting of twelve companies, has been filled. Two of the companies are at Fort Churchill, one at Fort Cook, one at Fort Seward, one at Benicia, and the remaining seven are in camp 4 miles from this city. Both of these cavalry regiments have their horses, but thus far they have only been drilled foot. They are undergoing a thorough course of discipline and instruction. The First Infantry has been organized and is nearly full. The regiment is stationed at Fort Yuma and other points in the southern district. The Second Infantry has its headquarters at the Presidio, near this city. Five companies of the regiment have been organized and are posted under a field officer to Oregon, to relieve some of the regular troops in that district. The remaining five companies will, I think, be filled in the course of a month. The Third Infantry has its headquarters near Stockton in the State. Four companies have been detached to relieve the regulars at Forts Yuma, Gaston, Bragg, and Seward. The remaining six companies will soon be filled. The Fourth Infantry has its headquarters near Auburn, in this State. Five companies of this regiment, under the lieutenant-colonel, have already been sent to the district of Oregon, and the remaining five will soon be filled. The Fifth Infantry has its headquarters near the city of Sacramento. No detachments have been made from this regiment. The recruiting is progressing favorably. I think we can rely upon it that all the regiments will be filled by the close of the year. A rigid course of discipline and instruction has been instituted in all the regiments; the officers are generally enthusiastic and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and are to be commended for their assiduity in acquiring a knowledge of their duties. On the steamer which left here on the 11th I sent no troops East; they could not reach here in season. On the steamer leaving on the 21st I shall embark three companies of the Sixth Infantry now at Benicia, and three of the Sixth and two of the Fourth Infantry, at San Diego, the whole commanded by Colonel Seawell, Sixth Infantry. I expect to send the list of the regular troops in the department to New York on the steamer of the 11th proximo. I have nothing special to report. Everything is quiet to all appearance, but we must not relax in our vigilance nor be lulled into a false security.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

[Endorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 15, 1861.

The within communication, addressed to Brigadier-General Thomas, after receiving his telegraphic dispatch of the 13th instant, is respectfully submitted to Major-General McClellan.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, November 16, 1861.

Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

You are assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, and will retain the Ninth Regiment of Infantry in your command.

By command of Major-General McClellan.

LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington:

Dispatch received from headquarters of Maj. Gen. McClellan, dated 19 November.

WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Copy to go by steamer.

Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, November 20, 1861.

Sir: On the 16th instant I had the honor to acknowledge (by telegraph) the receipt of Major-General McClellan's dispatch of the 13th. I have recalled Colonel Carleton from his command in the southern district, and as soon as he arrives I shall organize his command of at least one regiment, for the protection of the overland mail route. I have conferred with Mr. Louis McLane, the agent, as to the most suitable point to locate the troops, in order to afford the required protection. He suggests Simpson's Park, Ruby Valley, and Camp Floyd, as the best positions to occupy. The first is 326 miles from Sacramento, Ruby Valley 98 miles from Simpson's, and Camp Floyd is 217 miles in advance of Ruby Valley. The weather for many days past has been tempestuous in the extreme, and the snow on the mountains is reported as very deep, and it may be next to an impossibility for the troops to cross over with their necessary supplies. Were it not for the starving condition of the Indians, no fears need be entertained of their committing any depredations. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of provisions, annually distributed to the friendly tribes along this section of the route, would save the Government vast sums of money. The contract made last summer for the transportation of our supplies from this place to Ruby Valley were at the rate of about $400 per ton; and at this season it will cost much more.

Everything is quiet on this coast; nothing of importance has transpired since my communication to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the 16th instant, a copy of which was forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army. I have removed the Third Infantry California Volunteers from Stockton to Benicia Barracks. Four companies of this regiment are already at their stations, the remaining six have been organized, and are progressing favorably in recruiting. Clothing for all the troops in the department is being made here. Very soon the supply will be ample and of a superior quality, at a reasonable rate. On the 9th I inspected the troops at Fort Point, one company Third Artillery, commanded by Brevet Major Austin, and on the 13th I inspected the troops at Alcatraz Island, two companies Third Artillery, commanded by Major Burton. It affords me pleasure to report that I found the troops in high order. The armament of the fort, although incomplete, was found in handsome condition, and ready for any emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, November 21, 1861.

General: I have this day forwarded to you by steamer a return of troops of this department. It is made up of the latest reports we have received. My troops are occupying a vast extent of country, extending from Yuma in the south to Colville in the north, a distance of about 2,000 miles, over the route usually marched. The severe snow storm in the mountains has completely blocked up the mail route east; and it will probably be several days before they can resume their regular trips. In the meantime I shall avail myself of the telegraph and the tri-monthly steamers to communicate with headquarters. Colonel Seawell sailed on the steamer to-day with three companies Sixth Infantry. At San Diego he will receive five additional companies. Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry, Major Flint, Sixteenth Infantry, and Brevet Major Andrews, Third Artillery, I have placed on duty with Colonel Seawell's command. The last steamer from Oregon brought down two companies of the Ninth Infantry, and on the steamer now due I expect five more companies of the same regiment. They will go east on the steamer of the 1st December. The companies from Forts
Dalles, Walla Walla, and Colville may be looked for by the 10th of December. Lieutenant Mullon has one hundred good men of the Ninth Infantry as escort to the Walla Walla and Fort Berton wagon road expedition. An order was sent early in October for those men to join their companies, since which we have heard nothing from them. The last general order I have received from your office was No. 89, of 11th October, a single copy only. I have not yet received the revised Army Regulations. I would suggest that in sending out books and large packages, the ocean route be used. Qui pervades the Pacific slope.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
Special return of the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Wright, for part of the month of November, 1861.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Commanding officer</th>
<th>Garrison</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commissioned officers</td>
<td>Enlisted men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of companies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>Colonel Carleton</td>
<td>First California Infantry and</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Alert</td>
<td>Col. C. Sims</td>
<td>First Cavalry.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresnelio, San Francisco</td>
<td>Col. F. J. Lippitt</td>
<td>Second Infantry Volunteers.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton, Cal.</td>
<td>Col. P. F. Connor</td>
<td>Second Infantry Volunteers.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn, Cal.</td>
<td>Col. Finis Foreman</td>
<td>Fourth Infantry Volunteers.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, Cal.</td>
<td>Col. G. W. Bowie</td>
<td>Fifth Infantry Volunteers.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcatraz Island</td>
<td>Maj. H. S. Burton</td>
<td>Third Artillery.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort at Fort Point</td>
<td>Bvt. Maj. W. Austin</td>
<td>Company B, Third Artillery.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Oregon</td>
<td>Lieutenant - Colonel Cad,</td>
<td>Seventh Infantry.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benicia Arsenal</td>
<td>Capt. J. McAllister</td>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver Depot</td>
<td>First Lieut. A. C. Wildrick</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detached.
### Special return of the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Wright, for part of the month of November, 1861—Continued.

Present and absent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Commanding officer</th>
<th>Garrison</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Absent</th>
<th>Commissioned officers</th>
<th>Enlisted men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>General officers</td>
<td>Adjutant's department</td>
<td>Medical department</td>
<td>Post department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>Colonel Carleton</td>
<td>First California Infantry and First Cavalry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Alert</td>
<td>Col. C. Sims</td>
<td>Second Cavalry Volunteers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predidio, San Francisco</td>
<td>Col. F. J. Lippitt</td>
<td>Second Infantry Volunteers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton, Cal</td>
<td>Col. P. E. Conner</td>
<td>Third Infantry Volunteers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, Cal</td>
<td>Col. G. W. Bowie</td>
<td>Fourth Infantry Volunteers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcatraz Island</td>
<td>Maj. H. S. Burton</td>
<td>Fifth Infantry Volunteers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort at Fort Point, District of Oregon</td>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonel Cadby</td>
<td>Company B, Third Artillery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benecia Arsenal</td>
<td>Capt. J. McAllister</td>
<td>Ordonnance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver Depot</td>
<td>First Lieut. A. C. Wildrick</td>
<td>...de...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department staff</td>
<td>Attached</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 20, 1861.

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding the Department.
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: On the 22d instant I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch of the 19th, from the headquarters of the Army, assigning me to the command of this department, and further instructing me to retain the Ninth Infantry under my command.

Two companies Ninth Infantry (G and K), with the non-commissioned staff and band, arrived here on the 14th, and five more companies of the same regiment reached here on the 22d. This command I have concentrated at the Presidio, San Francisco, to undergo a thorough course of instruction. The remaining two companies of the Ninth Infantry are en route from Fort Colville, and I have ordered them to halt at Fort Vancouver. I propose to send one of those companies to "Camp Pickett," on the island of San Juan, and let the other remain at Fort Vancouver, the headquarters of the district of Oregon and the principal depot for that command.

Company E, Ninth Infantry, left this coast on the steamer of the 1st instant for New York, with the command under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, Fourth Infantry. The company was without any officer present belonging to it. The captain, Wood, is on recruiting service East.

Nothing was said in the telegraphic dispatch about retaining any additional medical officers, but I have assumed that I should anticipate the wishes of the General-in-Chief by keeping three assistant surgeons, Hager, Craig, and Taylor. Their services are necessary in consequence of the retention of the Ninth Infantry. They were selected after consultation with the medical director.

After the company of the Ninth Infantry reaches San Juan Island the company of the Third Artillery now there will be brought to this place and posted in one of the fortifications in the harbor.

I have ordered the horses and horse equipments of the four companies of the First Cavalry, now in Oregon, to be concentrated at Fort Vancouver. They have about 200 horses, but a majority of them are old and unfit for hard service. I would recommend that they be turned over to the volunteer cavalry being raised in Oregon, should the Department design furnishing those troops with horses and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 3, 1862.

Respectfully referred for perusal, and remark invited, to the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General.

By order:

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

By order:

E. J. Sibley,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 30, 1862.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, November 29, 1861.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Since my communication of the 26th instant, nothing of interest has transpired within this department. At this moment (1 p.m.) it is not probable that the steamer which leaves here tomorrow morning will take more than the headquarters and two companies of the First Cavalry. It is possible, however, that the two companies of the Fourth and one of the Sixth Infantry may reach here in time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
To his excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress of March 2, 1863, which requires the adjutant-general of the militia of each State to make the return of the militia of each State to which he belongs, with the arms, accouterments, and ammunition, to the President of the United States annually, on or before the first Monday in January of each year, I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the annual return of the militia of the State of California for the year 1861. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. KIBBLE,
Adjutant-General State of California.

Abstract of the annual return of the militia of the State of California for the year 1861.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>General staff</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Riflemen</th>
<th>Enrolled militia</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major-generals</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier-generals</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant-general</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector-general</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster-general, Aids-de-camp, Brigade majors</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier quartermasters</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutants</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermasters</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paymasters</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons mates</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant-majors</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster-sergeants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificers</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privates</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total commissioned</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of divisions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of brigades</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of regiments</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of battalions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of companies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arms, accouterments, and ammunition.

Ordnance and ordnance stores:

Brass—
- 6-pounders
- 12-pounder howitzers
Iron, 6-pounders
Sponges and rammers
Bricoles and drag ropes
Trail handspikes
Ammunition boxes
Tumbrils or powder-carts
Sets of harness
Muskets
Cartridge boxes and belts
Bayonet scabbards and belts
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

Rifles ...................................................................... . 1,137
Horseman's pistols ......................................................... .
Swords ........................................................................ 182
Sword scabbards and belts ................................................. .
Haversacks .......................................................................

WM. C. KIBBE,
Adjutant-General of the Militia of the State of California.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 1, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 9, 1861.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1861.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.
erate allowance of provisions to the Indians, who are in a starving condition along the route, the mail would not be interrupted. I had a large surplus of provisions at Fort Churchill, and under the circumstances of the case I have ordered that the flour and meat which can be spared, retaining sufficient to last the command until the 15th of August, be placed at the disposal of Governor Nye, ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs. Anxious as I was to carry out the instructions of the General-in-Chief by sending the troops, I have not acted in this matter without due consideration, and after consultation and approval of Governor Nye and the agent of the line, and trust that my course will be approved.

On the 6th instant, I inspected the arsenal at Benicia and also the troops at the barracks. Capt. McAllister has a company of ordnance men at the arsenal. I found it in high order. The store-houses, magazines, shops, quarters, etc., were all critically inspected and everything found in superior order.

I next inspected the quartermaster's department, under the supervision of Capt. T. Moore, and found his books, papers, store-houses, and supplies all in good order.

At Benicia Barracks I reviewed and inspected six companies of the Third Infantry, California Volunteers, with one company of the Second Volunteer Cavalry, the whole commanded by Colonel Connor. The troops were in high order, well clothed, and presented a handsome appearance. They are progressing rapidly in discipline and instruction.

I also inspected at the same place a squadron of the First Cavalry (regulars) commanded by Captain Whittlesey. This squadron has just arrived from Oregon and will embark on the steamer of the 11th with two companies of the Fourth and one of the Sixth Infantry (regulars) for New York. I then shall have remaining in this department but two companies to go east, the squadron of First Cavalry now en route from Walla Walla.

Recruiting is progressing favorably, and by the end of this month the regiments will be full.

All is quiet within this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Telegraph message.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1861.

Adjudant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington:

Sir: I have made satisfactory arrangements for protection of overland mail route without sending troops over a route now impracticable—full particulars by mail.

I propose to send Colonel Carleton with his own regiment and the First Battalion of Cavalry with a battery of artillery to re-open the southern mail route—recapture Forts Buchanan, Thorn, Fillmore, and Bliss. The expedition to move as soon as practicable via Yuma. The troops are ready and anxious; Guaymas should be occupied. Army and Navy co-operating. I have the force to hold the whole country this side of the Rio Grande. Please answer by telegraph.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, December 4, 1861.

Brig. Gen. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding San Francisco:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo.

If you will give me an order, or rather cause the commandant at Fort Churchill to deliver to me, as Indian superintendent, such supplies as may be necessary to meet the immediate necessities of the Indians, I will take charge of their direction in such manner as to be entirely satisfactory, and undertake to insure peace with all the tribes in this territory. All they require is the occasional distribution throughout the winter of such provisions as you have at the fort.

I entertain no doubt whatever of the propriety and necessity of this move, and just as little that both the Department of War and of Indian Affairs will be satisfied with the efforts made to insure peace and happiness among the Indians.
If you desire me to do so I will willingly share the responsibility with you, and in my letters to my department will fully explain and set forth that there was no other course to pursue.

To march troops over the mountains, and easterly at this season of the year, and especially to transport supplies, would be the next thing to impossible. With the arrangements you are undoubtedly prepared to make, I will guaranty protection to both the telegraph and overland mail lines until spring, when both troops and transportation can find an easy passage over the snows of the Sierras.

My Indian agent is now out among the Pah-Utes, and reports all quiet, but a great necessity existing for food. Such directions as you may think proper to give shall be faithfully carried out. I am grateful that you are keeping a good lookout for the secession element. It requires it. I am trying to do so here, and have thus far succeeded in keeping it under subjection.

I have at the present time twenty soldiers from the fort guarding the jail in this place to prevent the rescue of a most desperate and bloody villain; a leader of that tribe, and one who wakes up all their energies to extricate. Doubtless Capt. Rowe, who promptly responded to my call, has reported to you the facts, and I hope he will be sustained in his efforts to second me in sustaining the laws and putting down this secession propensity for butchering every one who dares to be a Union man.

I should have replied to yours earlier, but have been afflicted with rheumatism to that extent that I could not write. I remain, truly yours,

JAMES W. NYE.

While writing I am interrupted by the arrival of the agent from the Shoshones' country, who reports all quiet there.

J. W. NYE,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 10, 1861.

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 10, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The troops in this department are distributed over such a wide extent of country, and the communication with some of the remote stations being very uncertain as to time, we have found it impossible to prepare the tri-monthly reports required at your office with promptness. Under these embarrassments, I avail myself of every opportunity to keep you well informed by letter of the position and condition, as well as the approximate strength of the troops on this coast.

In Oregon district I have two companies Ninth Infantry, one company Third Artillery, and ten companies of volunteer infantry.

In the central district, embracing San Francisco and the northern portion of California, I have three companies Third Artillery, one ordnance company, seven companies Ninth Infantry, one regiment of volunteer cavalry, and thirty companies of volunteer infantry.

In the district of southern California I have five companies of volunteer cavalry and a regiment of volunteer infantry.

The strength of the four companies Third Artillery is about 350. The strength of the seven companies Ninth Infantry is about 550. The ordnance company at Benicia is about 50. The First Cavalry (five companies) Volunteers is about 450. The Second Cavalry (twelve companies) Volunteers is about 1,000. The five regiments infantry volunteers is about 3,500.

Total 5,900

The condition of the troops is good; they are all under a rigid course of discipline and instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For several weeks past small parties have been organizing in the southern district of this State, with the avowed purpose of proceeding to Texas to aid the rebels. To enable me to frustrate their designs I have seized all the boats and ferries on the Colorado River, and have them strongly guarded. I have re-enforced Fort Yuma with two more companies, one of infantry and one of cavalry; also with two 12-pounder brass cannon.

Major Rigg, First California Volunteer Infantry, commanding United States troops near Warner's Ranch, on the border of the desert between that place and Fort Yuma, has arrested a man by the name of Showalter, a notorious secessionist, and his party of 17 men. I have ordered the whole party to be taken to Fort Yuma and had securely guarded until further orders.

I have given positive orders that no person shall be permitted to pass beyond Yuma or cross the Colorado River without my special permit; also that all persons approaching the frontier of the State shall be arrested and held in confinement unless satisfactory evidence is produced of their fidelity to the Union. The time has arrived when individual rights must give way, and I shall not hesitate to adopt the most stringent measures to crush any attempt at rebellion within this department. I will not permit our Government and institutions to be assailed by word or deed without promptly suppressing it by the strong arm of power, feeling assured that I shall be sustained by my Government and receive the cordial support of every patriotic citizen on this coast.

Hoping that what I have done or propose to do may be approved by the General-in-Chief and Secretary of War, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Please inform General Wright that his course is fully approved.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 10, 1861.

GENERAL: As the forts at Fort Point and on Alcatraz Island are now occupied by troops, I respectfully request that they may be named by the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 20, 1861—2 p. m.

GENERAL: My reports and returns already made, and which you will receive with this, will inform you of the strength of my command. The troops are in good condition, and improving in discipline and instruction. The country is generally quiet. In the southwestern portion of the State the sympathizers with rebellion are numerous, and small parties are constantly organized with a view to pass the frontier; but thus far we have defeated their attempts. The most stringent measures have been adopted and enforced to prevent the rebels from receiving any assistance from this country.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.
I am now actively engaged in preparing the means of transportation and all the supplies necessary for the expedition which I am authorized to make, under Colonel Carleton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 22, 1861.

To his excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

Sir: I have received instructions from the headquarters of the Army to send a regiment of troops, or more, if I deem it necessary, to protect the overland mail route. The command will be under Colonel Carleton, and will move as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

I am informed that it is next to an impossibility for troops with their supplies to cross the mountains at this time, and my object in addressing your excellency is to obtain reliable data as to the practicability of the route, and particularly as to the condition of the Indians, and the probability of their committing depredations on the stock of the mail company. As soon as practicable I design to establish troops at Simpson's Park, Ruby Valley, and Camp Floyd, and in the meantime, is it within your power to issue such provisions to the starving Indians along the route as may be necessary for their existence?

I have an extra supply of provisions at Fort Churchill, and although I am not authorized to issue to Indians, except in small quantities, yet I should not hesitate to sell it to the Indian Department, under existing circumstances, even if the Department should not be in funds, not doubting that such a course would be approved. I shall esteem it a favor to receive your views on the subject, with any suggestions you may deem pertinent.

I have been assigned to the command of the department, and remain on this coast. A service of more than nine years on the Pacific has familiarized me with the whole country, and also with the character and temper of the inhabitants. The Union-loving people of this coast are vastly in the ascendant, their flag has gone forth, and no secession doctrine can flourish here; nevertheless, it behooves us to be watchful at all times.

I shall not assume a threatening attitude for the purpose of warning our enemies to refrain from unlawful acts, but pursuing the even tenor of my way, ever observant of impending events and ready at all times to enforce a due respect and observance of the Constitution and laws of our country; and if it becomes my duty to act I shall do so fearlessly, and without regard to personal consequences, feeling assured that I shall receive the cordial support of every true and loyal citizen of the Pacific coast.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal., December 23, 1861.

All persons who have been arrested or who may be arrested in this State as secessionists or traitors to the country will be kept in confinement at Fort Yuma until final action is had on each case. The garrison of that fort will be at once increased to nine companies—one of artillery, six of infantry, and two of cavalry. Its defenses will be strengthened and some heavy guns mounted, and it will be well supplied with ammunition, provisions, and forage. It is reported that the Navajo Indians obstruct the route from Albuquerque to Los Angeles, now important as the only one on which the daily mail from the States can be carried, that of the north being blocked up with snow; that of the south being in possession of the rebels at its eastern end and on the Rio Grande. These Indians are therefore to be brought to terms.

An expedition, consisting of seven companies, will move up the Colorado on Colonel Hoffman's trail. Three of these companies (infantry) will re-occupy Fort Navajo and re-establish the ferry. This force, as heretofore, will draw its supplies from Los
Angeles. The other four—three of cavalry and one of infantry—will proceed on to Las Vegas, near the Potosi mines, on the Salt Lake road, and establish a post at the old Mormon fort. This is preliminary to the movement, already ordered, the troops next summer to Fort Crittenden, near Salt Lake. The new post at Las Vegas will be known as Fort Baker.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 31, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my communications of the 19th and 20th instants nothing of importance has occurred in the department. I am throwing forward supplies to Fort Yuma as rapidly as possible. To-morrow a steamer will leave here for the mouth of the Colorado River laden with subsistence and other stores required for the movement of Colonel Carleton’s expedition. It is 2,000 miles to the mouth of the Colorado, at which point the stores must be reshipped on small river steamers for Fort Yuma. I have also embarked on the steamer a guard of one company of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, 88 strong, commanded by a reliable officer, who has received special instructions. Additional supplies and means of transportation are also being forwarded to San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, southern California, 450 miles from this place, from thence to be sent by land to Fort Yuma, 300 miles. I am gradually moving a portion of the Second Cavalry and the whole of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry to southern California, to replace the troops designated for Carleton’s expedition. The latter will not advance to Fort Yuma until advices are received of the arrival at that place of the stores shipped by sea. The expedition of Colonel Carleton is one of considerable magnitude, and operating on a long line remote from its source of supplies, can not with propriety advance from Yuma until fully prepared for the campaign. Fort Yuma is being fortified and will be securely held by a strong reserve. Under the command of Colonel Carleton, an officer of skill, experience, and sound judgment, we have the strongest assurance that the expedition will be successful.

The weather for many days past has been tempestuous in the extreme. The floods east and north of this city have destroyed a vast amount of property and almost entirely suspended our mail communications. The telegraph has not been in operation for several days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

His excellency the Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: The Secretary of War requests that you will forward to this office, at your earliest convenience, a return of the two and three years' regiments and independent companies of volunteers furnished, up to this date, under the authority of your State, setting forth the strength of each regiment or independent company, and the respective arms to which they belonged when transferred to the General Government.

He further desires that you will forward a similar return (or as complete a one as may be in your power to render) of all two and three years' volunteer troops raised within the limits of your State upon what has been termed "independent acceptances."

He also requests that you will report the number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in your State, the present strength thereof, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SALEM, OREGON, February 10, 1862.

Sir: Your communication of January 4, 1862, in which you request me to forward to your office a "return of the two and three years' regiments and independent companies of volunteers furnished, up to this date, under the authority of" the State of Oregon, setting forth their strength and the arm of the service to which they belonged when transferred to the General Government, and in which you also desire "a similar return of all two or three years' volunteer troops raised within this State upon what has been called 'independent acceptances,'" and in which you further request a report of the number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in this State, their present strength, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field, is received, and without delay I make the following reply:

The authorities of this State have never been called upon for any troops by the President. In September last Colonel Wright made a requisition upon the governor of this State for one company of United volunteers for the Indian service on the frontiers of this State, but before the company was mustered into the service of the United States the order was countermanded and the company disbanded.

There has been no two or three years' volunteers either by regiments or independent companies furnished the General Government by the authorities of this State. Nor has this State furnished any volunteers upon what you call "independent acceptances," unless it is meant by this to cover those cases where officers for the command of a regiment have been appointed directly from your office, and authorized to raise such troops within a State without calling upon the local authorities for them. As you must be aware, there is one such case in this State, but as to its present strength I am entirely uninformed.

I am not aware there are any independent companies now forming in this State.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITTAKER.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.

[Telegram.] SAN FRANCISCO, January 7, 1862.

To Adjutant-General:

The governor declines to make appointments for the new regiments of infantry and seven companies of cavalry until notified by War Department.

Please telegraph the governor.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.
His excellency the Governor of California, San Francisco:

General Wright was authorized by the Secretary of War, December 2, subject to your approval, to raise a regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 9, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 9, 1862.

GENERAL: Nothing of importance has transpired within the department since my last communication addressed to you on the 31st ultimo. The Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Colonel Bowie, is now moving to southern California. Three companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, under the lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, have already been sent to the same point. This force will remain in the southern district of the State after the advance of Colonel Carleton. Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, has moved with his headquarters to Fort Humboldt, and assumed command of that district. Colonel Lippitt has six companies of infantry and one of cavalry, a force deemed ample to quell any Indian disturbances in that quarter. Some weeks since serious apprehensions were entertained of Indian outbreaks along the overland mail route, but thus far quiet has been maintained; the judicious distribution of provisions, to meet the immediate wants of those Indians has had a good effect. I have sent two companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers to Santa Barbara, about 400 miles down the coast; the battalion is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, of the Second Regiment, and is posted at Santa Barbara to protect the loyal inhabitants of that district and enforce the laws of the United States. My latest advices from the district of Oregon contain no information of importance. The Indians are quiet. This is the most severe winter experienced on this coast for several years past. The incessant heavy rains, together with the melting of snow on the mountains, has swollen the rivers and streams, overflowed a vast extent of country, and destroyed an immense amount of property, and so obstructed our land mail-routes, that we are forced to resort almost entirely to the express companies. My troops are mostly in tents, or temporary huts; and although frequently very uncomfortable, have really suffered but very little. The men are well clothed, well fed, and but few on the sick report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 11, 1862.

His excellency LÉLAND STANFORD,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

SIR: In view of the possibility of our becoming engaged in a war with a foreign nation, I have called on Colonel De Russy, the chief engineer of the U. S. Army, on this coast, to prepare and submit to these headquarters a plan for defensive field works, to guard the approaches by land to this city. As soon as Colonel De Russy completes his reconnaissance and fixes upon the points for the erection of the works, I shall take great pleasure in submitting the whole subject to the consideration of your excellency.

In case of a war with a maritime nation, the immediate attention of the enemy would most certainly be directed to this city, the great entrepot of our possessions on the Pacific coast. To prevent the ingress of ships of war, we have the forts at Fort Point and on Alcatraz Island with 140 heavy guns now in position at commanding points. Batteries can readily be thrown up, and with such naval force as could be concentrated in the harbor, it is believed that this city would be safe.

The General Government has but a small amount of funds at present available for defensive works on this coast, but I apprehend no embarrassment on this account, not for a moment doubting that the loyal and Union loving people of California will most cheerfully respond to any call which may be made on them, whether for men or money to defend their State from foes without or traitors within.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, January 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I am gratified to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 11th instant, and desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the importance of a more perfect system of defense for the city and bay of San Francisco. To this end I shall cheerfully lend my aid and shall be glad to receive, at as early a day as possible, such communications as you may deem advisable to place before me in reference to the matter, that I may lay the subject before the legislature in time for their early action.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, U. S. Army, San Francisco.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Washington, Jan., 1862.

General: In answer to your communication of December 10, I am directed to authorize you to modify the acceptance given Colonel Cornelius to include only four companies, should you deem the best interests of the service so require it. The Quartermaster-General, under present instructions, can not purchase any more horses, but those left by the First Cavalry can be used for this regiment should you see fit so to direct.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, January 23, 1862.

General: The following communication has this day been handed me by his excellency the governor, for reply, viz:

"OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CAVALRY, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1861.

"SIR: Brigadier-General Stoneman, chief of cavalry, directs me to request you to furnish to this office a report of all the cavalry forces raised and organized in your State, containing the names of the field and staff officers of regiments, the number of rank and file, whether mounted, how armed and equipped and accoutered, where stationed, by what authority they were raised, what arrangements, if any, have been made for putting them in winter quarters, and any other information regarding them you may think of advantage. Below I hand you a list of organizations authorized by the War Department.

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

A. J. ALEXANDER,
"Acting Assistant Adjutant-General."

One regiment and five companies cavalry authority given to Col. E. D. Baker.

You will please furnish me with the data required by the following interrogatories, viz: Whether mounted, how armed and equipped and accoutered, where stationed, their condition as regards drill and discipline, what arrangements, if any, have been made for putting them in winter quarters, and any other information regarding them you may think of advantage.

And greatly oblige, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. KIBBE,
General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Department, U. S. Army, San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.: From the latest and most reliable information, I am more strongly than ever impressed with the importance of an early and prompt occupation of Guaymas.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch which I had the honor to transmit to you yesterday. Also, copy of extract from a letter from Mr. Thomas Robinson, a resident of Guaymas, Sonora. This extract was presented to me by Mr. Flint, of this city, a gentleman of standing and reliability, connected with the steamship line between this place and Guaymas. From the best information in my possession at this moment, I am disposed to believe that the views taken by Mr. Robinson as to the intended movements of the rebel forces are in the main correct. The large force I am assembling in the southern portion of this State, preparatory to an advance from Fort Yuma, will doubtless cause the rebel leaders to deflect from their line of operations, and, if possible, gain the port of Guaymas. To frustrate all such attempts, I deem it of the first importance that a strong force should be thrown into that city, aided by the presence of a few ships of war. I propose to open a correspondence with the governor of Sonora on this subject, and I am assured by the best authority that our temporary occupation of Guaymas, or any portion of the State, to protect it from the inroads of the rebels, would be cheerfully acquiesced in by the authorities and people of that country. The storm has somewhat abated for a few days past. To-day it is raining again, and the roads are not in a condition to advance my expeditionary forces to Fort Yuma. However, it is only a question of time; we will be successful. I have no special news from the district of Oregon; all was quiet in that quarter when last heard from. The winter has been unusually severe, and the navigation of the Columbia River entirely obstructed by ice. The legislature of California is now in session in this city, compelled to abandon Sacramento temporarily.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

G. WRIGHT,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Copy of letter from Thomas Robinson, esq.

Immediately on the receipt of this please call upon General Wright and state to him, in my name, that by express received by me to-day from Arizona and from most reliable sources, I have the following statement: "The Southern troops under Colonel Bayler, military governor, are expected at Tucson within ten days, numbering 900 men. It is said they will immediately make a strong and continued campaign on the Apaches; reports say (which I fear is very probable) they march into Sonora; in the meanwhile their headquarters will be at Calabagas, on the line. Agents to purchase flour, corn, etc., are actually in the Territory, under escort; contracts for hay have already been given out. Brigadier-General Sibley, C. S. A., with 3,000 men, takes command in Arizona and New Mexico, and will immediately attack the United States forces in New Mexico. The Southern soldiers are full of fight; only the other day 100 crossed the Iornada del Muerto, drove in the pickets of the United States forces, and made 40 prisoners." These same reports were afloat here three days since when I arrived and to-day they are confirmed. There is no doubt in my mind as to the desires and intentions of these Southern forces. What the devil do they care for Arizona, without one hundred souls in it and nothing worth having there. They wish to march into Sonora, as is intimated from many sources, and take quiet possession for we are not at present in condition to resist, having just passed through a very sore trial, although with success. If they once get possession of this State and its posts, the North may just as well give up the complete line through from Gulf of Mexico to Gulf of California, and it will require a supreme effort then to evict them; this is no newspaper talk, but something certain, and the only way to avoid a most serious and difficult position is for the United States Government to send without a moment's delay the necessary forces to act.

Let me request of you to urge upon General Wright the necessity of this step. Let one thousand men, properly equipped, be sent immediately to Guaymas, officered by gentlemen of prudence and judgment, and I will see that they get through immediately to Arizona. The Government and people will be too happy to see such a friend coming to their rescue. If necessary, let the general telegraph to Washington for the necessary powers. But he must act promptly, and I will guaranty his full success. And by adopting these measures he will have acquired a victory which will be more than galling to the South.

I will take the contract for transporting troops and equipments to Arizona and furnishing everything necessary. You are aware the Congress of Mexico have given a cordial permit for transit of troops through Sonora, and our State will be pleased
to forward the views of the United States Government or its representatives. You can assure General Wright that all my influence and that of my friends will be used in favor of his forces.

Yours, sincerely,

THOMAS ROBINSON.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from Col. Justus Steinberger, dated on the 6th instant, and the reply which I directed to be made on the 7th.

The instructions from the War Department to Colonel Steinberger, dated on the 18th of October, 1861, authorized the colonel to raise and organize a regiment of infantry in the Territory of Washington and the country adjacent thereto. Colonel Steinberger's communication will inform you of the embarrassments he has met with in raising men in Washington Territory and in the State of Oregon. I can not anticipate much success in raising foot troops for service in that country. The newly discovered gold mines naturally draw off a large portion of the able-bodied men, and when it is considered that a regiment of cavalry is now being raised in Oregon, it can not be expected that a regiment of infantry for home service can be raised from a sparse population.

The colonel is very sanguine that he can raise a few companies in this city, and I have decided to establish him temporarily here for that purpose. My action in this matter is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the General-in-Chief.

Colonel Cornelius, under instructions from your office, dated on 24th of September, 1861, was authorized to raise a regiment of mounted troops in Oregon. I have a communication from the colonel, dated on the 8th of January, ultimo, in which he asks for clothing, arms, etc., for six companies, immediately, and says further that he shall require supplies for four more companies in course of the next two months.

I beg leave to ask your attention to the latter portion of the instructions to Colonel Cornelius. Thus far I have given no orders or instructions to the colonel, as he was directed to report and receive instructions direct from Washington. Now, as the regiment will soon be ready for field service, it is highly important that it should be under the direct command of the department commander.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 6, 1862.

SIR: Since my last written communication, dated Port Townsend, January 1, I have the honor to report that upon a full and careful canvass of Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains, with a view to the raising and organizing the First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, I gave authority for the enrollment of three companies within the Territory. From circumstances mentioned in my former reports as presenting obstacles to recruiting in that district of country, I am convinced that during the following four months to fill these companies will exhaust the extreme capacity of the entire Territory.

The peculiar severity of this winter season has rendered it impossible to visit other portions of the district of Oregon. Its necessity is obviated, too, by my very free conference at Olympia with members of the Territorial legislature, who were well informed upon the condition of all parts of the country, as well as information that I have received from intelligent sources in the State of Oregon.

I believe that the only proper and practicable measures that can be taken for the present in the district of Oregon towards recruiting for my regiment are in progress there, and I am impressed with the propriety of at once commencing the organization of companies in this city and State.

Since my arrival here on the 28th ultimo I am assured of the favorable prospect of procuring four companies in this city, with the reasonable expectation of at least two more from the interior of the State. I have already selected some company officers and given authority to recruit for my regiment in this city, and in view of the practical accomplishment of its organization I have the honor respectfully to prefer to the commanding general the request that for the personal superintendence of this organization I may be permitted temporarily to make my headquarters in this city instead of Fort Vancouver, to which latter place I am now under orders for department headquarters, that as an essential and positive requirement for the performance of the duties incident to the raising of recruits, and the speedy and successful organ-
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

of my regiment, authority may be given me to have at once mustered into
service my lieutenant-colonel and major.
I have made these appointments of my field officers by virtue of the authorizing
me by the honorable Secretary of War, heretofore submitted, and while I deem their
presence and assistance at regimental headquarters not only of much value, but of
imperative necessity in the commencement of the organization, I am convinced that
to have them placed on duty, with the full credit of their official position, is in strict
consonance with the intent of the authorization for this regiment.
I have also respectfully to submit for the consideration of the commanding gen-

eral that the establishment of a depot for recruits for my regiment, convenient to
City, will serve a valuable purpose, giving much assistance to separate officers
recruiting, and security to the enrollment and mustering of men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 7, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant with reference to the organization of the First
Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, having been submitted to the gen-

eral commanding the department, I am directed to say, in reply, that, should
I deem it necessary for the speedy organization of your regiment, you will muster in
such officers of the field and staff of the regiment as is essential for this purpose.
One of the field officers must be posted at Fort Vancouver, to superintend the enroll-
ment of such companies as may be raised in the district of Oregon.
As the companies reach the requisite number the first lieutenant thereof can be
mustered in, and the men, with this officer, will be sent to Alcatraz Island, which
will be the depot for the companies raised in this State.
The general directs that the headquarters of your regiment shall be temporarily
established in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Col. J. STEINBERGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of February 8, with inclosures, I am directed to
approve your action in regard to Col. J. Steinberger, First Regiment Washington
Territory Volunteers, taken for the organization of that regiment.
I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 10, 1862.

GENERAL: For a few days past the weather has moderated, and we have a fair
prospect of being able to move over the roads in the interior by the end of the month.
By the steamer from San Pedro, which arrived here yesterday, I have advices from
colonel; he is making every preparation to advance to Fort Yuma as soon as the roads
are passable. This week I send down the Light Battery, Company A, Third Artill-
ery, and one company of the Fifth Infantry. I shall then have but two more com-
panies, and the headquarters of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to send to
the southern district. It is reported that a force of eight hundred men (rebels) are at,
or in the vicinity of Tucson; such a force could not for a moment arrest the advance
of Carleton. The Columbia River being closed by ice, I have no very late intelligence
from the district of Oregon; when I last heard from that quarter everything was
quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY, OREGON VOLUNTEERS, Portland, Oregon, February 20, 1862.

To the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.: 

SIR: In reporting to you the progress of raising a regiment of volunteer cavalry in this State, it is due to myself to state the reason which has prevented my reporting sooner, and which also prevents at this time the forwarding of the official returns of the regiment, and that is high water and the continued severity of the winter, which has prevented communication with the different parts of the State for the past two months. By the 1st of next month I hope to be able to forward all rolls, reports, etc., of companies organized.

By arrangement of parties commissioned to raise the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, in the southern portion of the State, has raised two full companies, which are now in camp near Jacksonville. He is confident of raising two more companies by the 1st of May. B. F. Harding, mustering officer, in charge of the central part of the State, has raised one full company, which is now at Salem, Oregon. Mr. Harding, as elsewhere advised, has been obliged to resign his position in the regiment. In charge of the northern part of the State, I have organized three companies, one at The Dalles, of forty men, which, for the want of funds and the difficulty of procuring supplies for them as recruits, I ordered to be mustered in with a first lieutenant in command, and ordered him to report to the commanding officer at Fort Dalles, where his company is performing garrison duty and is supplied at the post. I pursued the same course with the company recruited at this place, who reported at Fort Vancouver.

The other company is stationed at Camp Barlow, near Oregon City. These companies are recruiting steadily, and will doubtless be full by the 1st of May, by which time I think the regiment will consist of eight full companies. Major Drew is now at San Francisco with requisitions upon the commander of the Department of the Pacific for clothing, arms, and garrison equipage for the regiment, also for funds for the recruiting service, the want of which has retarded enlistments. In absence of further orders from the War Department, I shall, as soon as the weather will permit, establish a camp in the central portion of the State, where I shall assemble all companies, except those raised in southern Oregon, which will remain under Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville. The object will be for drill and instruction, and the difficulty of obtaining forage will render it necessary for the animals to be where they can graze.

The quartermaster of the regiment has this day forwarded estimates for funds, which I trust will be forwarded immediately.

The great losses which the citizens of this State have suffered from the floods and severe winter, renders those who are willing unable to furnish supplies without the certainty of prompt payment.

The mines north and east of this place are bringing a large immigration from California, providing a ready market for more than the country now affords, which will render it extremely necessary that he should be provided with funds to contract for supplies at fair rates.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

T. R. CORNELIUS,
Colonel First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers.


GENERAL: Under the authority conferred on me in the communication from your office, dated on the 18th of January, ultimo, I have modified the instructions given to Colonel Cornelius to raise a regiment of mounted troops for service in Oregon so as to include only six companies. The best interests of the service do not require more than six companies of cavalry in the district of Oregon, having already twelve companies of infantry there, besides a regiment organized under Colonel Steinberger.

I enclose herewith a copy of my instructions to Colonel Cornelius. In the absence of any special orders from your office, I have deemed proper to assume direct control over Colonel Cornelius and his troops, and attend to the organization, as well as supplying his companies with the necessary clothing, arms, etc., to prepare them for service on the frontier early in the spring.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

S. Ex. 2—29
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, February 24, 1862.

Colonel: I have received authority from the War Department, dated 18th ult., to modify the instructions given to you on the 24th of September last, so as to include only four companies, should I deem the best interests of the service to require it.

Under the authority thus conferred on me, you will please to perfect the organization of six companies of your regiment, according to the plan indicated. The remaining four companies will not be organized until further orders.

The music for your regiment will be confined to two buglers for each company.

The organization of bands for volunteer regiments is suspended for the present.

I have given orders for the manufacture of clothing for your regiment, which, with the necessary camp and garrison equipage, will be forwarded as soon as practicable. Please forward immediately to department headquarters a complete return of regiment, embracing the names of all officers, whether appointed by the War Department or yourself, and hereafter furnish a similar return on the 10th and 20th and last days of each month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Col. Thomas Cornelius, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding,
First Regiment Cavalry.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, March 1, 1862.

General: When the order was received by Brigadier-General Suptner to send all the regular troops in the department East, excepting four companies of artillery, instructions were immediately sent for the escort of one hundred men of the Ninth Infantry with Lieut. John Mullen, on the Fort Benton and Walla Walla wagon road, to be withdrawn and join their companies. The order reached Lieutenant Mullen in the Bitter Root Valley, but too late for the detachment to cross the mountains; the order is still in force, and the escort will be withdrawn as soon as the road over the mountains is passable. The Ninth Infantry now requires some 300 recruits, and although active measures are being taken to enlist men, yet we have thus far progressed but slowly, the volunteer service having absorbed the large mass of men disposed to join the Army for service on this coast. Under these circumstances it is submitted to the consideration of the General-in-Chief whether it would not be advisable to suspend the operations on the wagon road until a more favorable opportunity. The great excitement throughout this entire country caused by the discovery of gold mines in the north has drawn off a large number of men who might otherwise join the Army. However, should any real danger threaten this coast, whether from enemies without or traitors within, a large force of men, loyal and true to their country's flag, would be found ready to rush to arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.


Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, March 6, 1862.

General: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication addressed to these headquarters by Col. J. Steinberger, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers. Colonel Steinburger is indefatigable in his exertions to fill his regiment; his success here has been very fair; he has now upwards of 100 good men under instruction at Alcatraz Island. His officers have been selected with great care and judgment.

Since Colonel Steinberger's communication of the 1st instant, he has been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Tilton that his health will not permit him to accept the position offered him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES 51

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WASHINGTON-TERRITORY INFANTRY,
San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with directions of the commanding general, under date of 8th of February, the headquarters of my regiment were established in this city, and on that day company officers were selected for four companies, and authority given to recruit in this city. Since that time I have authorized a detachment of 40 men to be recruited, also have by an applicant for a first lieutenancy, and have given authority for one company to be raised in the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz, in this State.

From the companies authorized to be raised, one on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, by R. V. Peabody, and two east of the Cascade Mountains, by J. W. Cornynady and F. Moore, I have received no intelligence since my last communication with your headquarters.

The depot for recruits directed by the commanding general at Fort Alcatraz has been established, and subordinate to the commanding officer at that post is in charge of First Lieut. W. F. Mason, mustered into service with the first detachment of 40 men.

Accompanying is transmitted monthly return of officers and men already received and mustered into service.

As permitted by the general commanding, Maj. C. H. Drum, has been mustered into service, and is now on duty at these headquarters.

Lieut. Col. James Tilton, appointed since my last communication, I have requested to repair to this city to be mustered into service and assist in the organization of the regiment.

The regimental staff officers have not yet been appointed, although I am in treaty with applicants for all the positions.

Their services are much needed, even now, in the commencement of the formation of the regiment, and the appointments are only deferred to insure the acquisition of proper persons for these important places.

The plan adopted for the organization of the companies authorized in this State is to receive the recruits as they are presented by the different captains, have them examined by the medical officer, mustered into service, and at once sent to the depot. They are then formed into skeleton companies, each set of company officers credited with their own men enlisted, and awaiting the completion of company organization.

It is an express stipulation in all the authorizations given in this State that the minimum standard of 80 men be reached by the 1st day of April next.

The men of company organization not completed by that time become forfeited to the Government, and may be assigned as the interests of the regiment demand.

Application is made by numerous persons in different parts of the State for authority to raise men for this regiment, and unless the next mail steamer from the north brings intelligence that would show prospects of procuring men in the district of Oregon beyond the requirements of the three companies now forming there, it is my intention to provide here for the remaining two and a half companies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Since my communication forwarded to you by the last steamer, March 1, nothing special has transpired on this coast. The Union feeling is greatly in the ascendant; nevertheless, there is a strong disloyal element in this country, which will be dealt with in a summary manner should any acts be committed demanding the interposition of the strong arm of the Government. My troops in the southern district, under Colonel Carleton, are in a position to advance, but at this moment the roads are not in a condition to pass loaded wagons. I expect that by the 1st of April we shall be able to make a forward movement. Confidential agents have returned from Arizona, and I am fully satisfied that the rebel force reported as in the neighborhood of Tucson has been greatly exaggerated. My information from New Mexico is meager. The strength of Sibley's force of rebels on the Rio Grande, as rumored forth in the papers, I regard as fabulous; with Canby in his front and Carleton on his flank I can not doubt the result. The health of my troops is good, and although their instruction has been somewhat retarded by the unprecedented severity of the winter, yet they have been steadily improving in a knowledge of their duties. From the dis-
of persons going to the Nez Perce and Salmon River mines will make it necessary to send a command through that country to preserve peace and good order between the Indians and our people. Colonel Lippett, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding the district of Humboldt will, as soon as the waters subside and the trails become passable, make expeditions throughout his district for the purpose of gathering up those Indians and placing them on the reservations. We are sufficiently embarrassed for the want of funds; our credit is well-nigh exhausted, not that any doubt exists as to the ability of the Government to meet all demands but our large creditors are absolutely in want of money to enable them to go on furnishing the supplies which we must have. I have had a conference with the governor of this State and the military committee of the legislature now in session on the subject of coast defenses, and a bill has already been introduced making an appropriation for temporary fortifications for the protection of this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs you to make the necessary preparations and disposition of your troops to protect emigrants and the overland-mail route from Indian hostilities and depredations. Report what you can do. Can Colonel Carleton have the immediate direction? L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 27, 1862.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch which I had the honor to transmit to you yesterday in reply to yours of the 21st instant. The propriety of my making arrangements for the protection of the emigrants as they approach my department had already received my careful consideration. The organization of the six companies of Oregon cavalry, under the command of Colonel Cornelius, it is expected will be completed early in April. Two of these companies have been raised in the northern section of that State and four in the southern. The latter I have directed the colonel to order north as soon as the roads are passable, and then to prepare his whole command to march to Fort Walla Walla. The presence of troops in the mining districts of the Nez Perce and Salmon River countries will be absolutely necessary to preserve peace between our people and the Indians. The extravagant reports of the richness of those mines has created the wildest enthusiasm, and already a large number of men have gone from here to the Columbia River to be in readiness to move to the mines as soon as the route is practicable. As the emigrants approach this department it is certain that a large portion of them will be attracted to the mines in Oregon and Territory of Washington, and I propose, as the summer advances, to throw forward to the vicinity of Fort Hall, or further, if necessary, a squadron or two of cavalry to afford them protection through the Snake River country. I have conferred with Mr. Crawford, the gentleman appointed to conduct the overland emigration. He is well acquainted with the route, and fully understands the arrangements to be made for his safe passage through the Indian country. The protection of the overland-mail route will be provided for at the earliest moment practicable. At this moment neither troops or supplies can cross the mountains without subjecting the Government to an enormous expense, which I do not deem it proper to incur unless an emergency should arise making it necessary. I have conferred with Mr. Louis McLane on this subject, and copy of a note he addressed me yesterday, and herewith inclosed, will show you that no immediate danger is apprehended. The instructions of the Secretary of War will be carried out as soon as practicable.
I believe that ample protection can be given to the overland mail as far east as Salt Lake by the force I have reported as available at once for that purpose; viz, five companies of cavalry and six of infantry; should it, however, be found insufficient, it can be increased. In the present aspect of our foreign relations, prudent considerations require that a strong force should be kept at or near this city. I have now three companies of artillery and one of the Ninth Infantry in the two permanent forts. I have seven companies of the Ninth Infantry at the Presidio, but they are very much reduced, one of them having just returned from the East with only its non-commissioned officers, and 100 of our best men being on the escort of Lieutenant Mullan's wagon-road expedition. The three companies of cavalry near this city and the six companies of the Third Infantry, California Volunteers now at Benicia Barracks I design for the overland-mail protection. I have the headquarters and five companies of the Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers encamped at Sacramento. I shall soon move them down to Benicia or in the neighborhood of this city, according to circumstances. In the southern district Colonel Carleton is advancing on Fort Yuma with his own regiment, First Infantry and First Cavalry (five companies), and the Light Battery Company A, Third Artillery. The roads are still in a bad condition, and loaded wagons cannot move. I have also now in the southern district the Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, Colonel Bowie, and four companies of the Second Cavalry. Colonel Bowie will be left in command of that district after the advance of Carleton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Wells, Fargo & Company, Express and Exchange Company,
San Francisco, March 26, 1862.

Dear Sir: Your note of this a. m. at hand. I have no advices indicating the necessity of the immediate movement of troops onto the overland route. In the present condition of the roads you would find great difficulty in moving troops over the sierras, and an impossibility to haul wagons. The Overland Company expect that troops will be permanently stationed on the mail route for the protection of mails and treasure, especially the latter. I can not leave my office to-day, but will call on you to-morrow a. m.

Respectfully yours,

Louis McLane.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

General Wright,
Commanding Department of the Pacific.

[Copy of telegraphic dispatch.]

San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1862.

Yours dispatch of 21st received. I had previously ordered Colonel Cornelius to prepare his regiment, six companies of Oregon cavalry, to move into the Walla Walla country, and thence to the mining districts; and as the season advances to move toward Fort Hall, to protect the emigrants. I conferred with Mr. Crawford on the subject. I can give protection to the overland-mail route as far as Salt Lake or Fort Bridger. I have two companies of cavalry now at Fort Churchill, and I have three companies of cavalry and six of volunteer infantry available and ready to move as soon as the roads are passable. I have an active and reliable colonel of volunteers, well suited for this service. Colonel Carleton is in southern California, and moving as fast as the mily roads will permit towards Fort Yuma, with his expeditionary forces. He can not be spared from that command.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 22, 1862.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a communication which I have received from Col.
Thomas R. Cornelius, First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. As soon as Colonel Co-
nelius shall have perfected the organization of the six companies he will be ordered
to the eastern frontier of Oregon and Washington to maintain peace between the
Indians and a very large number of our own people now there or en route for
the gold mines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY, OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Portland, Oregon, March 16, 1862.

GENERAL: Yours of the 24th ultimo, notifying me of your authority to modify in-
structions given to me by the War Department, under date 24th September last, is
received, and, as you have ordered, I have directed the organization of the six com-
panies only which you mention. To do so two companies, which are being recruited,
will be transferred to others not yet filled. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury has two full
companies at Jacksonville and two more in process of organization in that part of
the State. I have another full company at Salem. The others are being recruited
at Oregon City, The Dalles, and these headquarters. I think a sufficient number
of men are recruited to complete the organization of the six companies allowed.
and have therefore ordered recruiting to be stopped until complete returns are rendered.
As soon as these returns can be obtained I will forward them as you have directed.
I hope to be able to do so by the first of next month.

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

T. R. CORNELIUS,
Colonel First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salem, Oregon, March 29, 1862.

Sir: My attention has of late been repeatedly called to the position of settlers on
and near the eastern and northeastern frontiers of this State by representations of
their hazardous exposure to Indian depredations, and the danger existing at this time
of Indian outbreaks in those localities. Urgent solicitations have been made recently
by many intelligent and influential citizens of Oregon and of the United States, par-
specially since the receipt of intelligence of the murder of a party of white men who
had established a mining camp on John Day's River last winter by a party of Indians
that some more efficient measures should be taken for the protection of the person
and property of the white people in such exposed sections of the country. Under
these circumstances I have thought proper to communicate with you upon the sub-
ject for the purpose of obtaining information of the steps designed to be taken by
any, by the United States military authorities relative to the matter, of ascertaining
the numerical strength of any force at your command that might be detailed for such
duty, if in your judgment the exigencies of the case required, and also whether the
nature of your instructions are such as to permit the sending a body of troops into
the Indian country mentioned in the event of your considering it advisable or neces-
sary to do so. An early reply would much oblige,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITEAKER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., April 16, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN WHITEAKER,
Governor of the State of Oregon:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your excellency's
letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the necessity of protection against Indian hostil-
ities to the settlers in and near the eastern and northeastern frontier of Oregon, and
inquiring as to the steps designed to be taken by the United States military authorities in defense thereto, etc.

Of the means now under my control, it will not probably be expedient to make any change in their present disposition, but I am happy to be able to inform your excellency that I am advised by the commanding general of the department, under date of 27th ultimo, that the cavalry force under Colonel Cornelius has been ordered by him to be collected “together in the Willamette Valley with a view of moving into the Walla Walla country, and thence to the mining districts, and, as the season advances, to throw forward troops to Fort Hall, to meet the emigrants.”

I have recently apprised the commanding general of the proposed settlement by citizens of Oregon in the valley of Powder River, and I can have no doubt that the necessary steps will be taken by him for the protection of that and such other settlements as may be attempted within the frontier limits of Oregon.

It is also within my power to inform your excellency that the military force within this district will, within a few weeks, be increased by the addition of from four to six companies of infantry under the command of Colonel Steinberger.

In the hope that what I have above stated may tend to allay the anxiety expressed, I have the honor to be your excellency’s obedient servant,

A. Cady,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31; 1862.

GENERAL: As the spring opens we have as usual the annually recurring reports of the difficulties with the Indians in the interior. From Fort Churchill I have just sent a detachment of 50 cavalry south about 100 miles to the town of Aurora and Owens River to protect our people in that quarter, and to see that justice is done to the Indians. About two weeks ago a difficulty occurred between four white men and the same number of Indians; the latter were in the search of some horses which they had lost. The result was that the Indians were all killed. Reports from that country represent that the whites were in the wrong; probably they were, but I can not let the innocent suffer for the guilty. I am compelled to send troops to preserve the peace. The Mono Indians on Owens River have always been considered a very harmless and quiet people, but they are numerous and highly excited at this time, and may possibly give us some trouble. I propose to send a squadron of cavalry from southern California through the Owens River district as soon as the mountains are passable. I have also reports of murders by Indians some 200 miles north of Carson City, Nev., and also east of Fort Dalles in the Snake River countries, but as yet nothing reliable. In the district of Humboldt Colonel Lippett, the commander, is in the field with most of his troops making every effort to collect all the Indians, and placing them on the reservations. Independent of our Indian disturbances the country is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Telegram to governors of loyal States.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant-General’s Office, Washington, April 3, 1862.

His excellency the Governor of California:

Volunteer recruiting service will cease from this date.

L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General.
To Adjutant-General Thomas:

I have received a copy of your dispatch of 3d instant to governor of California from Col. Steinberger, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers. The progress made by Colonel Steinberger in filling his regiment is highly gratifying; he has obtained an excellent class of men, and the zeal, energy, and interest he is manifesting warrant the belief that he will at an early day present to the Government a command that will do good service. Colonel Steinberger will shortly move with four companies to Fort Vancouver, and I shall then place him in command of the district of Oregon. I hope, after the completion of organizations of the infantry regiment of Colonel Steinberger and the cavalry regiment of Colonel Corneliaus, that I shall be able to withdraw the battalions of the Second and Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, which were sent up to that country in an emergency to relieve the regular troops ordered east.

It is of the greatest importance to keep the volunteer regiment embodied, as far as the exigencies of the service will admit, both on the score of economy and discipline. The health of the troops in the Department is good, and they are well supplied by the different staff departments. Our subsistence, clothing, and medical stores have mostly been procured on this coast, and all of good quality. We have been embarrassed for want of funds, especially in the quartermaster's department; the contractors have suffered punitarily, in consequence of their dues from the Government being so long withheld, but I take pleasure in bearing testimony to their patriotism, and the cheerfulness with which they have continued to furnish supplies on credit in this our time of need.

The weather is improving, and the roads in southern California will soon be in good order. Colonel Carleton's troops are moving on Fort Yuma and beyond. The troops for the protection of the overland-mail route will be advanced as soon as the mountains can be passed.

I have this moment received from the governor of the State a copy of your telegraphic dispatch of the 3d instant, directing that recruiting for volunteers shall cease.

I have no late intelligence from New Mexico; rumor states that Sibley has a force of 3,000 men there, but I doubt not that Canby can hold him in check until Carleton approaches.

The political status of this country is unchanged. Quiet throughout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

War Department
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, April 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the completion of the Washington Territory regiment, Colonel Steinberger.

L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, April 5, 1862.

General: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the 1st instant from Col. Justus Steinberger, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers. The progress made by Colonel Steinberger in filling his regiment is highly gratifying; he has obtained an excellent class of men, and the zeal, energy, and interest he is manifesting warrant the belief that he will at an early day present to the Government a command that will do good service. Colonel Steinberger will shortly move with four companies to Fort Vancouver, and I shall then place him in command of the district of Oregon. I hope, after the completion of organizations of the infantry regiment of Colonel Steinberger and the cavalry regiment of Colonel Corneliaus, that I shall be able to withdraw the battalions of the Second and Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, which were sent up to that country in an emergency to relieve the regular troops ordered east.

It is of the greatest importance to keep the volunteer regiment embodied, as far as the exigencies of the service will admit, both on the score of economy and discipline. The health of the troops in the Department is good, and they are well supplied by the different staff departments. Our subsistence, clothing, and medical stores have mostly been procured on this coast, and all of good quality. We have been embarrassed for want of funds, especially in the quartermaster's department; the contractors have suffered punitarily, in consequence of their dues from the Government being so long withheld, but I take pleasure in bearing testimony to their patriotism, and the cheerfulness with which they have continued to furnish supplies on credit in this our time of need.

The weather is improving, and the roads in southern California will soon be in good order. Colonel Carleton's troops are moving on Fort Yuma and beyond. The troops for the protection of the overland-mail route will be advanced as soon as the mountains can be passed.

I have this moment received from the governor of the State a copy of your telegraphic dispatch of the 3d instant, directing that recruiting for volunteers shall cease.

I have no late intelligence from New Mexico; rumor states that Sibley has a force of 3,000 men there, but I doubt not that Canby can hold him in check until Carleton approaches.

The political status of this country is unchanged. Quiet throughout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
SIR: Since my last communication, dated March 1, referring to the progress made in the organization of this regiment, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Accompanying is respectfully transmitted consolidated tri-monthly report of officers and men at Alcatrazes Island, exhibiting the organization of Company A, with eighty-one men and three officers, mustered into service by Capt. W. A. Winder, Third Artillery, U. S. Army.

Of the one hundred and eighty-four recruits unassigned, eighty men with their officers will be mustered into service to-day, and organization of Company B completed.

The remaining one hundred and four, divided into two skeleton companies, are commanded by first lieutenants each, mustered into service in accordance with General Orders, No. 61, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1861.

Of these detachments one lacks twenty-one men of the minimum standard, and I have extended the time to complete the company until the 5th instant. The other lacks thirty-five men, and the time to complete is extended to the 10th instant.

James Tilton, who was advised in my last communication as having been appointed lieutenant-colonel, has declined the appointment on account of ill health, as incapacitating him for the duties of the position. The place has not yet been filled.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Whittemore, having passed the board for the examination of officers in this regiment, was, on the 10th ultimo, mustered into service, and assigned to duty at these headquarters.

Of the three companies authorized to be formed in Washington Territory and Oregon I have intelligence only from Captain Peabody's, on Puget Sound, and the report exhibits very little progress. The difficulty of communication with the interior is no doubt the cause of my not having heard from Captains Moore and Cannaday, in the Columbia River district.

Since my last report authority has been given to M. K. Shearer to organize a company for this regiment at Placerville, in this State, and to William M. Knox for one in Sacramento and Calaveras counties, the time limited to the 1st May.

I am also about giving authority to organize another company in this city, recruiting to commence when the two remaining companies, now incomplete, on Alcatraz Island, are full. This will make the last of the ten companies to complete the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Maj. H. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, April 5, 1862.

GENERAL: The following telegraphic dispatch has this day been received by his excellency, Governor Stanford:

"WASHINGTON, April 3, 1862.
"To Governor of California:
"Volunteer recruiting service will cease from this date.

"L. THOMAS,
"Adjutant-General."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. Geo. WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Department, San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Since my communication addressed to you on the 5th instant nothing of moment has transpired. The Indian difficulties in the "District of Humboldt" have become so aggravated that I have determined to throw additional troops into
that country and close up that war for the last time. Inclosed herewith is a copy of a letter of instructions I have sent to Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, which will advise you of the steps I have taken and propose to take for an effective campaign. From Oregon I have nothing special to report. My previous letters have informed you of the measures to be taken to preserve peace in that district, as well as to afford protection to emigrants when they approach. I have ordered Major Patten, of the Ninth Infantry, now at the Presidio, to proceed to Fort Stellacoom, Wash, and assume command of that post, and also to exercise a general supervision over all the posts on the sound, whether at present occupied by troops or not. Major Drum, my assistant adjutant-general, I have sent to the northern district of California, to inspect the troops of Carleton's command, now at Fort Yuma, or en route. The major will be absent about twenty days. I beg of you to let Major Drum remain on duty in this department. My troops are so dispersed, and occupy such a vast extent of country, that the assistance of an experienced adjutant-general is of the greatest importance to me. Major Drum suits me exactly; he is capable, industrious, energetic, and zealous, an ornament to your department. I have deemed it best to retain the immediate command of my own regiment. The subalterns of the regiment having most of them been so lately appointed, I have not yet made a selection for adjutant. However, I can get along very well with the aid of my sergeant-major. The weather is steadily improving, and the active operations have already commenced. Colonel Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, the officer whom I have selected to command all the troops designated for the protection of the overland-mail route, is making his preparations to cross the mountains as soon as the roads are practicable.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1862.

COLONEL: I have sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, of your regiment, to break up his camp at Santa Barbara and repair to this place with the two companies under his command. He will reach here about the 14th, and on the first steamer thereafter embark with the companies for your headquarters. The late outrages of the Indians in your district require prompt, decisive action to punish them. Should the force which will be at your disposal still be inadequate to make a clear sweep, I will endeavor to throw a column on the southern boundary of your district, to advance north and cooperate with you. The Indian difficulties in the Humboldt district have been growing worse and worse for years, and I am determined to settle them now for the last time. Every Indian you may capture, and who has been engaged in hostilities present or past, shall be hung on the spot. Spare the women and children. Allow no citizens, unless employed by your order, to accompany the troops in the field. The officers of the medical department serving in your district, although assigned to posts, are nevertheless liable to any service in the field or elsewhere as the exigencies of the service may require. An assistant surgeon in place of Dr. Todd, promoted, will report to you in a few days. I have full faith in your ability, activity, energy, and zeal, and I take great pleasure in confiding to your hands the final settlement of this war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1862.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication which I addressed to Colonel Cornelius, First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. Disposed as my troops are, over a wide extent of country, it requires the greatest vigilance to prevent waste and extravagance. The commanding and staff officers generally have but little, if any, experience; but they have the Regulations, and I have, in repeated circulars and orders, explained to them very carefully as to the manner of making contracts or
purchases; notwithstanding all this, irregularities will creep in. To watch over the interests of the United States I am now sending experienced officers to inspect every post and camp within the department. In these times, when all the means and money at our disposal are required for the legitimate expenditures of the Government, I am determined that no unfaithful officer or agent shall for a single moment retain his position.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 9, 1862.

COLONEL: Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, has submitted to me a communication received by him from Lieut. D. W. Porter, your regimental quartermaster, dated on the 2d instant. I will thank you to refer to that letter and take immediate measures to correct the irregularities referred to. Make requisitions for all the supplies you may need on the chief of staff at these headquarters, and orders will then be given as to the mode of procuring them. It will not be necessary for you to purchase any horses, mules, or wagons, or any means of transportation, as we have sufficient on hand in the district of Oregon for use during the next summer. Do not allow your staff officers, either at your headquarters or with any portion of your regiment, to make any purchases or contracts without previous authority from these headquarters, except for forage and fuel and straw. I find that the acting quartermaster with the battalion at Jacksonville has been building quarters, hiring a clerk, etc., all of which is disapproved, and no such accounts or claims will be paid, and what is the most astonishing is that he has hired men to take charge of company horses. What is a cavalry officer good for if he can not take care of his horse? No money will be furnished to pay any of these amounts above referred to.

Clerks are not allowed for any staff officers in this department without my previous sanction. I hope, colonel, that you will take immediate steps to arrest all these irregularities; if permitted to go on a moment longer it will be injurious to your regiment in the highest degree. I understand that an unusual number of men enrolled in your companies have been discharged at Fort Vancouver, for various causes; too much care can not be bestowed on the examination of men presenting themselves for enlistment. The examining surgeon and recruiting officer should assure themselves that a man is perfectly sound, free from disease, able-bodied, sober, and of good character and habits, before passing him; a neglect of this positive duty subjects those officers not only to a pecuniary loss in refunding to the Government all the expenses of rejected men, but they are also amenable to trial by a general court-martial; all men desirous of joining the Army should, in every case, be entirely stripped of their clothing and critically examined by the surgeon and recruiting officer together at the same time. The man's declatation as to his soundness will not be taken. Bear in mind that your adjutant and regimental quartermaster must be lieutenants in some company of your regiment; you are not allowed extra lieutenants for those positions. As your regiment has been reduced for the present to six companies, no more field officers will be appointed. If, under the authority of the War Department, all the field officers allowed for a regiment have been appointed, you can retain them until orders shall be received from the Secretary of War on the subject; but, in the meantime, should vacancies occur they will not be filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS,
First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, Portland, Oreg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 18, 1862.

GENERAL: After a conference with General Nye, I have ordered a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers to cross the mountains, via the overland mail route, to Carson City, and then proceed to the neighborhood of Pyramid Lake for the purpose of maintaining peace between the white people and Indians in that quarter. This company is destined to form a portion of the command for the pro-
tection of the overland route. Some time since a detachment of fifty cavalry was sent from Fort Churchill, south to the "Mono" country; and about the same time Colonel Carleton dispatched a like force from the southern district to the same point. I have no late intelligence from those commands; but I have no doubt that the difficulties between the white people and the Indians will be settled. In the district Humboldt our Indian difficulties have assumed a more serious aspect. Colonel Lippitt, the commander, is active, energetic, and zealous, and with the additional troops am sending to him am confident of his ultimate success. The face of the country presents almost insurmountable obstacles to rapid movement; the Indians are very numerous, but nomadic, and prowling about in small bands committing depredations at every exposed point. They will not unite any large numbers for a fight; hence the necessity of dividing and subdividing our commands in order to accomplish anything. Should we succeed in collecting together all or most of those Indians, the question then comes up, what is to be done with them? If we place them on the reservations in that country, we know that they can not be kept there securely; the only way to dispose of them that occurs to me now is colonize them on some of the islands near this coast. In the district of Oregon all is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 29, 1862.

GENERAL: The route of the overland mail will not be practicable for wagons before the end of May; in the meantime we are preparing the outfit for the troops designated for that line. The southern expedition under Colonel Carleton has drawn off all our extra means of transportation, and we shall be compelled to purchase wagons, mules, etc., here. The wagons are now being manufactured in this city. We are still embarrassed for want of funds; the credit of the Government, however, is good, but we must necessarily pay more than we should have to do if we had the cash in hand. The mail route at this moment, as far as the limits of this department, can be traveled in perfect safety; had it been otherwise, I would have forced a passage over the mountains and thrown troops on the line at any cost. I presume it is the design of the department to have troops distributed along the line to afford permanent protection for the mails and treasure. With the treasure, of course, the escort would have to be continued all the way, and mounted troops would be required for this service monthly or semi-monthly. The distance from Sacramento to Fort Bridger is about 800 miles, and it will be important to have a careful examination of the whole route made and suitable points selected for posts. Ruby Valley is well spoken of; it is about midway between Fort Churchill and Camp Floyd. On the 15th proximo I shall advance Colonel Conner's command towards the mountains and have it prepared to cross as soon as possible. A year's supply of clothing, subsistence, etc., will be sent over as soon as the roads are in good order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
in the season to be thrown forward toward Fort Hall to meet the emigrants, as I have previously advised you. On the 26th instant a company of the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, commanded by Capt. George F. Price, left this city to proceed via Sacramento and Placerville to Carson City, and thence north to the vicinity of Honey and Pyramid Lakes, for the purpose of quelling a difficulty in that quarter between the whites and Indians. This company will afterward join the troops designated for the protection of the overland mail route. Col. Lippits, commanding the district of Humboldt, is exerting himself to the utmost to maintain peace in that region. I have re-inforced him with the two companies of his regiment lately at Santa Barbara, and two other companies of his regiment now at Fort Vancouver will come down to Fort Humboldt on the return of the steamer now conveying Coloncls Steinberger and his troops up the coast. South of Fort Churchill about 200 miles, on the Mono River, there has been a difficulty between our people and the Indians, and I had to send a detachment of cavalry from Fort Churchill and also a detachment from Los Angeles to the same point. I have no official reports as yet from that quarter. I am under the impression, however, that it will be necessary to maintain a small command there during the summer. The excitement about the mines of the north is unabated; vast numbers are rushing to that region; every steamer and sail-vessel is crowded, and it will require great energy and prudence on the part of the commander of our troops to preserve peace in the Nez Percé and Salmon River countries during the summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. WRIGHT,  
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,  
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,  
San Francisco, April 30, 1862.

GENERAL: Major Drum is still absent inspecting the troops at and near Fort Yuma. My latest dates from him are of the 14th instant. It is probable that Colonel Carleton is now at or in advance of Fort Yuma. Colonel Bowie’s Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, is concentrating at Fort Yuma as a reserve. Carleton’s movement will sweep the predatory bands of Baylor and Riley out of Arizona and break up their plan of obtaining a foothold in Sonora, and then with the well-appointed force under his command, strengthened, if necessary, by the fine reserve regiment of Bowie, I have no apprehensions as to the result in any conflict with the rebels this side of the Rio Grande.

Outwardly everything is quiet in this country, but I know that there are many men on this coast who are traitors at heart, and who are at this moment writhing under the defeats of the rebels. They are harmless now, however, because so greatly in the minority; but such men require close surveillance.

In the southern portion of this State there are more sympathizers with the rebels than anywhere else, and I have now ordered Colonel Forman, of the Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, now in camp at Sacramento, to proceed by the next steamer to San Pedro with his headquarters and three companies. The Colonel will take post at Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, where we have already four companies of the Second Cavalry.

It has been my aim not to create any unnecessary alarm in the public mind on this coast, but to watch closely the progress of events and be ever ready to crush any attempt to raise the standard of rebellion on the Pacific.

You will observe by my General Orders No. 17 that I am gradually drawing the cords a little closer around treason.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,  
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,  
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,  
San Francisco, May 7, 1862.

GENERAL: Since my communication of the 30th ultimo, addressed to you, nothing of special importance has occurred in this department. My latest advices from Fort Yuma are dated on the 21st of April. Colonel Carleton’s advance was at the Pimos
villages, and it is presumed that at this moment his entire command is moving in Arizona. I have received no further intelligence in relation to the design of the rebel chief, Sibley, to enter the State of Sonora. It is probable that he has abandoned the project, if, as is currently reported, his army is completely demoralized and on the retreat from New Mexico. However, should the rebel forces enter Sonora, I have ordered Colonel Carleton to pass the frontier at once and pursue them. On the 3d instant I addressed a communication to his excellency Don Ignacio Pesquiera, governor of the State of Sonora, a copy of which is herewith submitted. I also inclose herewith my General Order No. 17 of the 23d ultimo and my proclamation of the 30th. The latter was promulgated with the view of preventing the possible transfer of property by persons in arms against the United States who are aiding or abetting the rebels. I have not at this moment the power to enforce my decree, but my object was to hold it, in-terrorem, until such time as legal proceedings could be had. Quiet prevails throughout the country. Our Indian difficulties have made it necessary to send small commands to different points, but doubt not we shall speedily restore peace between the white and red man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1862.

His excellency Sr. Don IGNACIO PESQUIERA,
Governor of the State of Sonora:

SIR: By the last steamer from the Gulf of California, I received a copy of a communication addressed to your excellency, under date of the 16th of December, 1861, by H. H. Sibley, the rebel chief in command of a body of insurgents in New Mexico, and although I did not receive a copy of your excellency's reply, yet I was much gratified by the assurance of my correspondent that your excellency had declined entering into any arrangements proposed by the rebel commander. Considering the friendly relations subsisting between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Mexico, as well as between the citizens of the contiguous States of Sonora and California, any other decision than that which your excellency has made would have been deeply regretted. I need not point out to your excellency the utter ruin and devastation which would inevitably befall the beautiful State of Sonora should the rebel force obtain a foothold within its limits, as in that event it would be indispensably necessary that the frontier should be passed by the United States forces, and our enemies pursued, possibly, to the city of Guaymas. I beg your excellency to rest assured that under no circumstances will the Government of the United States permit the rebel horde to take refuge in Sonora. I have an army of ten thousand men ready to pass the frontier and protect your Government and people.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department of the Pacific.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

The General commanding this department having been appealed to by many loyal citizens residing on the Pacific coast for the adoption of more vigorous measures against the treasonable designs of persons who, while claiming and receiving protection for themselves and property, do not blush to denounce the Chief Magistrate and Government of the United States, and do all in their power to raise the standard of rebellion on this coast. It is therefore made the express duty of all officers commanding districts or posts to maintain within their respective jurisdictions a due observance of our National and State laws, and proper respect for the legally constituted authorities. Treason's hideous crest shall not pollute the fair land of California. Military commanders will promptly arrest and hold in custody all persons against whom the charge of aiding and abetting the rebellion can be sustained; and under no circumstances will such persons be released without first subscribing the
oath of allegiance to the United States. All persons seeking to furnish supplies of any kind to the army on this coast must first submit unequivocal evidence of their loyalty to the Government, otherwise their propositions will not be entertained. The following general orders of the War Department are published for general information.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67,
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1861.

By the fifty-seventh article of the act of Congress entitled “An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States,” approved April 10, 1862, “holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly,” is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing, or telegraphing, respecting operations of the Army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war.

By order,
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright.
R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1862.

Whereas it having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that there are certain persons either holding office under the rebel government or aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States, and that such person or persons are owners of real estate or personal property within the limits of this military department, it is hereby declared that all such estates or property are subject to confiscation for the use and benefit of the United States.

It is further declared that all sales or transfers of real estate or personal property by any person or persons holding office under the rebel government, or who may be aiding and assisting the enemies of the Union, whether made by them personally or by their agents, shall be null and void.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Telegram.]
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

No action to be taken in arrests spoken of in your letter of May 7.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I have just heard from Major Drum. He was at Fort Yuma on the last day of April; had completed his inspection, and would leave the same day on his return to these headquarters. Inspecting the troops near Los Angeles and San Pedro, on his way. Colonel Carleton was at Fort Yuma, pushing his troops forward into Arizona. The major, after inspecting the troops, says, “The troops are all in fine spirits and anxious for the movement eastward,” and further, “It has fallen to the lot of few men to take into the field so well instructed a body of volunteer troops as compose Carleton’s command.” With such men and officers, I look for a speedy re-
establishment of our authority over Arizona and New Mexico. In Arizona, it will be necessary to hold the country under a military governor until such time as civil authorities can be re-organized. To-day I received a telegraphic dispatch from Governor Nye at Carson City, Nev. The Indian disturbances at Honey Lake in that region of country have been quelled, and everything is quiet. Colonel Steilberger, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers, has reached Fort Vancouver with four full companies of his regiment, and assumed command of the District of Oregon. Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt, is at work energetically, bringing those Indians under subjection. The country is a difficult one to operate in, and it will take time to collect all those Indians, and place them on reservations. A large assembly of Indians at the Owens Lake country, some 300 miles southeast from here, rendered it necessary to send a force of three companies of cavalry from Los Angeles to protect our people and their property and chastise the Indians. The country generally is quiet and prosperous. The sympathizers with the rebels are careful to keep within the law. The season is more than a month later than usual. The snow on the Sierra Nevada Mountains is very deep, and certainly not before the middle of June will it be possible for Colonel Conner, with his troops and supplies, to cross over towards Salt Lake.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 15, 1862.

General: I have nothing of importance to report since my letter of the 13th instant. At the earnest request of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, I have left one company of Oregon cavalry in the Rogue River Valley, near Jacksonville, to afford protection against Indian depredations in that quarter. The remaining three companies, enrolled in southern Oregon, will move as soon as practicable, under command of Lieut. Col. R. E. Manry, Oregon Cavalry, to the valley of the Columbia, where, uniting with the two companies now there, the whole under Colonel Cornelius will move eastward to Fort Walla Walla, with a view to carry out the plan of operations for the summer as already indicated in my communication to you. My latest reports from the remote posts of Colville and Walla Walla, as well as from the mining districts, represent the Indians as peaceful and quiet. At the special request of Mr. Victor Smith, the United States collector at Port Townsend, Wash., I have authorized him to take possession of the buildings at Fort Townsend for a marine hospital, until such time as they may be required for military purposes. I have done this without any special authority from the War Department, assuming that it would be approved, as the garrison buildings will be better taken care of by an officer of the Government, and much expense saved to the Treasury Department, by using them for a marine hospital. The mail leaves here by steamer for New York four times a month and my dispatches will be habitually made up to the steamer day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
In reply I have to say that the governor of this State is not officially informed that there are any troops from this State now in the service of the General Government.

In September last, Colonel Wright, then commanding the military in Oregon, made a requisition on the governor of this State for one company of mounted volunteers, intended for the Indian service on the frontiers of this State and Washington Territory.

The requisition was responded to, and the recruitment about completed, when the authorities were informed that the volunteers were not needed, and soon after the governor was ordered by Colonel Wright to disband the men already enrolled, which, however, had been done before the receipt of the order.

During the winter and spring just passed there has been, as I learn through the public prints, a regiment of mounted men raised in this State, but as to their strength I have no official knowledge, they having been recruited and officered by officers appointed by the President; the authorities of this State have never been called upon or consulted with. In the matter of raising troops here or appointing their officers, except in the case of Colonel Wright, above referred to. There is not a figure or the scratch of a pen in the executive office which would enable me to answer your inquiries.

As to Home Guards I am not aware that there are any such as your inquiries are intended to cover now in this State, nor indeed has there ever been.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITTAKE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have just received reports from Colonel Carleton, dated at Fort Yuma, on the 10th instant, and from Lieutenant-Colonel West, First Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding at the "Pimos Villages," as late as the 6th instant. Copies are herewith inclosed for information of the Department. Our Indian difficulties in the district of Humboldt have been admirably managed by Colonel Lippitt, and it is confidently expected that all the Indians will soon be collected together and placed upon their reservations. In the district of Oregon all is quiet. Colonel Conner, with seven companies of his regiment (Third Infantry, California Volunteers), will move on the 26th instant, and encamp beyond Stockton, preparatory to crossing the mountains at the earliest moment practicable, and advance on the overland mail-route; the cavalry force designated for the same service will be thrown forward at an early day. I am happy in being able to assure the Department of the firm and unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution of the people on the Pacific coast although we have in our midst rebels and ardent sympathizers with the rebellion, yet their voices are drowned by the overwhelming majority of patriotic, Union-loving citizens on this far distant shore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 10, 1862.

MAJOR: I inclose herewith certified copies of letters just received from Lieutenant-Colonel West, dated, respectively, May 4, May 5, and May 6, 1862. By these you will see how matters are progressing at the Pimos Villages. In a private letter to myself Colonel West says: "You will recollect your request for 5,000 pounds of Indian presents, which was declined. If it is not too late to get the same goods now as property, they would be of great service. Placed in charge of the depot party here, I believe they would work wonders." If the general will have those goods forwarded even now, they will be a great saving of money in the purchase of grain and flour at the sub-depot for the use of the troops stationed there, for the use of trains coming with supplies, and to be forwarded if necessary. If necessary these goods can be receipted for and expended as money. It is doubtful if any troops are coming from the Rio Grande to make a stand against us in Arizona. I am forwarding supplies as fast as possible to the sub-depot, and when I have got enough in front to justify it, I shall, without delay, make still another stride onward. It is said the rainy season in Arizona commences about the 24th of June. Until then it is impossible to cross a large command, so I hear, from Tucson to the Rio Grande, a distance of 300 miles. It will

S. Ex. 2—30
not do, for obvious reasons, to arrive on that river by small detachments. The general may rely upon it that all justifiable risks will be taken. I hear that nine Americans have just been murdered at Sally's mine in Arizona. I hope to be clothed with powers to regulate all matters in that Territory. Of course, I shall take upon myself all necessary responsibility to give order and safety of life and property in that cholic country. I am having the road up the Gila to Fort Breckenridge reconnoitered, and shall soon occupy that post: You may know that before the rebellion Fort Breckenridge was to be a six-company post. It was commenced at a site near the junction of the Ararayra and San Pedro, the best point for a post in Arizona. Adobe walls of many buildings were made, and some were roofed over. These may in good preservation. I would recommend that this fort, with a change of name, be occupied. The grazing in the valley of the San Pedro, the year round, is reported as being very fine. Aside from its being one of the posts on the chain of communication from California to the Rio Grande, it is a fine place for weak and broken down animals to recruit.

I am, major, very respectfully,

James H. Carleton,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE GUARD CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pinos Villages, May 4, 1861.

Lieutenant: I am as yet unable to report upon the supplies for troops available by the rebels, was the only person here as yet only succeeded in eking out daily a little food in any but trifling quantities. I am, however, trading under every disadvantage. It is difficult to make this people understand the magnitude of our demands and promises to offer them in payment. When the many promises they hold back their goods and that of the new crop of wheat should begin to get but a mere daily ration. I am negotiating with the intention of feeding it and keeping the grain that comes in for future use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. West,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE GUARD CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pinos Villages, May 5, 1861.

Lieutenant: The following scale of prices has been agreed upon with the Indians:

Four quarters flour, weighing 44 pounds, for 1 yard manta.
Seven quarts wheat, weighing 13 pounds, for 1 yard manta.
Four pounds pine, weighing 54 pounds, for 1 yard manta.
Fifty pounds hay or 150 pounds of green fodder for 1 yard manta.

These prices are much for the interest of Government, and it is to be hoped that the facilities for purchasing of the Indians will enlarge. Manta may be called the staple article with them, but such goods as were asked for by the colonel commanding, in his letters of December, 1861, on the Mojave expedition, are indispensably necessary for the practice of an economy of great advantage. The daily consumption of the present command for forage is as follows:

280 horses, wheat 17 pounds, $2.00
60 mules, wheat 9 pounds, $6.00
3,915 pounds equals 308
345 mules, hay 11 pounds, 4,280 pounds, $6.00
Daily consumption of manta 100
Not enough flour to make mention of has yet been brought in, and the issue is an article of small consumption, unless of necessity. A brief observation of these people and their habits shows me that they are disinclined to sell their produce or any other property unless the article offered in exchange is such as they habitually and at the moment need. I do not believe that they would trade wheat for more manta than they wanted for the moment, and further, that after 20,000 yards of that goods have been distributed among them it would cease to be a ready currency. These opinions may be erroneous; my experience with the people has been of less than a week's duration, and that with only promises to offer in payment. Obligations for near 8,000 yards manta are already outstanding from the quartermaster and commissary departments. Even without any increase of the command, the 10,000 yards daily expected at the post will be exhausted by the 20th instant. If, when the manta arrives, the Indians do not bring in their wheat more freely (the animals only get half rations to-day) I see no recourse but to enter their wheat fields and cut the grain for forage. As yet negotiations for purchasing their standing grain have not been consummated. I enlarge more upon the difficulty of getting supplies here with reference to the part of the expedition that is in my rear than to the command now here. I am anxious to see a supply on hand for an advance, and shall endeavor to accomplish it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. R. West,

Lieutenant-Colonel, First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

To BENJ. C. CUTLER,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

District Southern California.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE GUARD CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,

Pine Village, May 6, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report fair progress in obtaining forage for the animals now here, but as yet no prospect presents itself of my being able to accumulate a surplus for an onward movement, or to meet the wants of any additional number of animals suddenly placed here. Immediate payment in manta, may work a change, but until that fact is proved I must continue doubtful about daily supplies even. The crop of mesquite beans will mature in all this month, and some of the wheat; then the problem will be solved of the dependence that can be placed upon supplies here. I state these facts for the information of the colonel commanding, whose plans may hinge upon them somewhat. No flour comes in, and I fear will not as long as we call for their wheat so freely. If, however, we can get enough wheat for forage, the flour can be brought up from Fort Yuma in lieu of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. R. West,

Lieutenant-Colonel, First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Southern California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, May 30, 1862.

GENERAL: Since I received instructions from your office to prepare a command for the protection of the overland mail-route, I have received no instructions as to how far it was intended that I should send my troops. Col. L. L. Conner, Third Infantry California Volunteers, whom I appointed to command all the troops on the mail-route, has advanced with seven companies of his regiment and is now encamped near Stockton. Supplies are being collected and transportation preparing for crossing the Sierra Nevada, as soon as the roads are practicable for wagons, probably about the 20th of June. I have two companies of cavalry at Fort Churchill, and one company temporarily near Pyramid Lake, which, with the two companies of the same regiment, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, now near this city, will constitute the mounted force I designed for Colonel Conner's command. Three companies of the Third Infantry California Volunteers are now serving in the district of Humboldt. I propose, as soon as their services can be spared, to order them to join Colonel Conner. At present there seems to be no danger apprehended on the mail-route between here and Salt Lake. Unless otherwise instructed, I shall advance Colonel Conner to the neighborhood of Salt Lake, establishing one, possibly two, intermediate stations be-
tween Fort Churchill and Utah. Colonel Conner has with him 2 field-pieces and
mountain howitzers, with equipments and ammunition.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 4, 1862.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a communication addressed to me by his excellency
J. W. Nye, governor of Nevada Territory, under date of May 28, also a copy of my
reply to his excellency, dated on the 2d instant, respectfully submitted for informa-
tion of the War Department.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Nev., May 28, 1862.

Sir: On the 12th instant Agent Wasson received a communication from Lieut. H.
Noble, commanding detachment at Aurora, under date of the 7th instant, informing
him of the condition of Indian affairs in that locality, the purport of which is as fol-
 lows, to wit: On the 5th instant a white man was shot and severely wounded in two
places, by a renegade Indian from California, by the name of "Spanish George." The
citizens, attributing the outrage to the Pah-Utes, proceeded to arrest and confine
every one of that tribe they could find, and would have hanged them immediately
had it not been for the prompt action of Lieutenant Noble, who investigated the
matter, and after ascertaining the above facts released the Pah-Utes, thereby secur-
ing their friendship and giving them assurance of the disposition of the Government
to protect them in their rights.

The citizens of Aurora becoming greatly excited over this affair, and fearing other
assaults of a similar nature would be made, it became apparent that something must
be done to preserve peace in that section.

I accordingly requested Capt. E. A. Rowe, on the 13th instant, to take charge of
Indian affairs in that end of this Territory while his command remained there; cir-
cumstances requiring the presence of the attaches of the department in other places,
and having unlimited confidence in Captain Rowe's will and ability to manage the
business properly, I left him to be governed by the circumstances that might surround
him. I am informed by Captain Rowe, in a communication of the 25th instant, that
he has just returned to Aurora from an expedition south of that place, and that he
has opened a communication with the hostile Indians of Owen's River, who expressed
a desire to have their existing difficulties with the whites amicably adjusted.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of your giving Captain Rowe
discretionary power sufficient to enable him to accomplish this much-desired object.

It is true that the Indian difficulties above alluded to occurred out of my jurisdic-
tion, yet if a force is sent into Owens River Valley and succeed in defeating the In-
dians there it will have the effect to drive them into this Territory to renew their
depredations and involve the Pah-Utes in their difficulties, unless a sufficient force
is kept along the line separating the Territory claimed by the Pah-Utes from that
claimed by Owens River Indians. This boundary passes along the south side of
Adobe Valley. I am informed by Agent Wasson (who has a thorough knowledge of
the topography and resources of that section of country) that Adobe Valley possesses
peculiar advantages over any other place in that vicinity for the establishment of a
post to protect the southern portion of this Territory.

It is on the line between the two tribes and commands the principal passes from
Owens River into this Territory. It is supplied with wood, water, and grass. I
think there should be at least one company stationed there, or in that vicinity, until
the difficulties on Owens River are settled.

I have just returned from Pyramid Lake on a visit to old Wunamucca and his
tribe, to inquire into and settle a difficulty between the Pah-Utes of the Truckee
River and those of the Walker River, growing out of the killing of the third chief of
the Pah-Utes, "Wah-Hee," by the Walker River Indians some two or three weeks since. Wah-hee being a brother of old Wunnamucca, the head chief of the Pah-Utes, I had no little trouble in reconciling him. I trust now the matter is permanently settled. I was accompanied on this expedition by Captain Prince and his command. It affords me pleasure to assure you of their uniformly courteous and soldier-like conduct on all occasions while with me, and I am confident he and his entire company will do credit to the service in any emergency.

The Indians in my superintendency were never more peaceable and prosperous than they are at this time, and soliciting your co-operation to preserve this state of affairs, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

James W. Nye,
Brigadier-General Wright,
Commanding Department Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., June 2, 1862.

His Excellency James W. Nye,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 28th ultimo. A few days since orders were sent to Captain Rowe to concentrate his whole company and take a position at or in the vicinity of Adobe Valley, in which region of country he will remain for the present.

I am highly gratified to learn from your excellency that the Indians within your superintendency are peaceable and prosperous, and to assure your excellency that I shall always be ready to afford active co-operation to maintain this state of affairs.

With great respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.
the northward, of 10 miles, they came upon a rancheria, where they found the flour, which, having no means of packing, they destroyed, together with the lodges and their contents. No Indians were seen, as they had all fled on the approach of the party.

During a scout of Company F, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, commenced April 2 by Lieutenant Flynn, 3 Indians near Trinidad, going towards the mouth of Redwood Creek, where, it was reported, there was a band of some 200 hostile Indians, were captured by him. To prevent their giving the band notice of his approach, after being fully warned of the consequences of their attempting to escape, they suddenly broke and ran in the same direction they were going when taken. Lieutenant Flynn, who had no one with him but the guide, instantly fired at them with his pistol. One was killed on the spot, the two others escaped, one of them with a bullet through his head.

On the 27th of April Capt. Ketcham, of Company A, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, returned to Fort Baker from a scout to the southward of Van Dusen Fort, with 24 Indian prisoners, all women and children, except two young bucks. Attacking the rancheria 4 Indians were killed, including a squaw, shot by mistake. During the scout Captain Ketcham came upon a rancheria which had been fortified by piles of logs around it, but which the Indians had deserted.

On the same day Lieutenant Staples, with a detachment of the same company came upon a large band of Indians by surprise (having previously managed to kill their scout or sentinel without giving the alarm), killed 15 of them and took 40 prisoners, 3 of whom he left behind, being unable to travel.

On the 7th of May instant, Capt. Ketcham reported 11 Indians as having come at Fort Baker, 8 bucks and 3 squaws. He sent out two of them as runners to bring in as many more as possible, assuring them (under my instructions to that effect) of protection.

On the 14th of May instant, Capt. Ketcham reported the return of 10 men sent out by him as an escort to such Indians as could be found by the runners willing to come in, with 19 bucks, 24 squaws, and 16 children; making the total number of Indian prisoners at Fort Baker 88. These, when they arrive at this post, with the prisoners already here, will make the total number of Indian prisoners about 170.

On the 7th of May instant, Lieutenant Flynn, with a detachment of 20 men of Company F, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, then on a scout near Mad River, a few miles below Fort Lyon, received a volley from a band of Indians in ambush. None of the men were injured except the citizen guide, who was shot through both thighs. The troops rushed in pursuit into the timber, which was almost impenetrable from the dense undergrowth and chaparral with which all the forests in this country are filled, but were not able to see a single Indian, although they heard guns snapped in every direction around them (the caps having no doubt been spoiled by the recent rain).

On the 14th of May instant, on Mad River, near Angel's Ranch, Lieutenant Flynn, then having 15 men with him, "started at daybreak" (I copy from his report) "and found a ranch of Indians about 7 o'clock a.m. They saw me about fifteen minutes before I arrived at their ranch. They crossed the river on their fish-dam and then cut it away so that I could not follow them over the river. They fought me about one hour. I killed 6 of them. None of my men received a wound. The Indians retreated up the hill. I then destroyed all their provisions, beds, clothing, etc. All my men behaved admirably throughout the engagement. I found a quantity of powder and gun-caps. There were about 150 Indians in this band, and it was useless for me to follow them with 15 men. This is the tribe that murdered Mr. Bates, as I found some of his papers in their ranch."

Lieutenant Flynn then returned to Fort Anderson, when Captain Douglas immediately left with his whole command (Company F, Second Infantry, California Volunteers) in quest of the band with which Lieutenant Flynn had skirmished. It is not yet known whether he has found them.

On the 15th of May instant, Captain Hefferman, Company K, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding, at Fort Lyon, returned from a scout, in which he had destroyed 5 rancheras from which the Indians had fled before he arrived, and killed 1 Indian and wounded two others, being the only ones seen during the scout. The 2 wounded escaped, leaving behind a powder-horn, which proved to belong to one of the men murdered by the Indians on Bremers' ranch last November.

These are all the results actually obtained thus far, although the troops have been and are still constantly and actively engaged in scouting in every direction, through deep snows and pathless and almost impenetrable forests, choked with undergrowth and brambles, and on a country consisting entirely of lofty mountain ridges so steep as to render traveling always laborious and often dangerous.

Escorts and expresses have been for some time suspended. Nearly all the men of Captain Akey's company have been called in as witnesses for the prisoners before the court-martial.
The want of mules has caused the only interruption to active operations. In order that one-half of the effective men of every company may be always in the field, there should be not less than 16 mules constantly at the disposal of each company. The country is so difficult, that the men are compelled to pack their blankets and everything except their arms. About 25 mules have already been purchased by Regimental Quartermaster Swasey. I recommend that he be authorized to buy 75 more as soon as practicable. I am convinced it would be a great saving to the Government, and at the same time make our operations more effective, as great delays are constantly occurring in collecting together a sufficient number of hired mules when they are wanted, thus causing a great loss of time.

I am cutting a trail from Fort Humboldt direct to the crossing of Yager Creek. By the existing route the distance is 25 miles; by the trail, when completed, it will not exceed 15, thus reducing the distance from this post to Fort Baker 10 miles, besides opening a path through 15 miles of dense forest hitherto unexplored by white men, but known to be the haunt of many of those Indians who have committed some of the late outrages.

“Elk Camp” is a settlement between Redwood Creek and Klamath River, 15 miles northwest of Fort Anderson. The Indians have recently made their appearance there and are killing their cattle. The settlers are much alarmed and have sent in for protection, and until it can be afforded have sent their families to Arcata. I have directed Captain Stuart, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding at Fort Terwaw, to send a detachment there of 20 men with an officer, and also to cut a trail direct to that point from Fort Terwaw, the distance being about 20 miles. When this is completed it will open a short and sure line of communication between Fort Terwaw and the posts to the south of the Klamath, which is urgently needed.

Company E, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, just arrived, garrison this post. Company A, of same regiment, I am mortified to say, arrived here in a state of entire disorganization, owing solely to the continued drunkenness and misconduct of its commander, Capt. Charles W. Smith, who I have placed in arrest. Charges against him will be brought down by this steamer, but his character and habits are such as to render him unfit to remain one day longer in the service, and I recommend that he be immediately discharged from it.

I have sent his company to Yager Creek Crossing, under the command of First Lieutenant Flynn, of Company F, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, a very reliable young officer, who is as cool and resolute as he is active and zealous.

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

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second Infantry, California Volunteers,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit copies of Colonel Carleton’s communications of the 24th and 25th of May; they contain the latest information I have received from Arizona.

In organizing the expedition under Colonel Carleton we had much to contend with. The unprecedented heavy rains, which continued for several months, delayed the movement until May. However, the troops are now at Tucson, well supplied in every particular, and will soon push on to the Rio Grande, sweeping the rebels out of that country and re-establishing the authority of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pinos Villages, Ariz., May 24, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday evening. The weather has been intolerably hot during the last few days, but the troops have marched admirably notwithstanding. Colonel West with five companies of infantry, and one of cavalry and two howitzers, you may remember, was ordered to occupy Tucson. He doubtless arrived there last Tuesday, the 20th instant. I am in hourly expectation of hearing from him.
The rebels, from the best information I can get, have retired from Arizona to the Rio Grande. The Apaches attacked Captain Hunter's company of Confederate troops near Dragoon Spring and killed four men and ran off 30 mules and 25 horses. The Pimos and Maricopa Indians have already sold to us for manta and onions, 143,000 pounds of wheat. Of the new crop, it is estimated that they will have for sale, say 200 tons of wheat. I held a council with them to-day, and promised to send down from San Francisco the additional supply of manta and the Indian goods asked for in my letter of the 10th instant.

I have directed a train of fifteen wagons to proceed to San Lédro, Cal., for the goods and for clothing for the troops. The depot quartermaster at that point should be instructed to forward these articles, and particularly the clothing, the moment it comes down from above. The troops must have the clothing at once. Once their feet come to the hot ground and their clothing comes to be greatly worn, they will suffer immeasurably.

The Pimos and Maricopas are the best Indians I have ever seen, and will be of great service to us and to the Overland Mail Company, which eventually is certain to run over this route. The Apaches are their hereditary enemies. The Apaches have murdered people on the route and possessed themselves of arms with which they now, for the first time, successfully assail the Pimos. The latter pray to be furnished with arms, not only to defend themselves, but to punish the Apaches. I beg respectfully to request that the general will cause to be sent to my address, at Fort Barrett, 100 stand of the old muskets (percussion), with 10,000 rounds of buck and ball cartridges and with a supply of bullet molds for the muskets. These can be issued direct to the chiefs, who will be responsible for them, or, which would not be as well, to the commanding officer at Fort Barrett, for the use of the Indians when necessary.

The general may rely upon it, this would be a great favor to this worthy people, who have always been our fast friends. I shall proceed to Tucson in four or five days. I am now having all the wells repaired and made deeper which lie between the Gila and that place on the old stage road.

As soon as the rebels are brushed away from Mesilla, the overland stage from Independence, Mo., via Santa Fé, Fort Thorn, Tucson, Los Angeles, to San Francisco, can commence its trips before the snows of winter again set in. I suggest that attention be drawn to this subject even now.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Richard C. Drum,
Acting Adjutant-General U.S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have nothing later from Brigadier-General Carleton's command than was reported in my communication of yesterday.

I have this morning received reports from Colonel Lippitt, commanding the district of Humboldt. The colonel has ten companies of infantry and one of cavalry actively engaged in subduing the Indians in his district. Nearly 300 Indians have been collected and brought into Fort Humboldt preparatory to their removal to the reserva-
tion; still there is a strong band of Indians, well armed, who are constantly attacking small parties and isolated settlements. This band must be subdued and captured before we can have peace throughout that region. The country presents almost insurmountable obstacles to the movements of the troops; the dense forests, with obscure trails, with which the Indians are well acquainted, offer them every advantage. Nevertheless, Colonel Lippitt and the troops under his command have exhibited zeal, energy, and perseverance which must ultimately result in success.

Colonel Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, with his regiment, encamped near Ebbott. Transportation and supplies are being collected for a movement on the overland mail route as soon as the mountain road is passable for wagons. The department quartermaster-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt, is now closing his contracts for the transportation of supplies to Ruby Valley, and also to Salt Lake.

From the district of Oregon I have nothing special to report. Colonel Steinberger having relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Cady in command of the district of Oregon, I have authorized the latter officer to remain at Fort Vancouver for the present, he being in ill-health and receiving medical treatment by the surgeon at that post.

Most of the volunteer regiments of California require a considerable number of recruits to fill them up. Owing to the pressing wants of the service, companies were organized at the minimum number and hastily thrown out to remote posts to relieve the regular troops ordered east. Those companies have received no accessions to their numbers since that time, and have been, in fact, materially reduced by the casualties of the service. Under these circumstances I would respectfully ask that authority be granted to fill the volunteer regiments in this department by re-opening the recruiting stations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjoint-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a copy of an order issued by General Carleton, commanding the column from California, dated at Fort Barrett, Pimos Villages, 24th May, showing the disposition of troops and progress making at that time for the re-occupation of that country.

I have reports from district of Oregon up to the 10th instant; nothing of importance has transpired in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjoint-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.
HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pimos Villages, Ariz., May 24, 1862.

1. The post on the San Pedro River in this Territory hitherto known as Fort Breckenridge will hereafter be known as Fort Stanford, in honor of the governor of the State of California.

2. Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with all the troops of his regiment now at Fort Barrett, will proceed without delay to Fort Stanford and re-occupy it. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre will take 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and subsistence for his command to include the 30th proximo.

3. Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, in command of the advance guard of this column, having taken possession of Tucson in this Territory, will leave that town under the command of Capt. William McMullen, First Infantry California Volunteers, and proceed with Frite’s company of cavalry, and such other troops from the advance guard as he may deem necessary, and re-occupy Fort Buchanan.

4. The post returns of Fort Buchanan, Tucson, and Fort Stanford, Ariz., for the month of May, 1862, will be forwarded through these headquarters to their proper destination.
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

5. The chief quartermaster, the medical director, and chief commissary will give such orders as may be necessary to aid in carrying the foregoing paragraphs into effect.

By order of Colonel Carleton.

Benjamin C. Butler,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco; June 21, 1862.

General: My latest dispatches from Brigadier-General Carleton were received this morning, dated June 1. The general was then at Fort Barrett, Pimos Villages, Ariz. The general says that the crossing "the Gila Desert was terrible." Lieutenant Thimm, commanding the light artillery battery, reached Fort Barrett on the 31st of May, and was to march for Tucson on the 1st of June; his horses in good working order, but a little thin. Thus far the expedition has been successfully prosecuted. Arizona is securely occupied notwithstanding the predictions of traitors that we should be compelled to abandon everything in the midst of the desert.

General Carleton dispatched a messenger with a communication for General Canby, but he was unable to go up the Salinas on account of the high water in that river. The general would again make an effort to communicate with Canby from Tucson.

From the district of Oregon my latest date, June 10, represents everything as quiet. Colonel Cornelius, with two companies of Oregon cavalry, had reached Fort Walla Walla, and three more companies of the same regiment had reached the Willamette Valley on route for Walla Walla.

Colonel Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, with his regiment, is still encamped near Stockton, in readiness to cross the mountains at an early day. Colonel Sims, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, now at Camp Alert, near this city, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to move with his headquarters and two companies to join the command of Colonel Connor for the protection of the overland mail route.

I have not yet designated the positions to be occupied along the mail route, but in the absence of any special instructions from the War Department I have assumed it as important that a strong post should be established in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and contracts have been made for the transportation to that place of a year's supply for 800 men. An intermediate station, probably at Ruby Valley, will also be established for 300 men.

Under instructions from your office, Brigadier-General Alvord has reported to me for temporary duty. I have received no orders as to the wishes of the Department, as to the disposition of General Alvord, and I shall assign him to the command of the district of Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 4 p. m.
(Received 10 p. m., Washington, D. C., June 25, 1862.)

General L. Thomas,
Adjutant General:

General Carleton, at Pimos Village, May 25th, reports that Colonel West took possession of Tucson, Ariz., on the 20th instant, without opposition. Rebel troops fled to the Rio Grande. As soon as the rebels are brushed away from Mesilla the overland mail route will be open from Honolulu via Santa Fé, Fort Thom, Tucson, and Fort Yuma to San Francisco.

George Wright,
Brigadier-General.
Telegram.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
U. S. Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

If General Alvord is not needed in Pacific Department, order him to report here.

If he is needed, assign him.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 25, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication this day received from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding United States troops in Arizona, dated at Tucson, June 10, 1862; also copy of a letter addressed to General Carleton by Mr. T. Scheunem, on the 11th of May, and copy General Carleton's instructions to Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, of June 8.

I also have the honor to inclose a copy of General Carleton's proclamation of June 8.

All these documents are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the War Department.

Under the circumstances of the case, and in view of the absence of all civil authority in the Territory of Arizona, I have approved of the proclamation of General Carleton and ordered its enforcement until such time as the proper civil authorities shall be duly installed, or until contrary instructions may be received from the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz., June 10, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, owing to the fact that all the buildings at Fort Buchanan had been destroyed, and to the fact that the site of that post being one of no military importance in the present condition of this Territory, I ordered it garrison to be withdrawn to this post. The colors were put up there, thus consecrating the ground anew to the country, and the general's order, so far as that post and Fort Breckenridge went, was literally fulfilled. The troops at Fort Stanford (once Fort Breckenridge) will soon be withdrawn for similar reasons, with the additional ones that its garrison, being cavalry, can find better grazing ground up the Santa Cruz River, nearer Sonora, where the horses will fare better and the troops be more cheaply and more readily supplied.

I have here Shinn's Light Battery, with the horses in good condition, two companies of cavalry, with the horses in good working order, and six companies of infantry. The remainder of the column is at present at Fort Stanford and Fort Barrett.

It would surprise you to see how the great heat and the dry air of the desert have affected our wagons. The tires have to be cut and reset and a large amount of other repairs have to be made to keep them from going to pieces. This, with our limited means for such work, is a great task, but every preparation is making for an onward movement as soon as the rains fall to fill the natural tanks between here and the Rio Grande. Now, not over one company at a time could pass a night at many of the wells, which are a march apart. The 24th of June is the average time when the rains commence.

I am making every endeavor to get supplies together against that time. Meantime I shall try to straighten up matters here, so that when a man does have his throat cut, his house robbed, or his fields ravaged, he may at least have the consolation of knowing there is some law that will reach him who does the injury. I inclose here with a paper which seems to touch this point. I have not called it a proclamation, because, now-a-days, every military commander makes one, and I had hoped to shun, in this respect, their example. Whatever name the instrument may go by, I hope the general will see nothing in it that is not just and called for by the necessities of the case. It already seems to have gratifying results.
I shall send to Fort Yuma for confinement, starting them to-day, nine of the cut-throats, gamblers, and loafers who have infested this town to the great bodily fear of all good citizens. Nearly every one, I believe, has either killed his man or been engaged in helping to kill him. I shall send on a detailed account of the causes which justify their arrest and removal from the Territory. They should be held prisoners at Alcatraz until the end of the war. If discharged at Fort Yuma they will all get back here again and give trouble.

I have sent to arrest Mr. Sylvester Mowry and all the people at his mine. It is possible I shall be obliged to hold Mr. Mowry as a prisoner. That he has been guilty of overt as well as covert acts of treason there is hardly a doubt. I consider his presence in this Territory as dangerous to its peace and prosperity.

Inclosed are copies of certain charges against him and of the instructions for his arrest.

In a few days I will inform the general of my fortune and prospects in getting supplies from Sonora.

Thus far I have been unable to get any reliable news from the Rio Grande.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

General CARLETON:

DEAR SIR: Seeing that you and your army have advanced to Arizona Territory and have gloriously taken possession of that Territory from those impudent rebels, I take pains to post you and your army up so you may know what is going about and around you.

Mr. Sylvester Mowry is one of the officers of the Southern rebellion, and has all the time furnished ammunition to the rebellion party and keep a good many in his place (at the mine) for to attack your troops. Nothing but a few weeks ago he has sent by Sergeant Ford 3,000 caps, powder, etc. His blacksmith and carpenter are raising a 6-pounder brass piece for to receive Northerners, as he says himself, and has offered to bet $100 that he would be governor of the Territory in less than six months. That was last March when he offered that bet, and that he with his twenty Americans (all Southerners) could whip a hundred of your troops, etc.; and he has made port-holes all through his corral for that purpose.

If you are going up there I advise you not to go during the day-time, as he has two men constantly on the hill looking out for any of your men a coming.

It has to be during the night, after sun-down or early in the morning, and corral him in his house and a guide to enter the corral through the big gateway, as he leaves inside the corral plenty of Mexicans there to be had to show you where he lives, and tell you all about him, and there is less than half mile another town where there is a lot of Southerners also, but you can easily cut them off if you choose unless they don’t take the trail to Santa Cruz, Mexico, as they very probably will, as good many have already left.

Any other news that you may wish, I shall be very happy to serve you and your people.

I remain, respectfully, yours,

T. SCHEUNER,
Metallurgist, M. E. M.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tuscon, June 3, 1862.

COLONEL: The colonel commanding confides to your charge the duty of arresting and conveying to this post, as a prisoner, one Sylvester Mowry, now at the Patagonia mines, some 90 miles distant from here, near the Sonora line.

Charges of a treasonable complicity with rebels have been preferred against Mowry, and there is little doubt but that he has rendered assistance and furnished supplies to their forces. From the moment that he falls into your hands you will interdict all communications by word or sign between him and his people, except such as you shall personally supervise.

You will seize all his personal papers and any documents of a political character and bring them to these headquarters.

You will also take into custody and bring as prisoners to this post all persons whom you find at the Patagonia mines, using such discretion in your control of them as will
prevent their doing anything to the prejudice of your movements or to the United States Government.

You will see that your prisoners have supplies for the road, and you may, if necessary, use any subsistence that falls into your hands at the mines.

You must bring every man that you arrest to this post without fail. It is reported that a respectable German was murdered quite recently at the Patagonia mines. You will make careful inquiry into this matter and report the facts.

In order to protect the interests of the owners of the Patagonia mines, on taking possession of the same, you will make a minute inventory of all the moveable property comprising mining implements and machinery, cattle, horses, arms, provisions, and any other articles appertaining to the mine. This inventory must be verified and signed in duplicate by yourself and by the two officers next in rank of your command. One copy of this inventory you will leave with the commanding officer of the guard that you place in charge of the mine, who will be held responsible for the safe-keeping and preservation of the property named upon it. You will bring all supplies, arms, and ammunition found at the mine to this post, using of either such as you may need for your command.

As soon as you have complied with the foregoing instructions, you will leave such guard in charge of the mine and property as you may deem adequate for security. Captain Willis and his 25 infantrymen will perhaps be sufficient, but of this you must be the judge. Then return with the remainder of your command to this post. Should an opportunity offer in the meantime, you will report progress to these headquarters.

At the Patagonia mine, and in the vicinity and enroute thereto, you will ascertain and report upon the facilities available for subsisting troops and foraging animals.

The force intrusted to your command for the execution of the foregoing duties, comprises 60 of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, Captain Fritz, commanding, and 25 of the First Infantry, California Volunteers, Captain Willis; the latter officer with 22 men you will find in advance at Brevort's Ranch.

The cavalry have rations to the 20th, the infantry to the 30th instant.

The whole command is supplied with 50 rounds of ammunition per man.

In closed herewith is an extract from a letter which should claim your careful consideration.

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

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, California Volunteers,

Lieut. Col. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry, California Volunteers, Tucson.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Congress of the United States has set apart a portion of New Mexico, and organized it into a Territory complete by itself.

This is known as the Territory of Arizona. It comprises within its limits all the country eastward from the Colorado River, which is now occupied by the forces of the United States, known as the "Column from California." And as the flag of the United States shall be carried by this column still further eastward, these limits will extend in that direction until they reach the farthest geographical boundary of this Territory.

Now, in the present chaotic state in which Arizona is found to be, with no civil officers to administer the laws, indeed with an utter absence of all civil authority, and with no security of life or property within its borders, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to represent the authority of the United States over the people of Arizona, as well as over all those who compose, or are connected with the column from California.

Thus by virtue of his office as military commander of the United States forces now here and to meet the fact that wherever within our boundaries our colors fly, there the sovereign power of our country must at once be acknowledged and law and order at once prevail, the undersigned as a military governor assumes control of this Territory until such time as the President of the United States shall otherwise direct.

Thus also it is hereby declared that until civil officers shall be sent by the Government to organize the civil courts for the administration of justice, the Territory of Arizona is hereby placed under martial law.

Trials for capital offenses shall be held by a military commission, to be composed of not more than thirteen nor less than nine commissioned officers.

The rules of evidence shall be those customary in practice under the common law.

The trials shall be public, and shall be trials of record; and the mode of procedure
shall be strictly in accordance with that of courts-martial in the Army of the United States.

Unless the public safety absolutely requires it, no execution shall follow conviction until the orders in the case by the President shall be known.

Trials for minor offenses shall be held under the same rules, except that for these, a commission of not more than five nor less than three commissioned officers may sit, and a vote of the majority shall determine the issue. In these cases the orders of the officer organizing the commission shall be final.

All matters relating to rights in property and lands which may be in dispute shall be determined for the time being by a military commission, to be composed of not more than five nor less than three commissioned officers. Of course, appeals from the decisions of such commissions can be taken to the civil courts when once the latter have been established.

There are certain fundamental rules for the government of the people of this Territory, which will be rigidly enforced:

1. No man who has arrived at lawful age shall be permitted to reside within this Territory who does not, without delay, subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States.

2. No words or acts calculated to impair that veneration which all good patriots should feel for our country and Government will be tolerated within this Territory or go unpunished if sufficient proof be had of them.

3. No man who does not pursue some lawful calling, or have some legitimate means of support, shall be permitted to remain in the Territory.

Having no thought or motive in all this but the good of the people, and aiming only to do right, the undersigned confidently hopes and expects in all he does to further these ends to have the hearty cooperation of every good citizen and soldier in Arizona.

All this is to go into effect from and after this date, and will continue in force unless disapproved or modified by General George Wright, United States Army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, under whose orders the column from California has taken the field.

Done at headquarters of the column from California, in Tucson, Ariz., this 8th day of June, A.D. 1862.

James H. Carleton,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Major U. S. Sixth Cavalry.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, June 28, 1862.

The proclamation of Col. James H. Carleton, now brigadier-general of volunteers, U. S. Army, dated at his headquarters in Tucson, Territory of Arizona, June 8, 1862, is hereby approved and confirmed, and will remain in full force until the civil authority shall be re-established in the Territory.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, June 28, 1862.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic dispatches of the 19th and 25th of this month. In anticipation of the intentions of the War Department, I had previously assigned Brigadier-General Alvord to the command of the district of Oregon.

My latest advices from Colonel Steinberger, commanding the district of Oregon, represent everything as quiet in that quarter. Colonel Cornelius, with his headquarters and two companies of Oregon cavalry, had reached Fort Walla Walla; the balance of the regiment (four companies) would move from the Willamette Valley to Walla Walla as soon as the route over the portage at the Cascades was practicable. The unprecedented rise of the Columbia River had destroyed a portion of the railroad, swept away the bridge on the military road, and caused a suspension of the transit of troops and supplies; but I am assured by the president of the transportation company that the road will be repaired within ten days.

From the district of Humboldt I have nothing new to report; the Indians still continue to commit depredations, and Colonel Lippitt, the commander, is actively engaged with his troops in protecting the inhabitants and collecting the Indians preparatory to their removal to the reservation.

In the southern district of California quiet prevails.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, has moved with three companies of his regiment from Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, north to the
vicinity of Owens Lake, to look after the Indians in that quarter who have assumed a hostile attitude.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 28, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 26th instant I reviewed and inspected the Third Infantry, California Volunteers, commanded by Col. P. E. Connor, encamped near Stockton. The regiment made a very fine appearance; the arms, clothing, and equipments were in high order. The industry and untiring zeal and energy of Colonel Connor is manifest throughout. He has a regiment that the State may well be proud of. Colonel Connor has a field battery of four guns in fine order, which he will take with him on his march to Salt Lake. The colonel will march on the 5th proximo.

I am preparing the headquarters and two companies of the Second Cavalry, under Colonel Sims, now encamped at Camp Alert, near this city, to follow the movement of Colonel Connor, in connection with forces destined for the protection of the overland mail route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT.
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for information of the War Department, the report of Major R. C. Drum, my assistant adjutant-general, of his inspection of the troops in the southern district of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that, in compliance with instructions received from the general commanding the department, I proceeded to the district of southern California, on the steamer leaving this port on the 6th of April. On my arrival at Camp Drum, which is situated half a mile back from the landing, on the main road leading to Los Angeles, on a ridge sufficiently elevated to afford drainage during the rainy season, and surrounded with abundance of grazing.

The troops were supplied with good water from wells dug within the limits of the camp. There being no timber in the immediate vicinity, fuel was supplied by contract.

During the afternoon of the 8th and morning of the 9th of April I inspected Captains Meade, Shirland, and Cremony's companies of cavalry and Lieutenant Shinn's Battery (A) of Artillery. The equipment of all these companies was complete and, with their clothing, in very good condition. The companies of cavalry were exercised in platoon and squadron, and evinced care in their instruction and a tactical knowledge on the part of their respective officers.

The battery was exercised for one hour at battery drill, and when you consider the short time in which Lieutenant Shinn has had to operate, it is not too much to say that its instruction is excellent and displays intelligence and zeal on the part of its officers.
The discipline at this camp, as well as the general appearance of the troops was good. Their messing received the attention of company commanders and was generally very well conducted. By direction of the district command, the cook of each company at this and other camps and posts were instructed in making bread. The object of this was to lessen the amount in bulk of subsistence to be transported. It has succeeded admirably, and the men much prefer this to the hard bread usually provided on a campaign.

At Kline's ranch I found Captain McLaughlin's company, Second Cavalry. One-third of this company are on detached service, as expressmen, teamsters, etc., and the captain could give me no satisfactory information of the condition of their horses, clothing, or equipments. The portion of the company at this station I found admirably instructed in all their duties (excepting their clothing, which is very bad), and in good condition for active service. This officer is, I think, one of the best instructed in the cavalry force from this State, and prompt and active in the discharge of all his duties.

I arrived at Camp Wright early in the morning of the 14th of April and remained there until late in the afternoon of the same day. During that time Major Coulter exercised the command, which consisted of six companies of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, in battalion drill, both at the quick and double-quick, equipped in complete marching order. These companies have been carelessly instructed neither in their marching nor in executing the evolutions in battalion did they display that careful training so necessary to military movement. With the exception of Major Coulter none of the officers appeared familiar with tactics, and from what I ascertained I am satisfied that no regular recitations have ever been required of them.

In Major Coulter I found an exception, for he is not only familiar with all his duties, but in tactical knowledge has probably no superior in the volunteer service.

I inspected these companies at different points on the route, subsequently, and found their equipments and clothing, except in the article of knapsacks, in very good order. The latter were generally rotten, and very inferior to those used in service. I could not ascertain positively, but think that many of those on hand were made in this city; the material of which they are manufactured is not serviceable, and the officers generally prefer the old army pattern.

The messing arrangements in the several companies was very good; everything indicated neatness and a proper care on the part of the officers. Examined company records and found company commanders almost totally deficient in knowledge of keeping their accounts. There was a very general desire to be instructed, and a disposition to assume the entire responsibility of the losses resulting from their negligence in not keeping properly their clothing accounts.

The hospital at this camp was in the charge of Surgeon Wooster, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, and was apparently properly conducted. All the officers of the regiment appear to have great respect for and confidence in this gentleman.

Camp Wright is under the command of Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry. Owing to the necessities of the service the companies of his regiment have been much scattered since their arrival in the district, which has prevented his giving the personal attention to their instruction. His recent orders, however, if faithfully carried out, will go far to remedy many of the defects now so apparent.

I arrived at Fort Yuma on the 20th of April, and reviewed and inspected the troops the next day. The garrison consisted of seven companies of the First Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, under the command of Maj. E. A. Rigg, same regiment. The battalion passed in review both at quick and double-quick, equipped in heavy marching order, displaying a steadiness and regularity of movement that would have done credit to regular troops.

The arms and equipments as well as the clothing of these companies were in excellent condition.

The influence of the large number of old soldiers in this regiment is made apparent in the neatness of their quarters and great care taken of their clothing and equipments, and more particularly in the messing arrangements. Indeed everything about the quarters was highly creditable.

On the 22nd and 23d the command exercised at company drill; the first day at Hardee's tactics and light infantry, and the second at the bayonet exercise. I required all the company officers to drill, giving the necessary explanations previous to the execution of my command. They were generally very well instructed in tactics. The companies executed their movements in a manner displaying much care in their instruction. Much of the credit for the great degree of excellence in the military duties of this command is due to Lieutenant-Colonel West and Major Rigg, both of whom have been uniting in their efforts to make their regiment little short of regular troops. All their orders to secure this end indicate a knowledge of men and a familiarity with the details of the service.

The company books were neat, and the clothing accounts were properly kept. The reports and returns required in regulations have been regularly furnished. In this, as
in all other commands in the district, I find that the men have been permitted to over­

draw their allowance of clothing, many of them even exceeding eighteen months’ al­

lowance. This was owing to a want of experience on the part of company commanders

and the impression that all accounts of this character were to be settled annually.

In the recent payment of the troops in this district the excess was generally de­

ducted on the pay-rolls, so that the error is partially corrected and not likely to occur

again.

Agreeably to instructions, several earth-works have been thrown up at different

points around the barracks for the protection of the position from assault. In exe­

cuting this it was necessary to instruct the men in making gabions and fascines, with

which duty they are now familiar. The tracing of the works is, to speak critically, de­

fective, but when you recollect that the whole was executed by officers who had no

previous experience and no military works to refer to, it is altogether one of the

most creditable undertakings and executed in a manner worthy of commendation.

The police of the garrison was very good, and everything indicated that the place

was garrisoned by a well-disciplined regiment.

The howitzers sent to Fort Yuma by the department commander were mounted on

a commanding position and a detachment well and regularly instructed by an officer

of the regiment who had served in the Army.

I had now inspected all the troops connected with Colonel Carleton’s expedition,

and in every respect found them, so far as equipments and clothing were concerned,

provided as the general commanding desired they should be, for active service in

the field.

The condition and quality of the supplies pertaining to staff departments will be

found in another part of this report.

Returning I arrived at Camp Latham on the 10th of May. The camp is under the

command of Colonel Forman, Fourth Infantry, and its garrison consists of three

companies of the Second Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and three com­

panies and headquarters of the Fourth Infantry.

I inspected and reviewed the companies of cavalry (D, G, and I) on the following

day. The men rode very well and the management of their horses was excellent.

The clothing of these companies was in a most wretched condition; much of the

material was evidently made of shoddy and was actually rotten when received, while

other parts had so faded that all trace of the original color was lost. This was par­

ticularly so with the pantaloons and caps.

The equipments generally were in pretty good order, as were also the arms. In

the latter, however, many small parts in quite a number of pieces were wanting,

such as screws, etc., which have been lost, no doubt in consequence of the men being

permitted to take their arms to pieces. I called the special attention of company

commanders to General Orders No. 2 on that subject.

The company books were neatly and carefully kept, and the messing well con­

ducted. These companies were exercised at squadron and platoon drill, mounted and

dismounted, and acquitted themselves very creditably. All the officers were familiar

with the tactics and appear zealous in the discharge of all their duties. At least 90

or 100 of the horses pertaining to these companies are unserviceable for active oper­

ations. Most, if not all, these were transferred from the First Cavalry and replaced

by taking good serviceable horses from the Second Cavalry. This was done by order

of the district commander; the consequence is that the command in its present con­

dition is not fitted for field service.

For some time after this exchange very serious results were apprehended, for the

taking away their horses came near demoralizing the whole command. It was only

the assurance that the department commander would give them an equally good

remount that satisfied them that they were not entirely neglected.

The system of detachments carried on in this district has done much to weaken

the authority of company commanders and interfere with the instruction of the men

and officers. Nevertheless Lieutenant-Colonel Evans has, under all these adverse

circumstances, kept his command in as good condition for service as could possibly

have been expected. He is certainly one of the best and most reliable volunteer

officers I met in the district.

I reviewed and inspected the infantry battalion in marching order, on the 11th.

Their marching was very unsteady, and it is very evident that but little care has

been taken in the instruction of these companies. Their clothing, equipments, and

arms were in excellent condition. The company books were well kept and the

messing arrangements of the companies very good.

The hospital, under the direction and charge of Surgeon Todd, Fourth Infantry,

was very neat and clean; the sick were made very comfortable. The doctor repres­

sents that many of the sick belong to companies on or beyond the Colorado and are

here without descriptive lists. I gave the necessary directions in the matter and sug­

gested the propriety of discharging those of them who were permanently injured.

S. Ex. 2—31
Second Lieutenant Barrett, First Infantry, discharges the duties of quartermaster and commissary at the post and depot. He appears zealous in the performance of the duties assigned him, and in the transaction of the business pertaining to these departments proves himself both competent and faithful. The amount of quartermaster's funds on hand, $21,30. The amount actually paid out from November 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862, was $253.85, of which $145 was for secret service, by direction of Colonel Carleton, district commander.

The outstanding indebtedness of this department is $2,860, incurred principally as follows: For guides and expressmen, $661; mechanic, $76; interpreter, $229; teamsters and extra-duty men, $566; purchase of implements and mantas, $532.

There was a sufficient amount of clothing on hand to meet the wants of the command; it was in good condition; there was on hand 5,184 pairs of infantry boots; 1,721 flannel shirts; 800 cotton shirts; 4,252 pairs of drawers; 5,928 pairs of stockings; 1,023 blankets; 1,832 trousers; this in addition to the amount of clothing then on route of which the quartermaster had received invoices.

There was in store and en route (invoices received) 161,000 pounds of barley; a large quantity had already been thrown forward to points on the Gila. Most of the barley received at this depot by steamer was in very bad condition owing partly to the sacks being defective, but principally caused by rough handling. The result has been very great wastage.

There are but two citizens employed, one as carpenter, the other as wagon-maker. The services of one of these can I think be dispensed with now that the trains have passed beyond this point. All repairs could be made by one with the assistance of the extra-duty men.

I would respectfully recommend that instructions be given to have the quartermaster's storehouse floored; it is very much needed and would add much to the security and preservation of property as well as conducing to the comfort of those employed in it. The best floor would be one made of cement. The clothing room is quite dry and admirably adapted for storing clothing.

I have been thus minute in stating the amount of clothing actually on hand because of the general's desire that Colonel Carleton's command should have everything necessary to insure its success and the comfort of the men.

The total amount of subsistence funds received since November 1, 1861, is $3,461.67; the expenditure for same period has been $3,378.02, leaving a balance on hand, April 1, 1862, of $83.65. The principal part of this expenditure has been for the purchase, under contract, of fresh beef.

The outstanding indebtedness is $3,904.49. The amount of subsistence stores on hand and en route, 230 barrels of pork, 2,100 barrels of flour, 11,000 pounds hominy, 800 bushels of beans, 15,000 pounds of rice, 37,000 pounds coffee, 54,000 pounds sugar, and about 10,000 pounds desiccated vegetables, as also a proportionate amount of less important parts of the rations.

Stores sent by steamer to this point are generally delivered in bad condition; many packages are broken and all more or less injured, and large wastage is reported. The packages in which sugar and rice are sent from here are very bad, and I would suggest that some other mode of packing for these stores be resorted to.

There is no difficulty in preserving pork, candles, and soap if stored in the cellar of the building on the hill, which is now used for that purpose; but great wastage is reported on molasses, vinegar, pickles, and whisky. This is owing to the shrinkage of the vessels containing these stores, and although several have been tried no place has yet been devised preventing this loss. It would be advisable to send pickles in glass jars to this post, otherwise they cannot be preserved. In the absence of other vegetables the commissary has purchased and issued pumpkins, which are relished by the troops.

The ordnance at this post was generally in a serviceable condition. What was not required at the post will be sent to Benicia Arsenal.

Camp Wright.

The quartermaster and subsistence departments at this camp were under the immediate control of Lieutenant Bailey, Fifth Infantry. This officer was totally ignorant of his duties, and I had to depend for accurate information on the quartermaster and commissary sergeants. As the camp has been entirely supplied from the depot at New San Pedro, the only expenditure has been the pay of extra-duty men. The outstanding indebtedness for this purpose does not exceed $20.

The amount of quartermaster's stores on hand, including 1,900 sacks of barley, 800 shoes, and 900 mule shoes; as all the trains belonging to Carleton's expedition

VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE STAFF DEPARTMENT.

FORT YUMA.
had passed this point previous to my inspection, most of these articles will have to be sent elsewhere, for they will not be required by the few expressmen who pass over the route.

The indebtedness of the commissary department is $118.50, principally incurred in the purchase of fresh beef. There was on hand May 6 about 10,000 rations, except that there was of sugar, pork, and beans, respectively, 25,000, 20,000, and 10,000 rations. Nearly all of this amount would be over and above what could be required by the part of Carleton's command yet to pass Camp Wright. If the camp is to be broken up, directions should be given to have these stores removed to some point where they will be required.

**Camp Latham.**

First Lieut. D. J. Williamson, regimental quartermaster, Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, the quartermaster and commissary for this command, is intelligent and active in the discharge of his duties. He had just been assigned to them. He reports great irregularity in the discharge of these duties by his predecessors, and as evidence of the fact states that much of the public property in use is not borne on any of their returns. I advised him to take up all Government property found in camp, stating its condition. Many of the tents are much worn and were being repaired. The only outstanding indebtedness at this camp pertains to the subsistence department, and was principally for the purchase of fresh beef.

**San Pedro Depot.**

Lieut. F. A. Morgan, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, is in charge of the depot at this place. He is represented as a man of strict integrity and exceedingly zealous in discharging his duties. His accounts are regularly and correctly made out, and what is much in his favor, gives his personal attention to the business intrusted to his care.

The outstanding indebtedness of the quartermaster's department is $21,635.14, of which $4,125 is for purchase of mules by Captain Moore, but taken up on Lieutenant Morgan’s accounts, and the balance principally for the purchase of barley and pay of teamsters. The amount of money on hand was $61.77, received for sale of public property.

I found in store quite a number of carpenter’s and mason’s tools, which I advised Lieutenant Morgan to have carefully packed and in readiness to be used should they be required for Lieutenant-Colonel Evan’s expedition; also 70 Sibley, 20 wall, and 25 common tents, more or less worn, 50 pack-saddles complete, and 1,900 pounds of nails.

The new buildings used for store-houses are admirably adapted for this purpose, although the ground on which they are located is very damp; yet I think they are raised sufficiently high to prevent any injurious effects.

At present there are no teams at the disposal of the depot quartermaster, consequently transportation for all stores landed on the wharf has to be hired to transport them to the warehouses, a distance of about 200 or 300 yards, which costs $1.50 per ton. This has cost the Government during part of the month of May, 1862, $725.25, enough almost to have purchased the mules for one team.

A corral is much needed at this point for securing the animals belonging to trains coming in for supplies; there is abundance of room on the lot ceded by Mr. Banning both for this purpose and any sheds it may be necessary to erect.

The amount of subsistence funds on hand was $214. The expenditures in this department are very light. There was in store 38,000 rations. I would suggest that instructions be given for the troops within striking distance of this depot to draw all their subsistence from it. This will prevent the accumulation of large supplies at different points where temporary camps may be established.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that in sending stores and supplies to the different points where water transportation is used, said vessels should be used whenever circumstances will permit. At every point I heard complaints of the great injury done to property carried by steamers, while all the officers stated that that sent by sail vessels was invariably delivered in good condition. This will apply particularly to Fort Yuma. I am confident that much would be gained by the use of sailing vessels to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
GENERAL: My latest dates from the Department of Oregon are to July 1, when all was quiet, and my latest dates from General Carleton are of June 18, which I closed yesterday to you, with certain other papers. The expedition has thus far been a perfect success. Our army, with all its supplies, has advanced and passed many deserts without loss of men or property. Arizona is recovered, and now held under martial law, awaiting for the re-establishment of the civil powers, and the column from California is advancing eastward to co-operate with the forces in New Mexico.

In preparing the expedition under General Carleton, as well as the one under Colonel Connor, for the protection of the mail route, we have been compelled to make large purchases, principally of mules and means of transportation; but I can assure the Department that in all cases the greatest economy consistent with the good of the service has been practiced.

The great difficulty is to guard the public interests over such a vast extent of countries, with many small posts, some a thousand or more miles distant. However, the losses which the Government will sustain in this department, I am happy to say, will be small, and but a small portion of that can be set down to the unfaithfulness of officers or agents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjudant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Calif., July 18, 1862.

GENERAL: I have nothing later from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton than was communicated in my letters of the 9th and 10th instant.

Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication under date of June 2, addressed to General Carleton by his excellency Ignacio Pesqueira, governor of the state of Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico.

Col. P. Edward Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, marched on the 12th instant from his camp near Stockton with seven companies of his regiment, for the protection of the overland-mail route. The cavalry force designated for the same service will move on the 21st instant and report to Colonel Connor after crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF SONORA, IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,
Hermosilla, June 2, 1862.

JAMES H. CARLETON, Esq.,
Colonel of the First California Volunteers;
Major of the Sixth United States Cavalry, Commander-in-chief at Fort Yuma:

The government of this State has had much satisfaction in receiving your official communication under date of the 2d of May.

The government esteems highly the kind only offers which you make on behalf of the inhabitants of this State to the effect that they may cross the Colorado River and take advantage of the gold diggings recently discovered and sell their produce and goods to the forces under your command.

And the government has no doubt but that its inhabitants will find it to their further advantage to cultivate the best of relationship with your citizens, who, for many reasons, must be considered as both friends and brothers.

On behalf of this government you ought to be fully satisfied, dear colonel, that all my movements will correspond with the friendly demonstrations which you may manifest towards me; I following always the express orders which I have received from the Government of the Union and my own sentiments; because you will readily comprehend, dear colonel, that besides the great political interest which this Republic has in
cultivating friendship and limited relations with its neighbor of the United States, my political sympathies have been and always will be with those nations which are so fortunate as to be governed by purely democratic institutions.

The government of this State considers the assertions circulated by Mr. Reily (and to which you refer in the latter part of your communication) as exaggerated, or perhaps badly interpreted, and it even esteems, as it ought to, your delicacy or politeness in not exacting an explanation of this matter. But this delicacy corresponded compels me to make known to you that no arrangement nor agreement was entered into between the forces or authorities of the States called Confederate and this government, although it is true we offered them all the rights of the neutrality circular which we have been compelled to adopt in the question now agitating the United States.

This does not interfere in any way with arrangements or compromises which have no existence, nor does it offer any more than what can be granted without failing in the duties of hospitality.

Be assured, dear colonel, I give you my most expressive thanks for the sympathy which you manifest for our people and our government, expressed in terms which at once set forth both your gentility and your refined education. The government repeats that these sympathies being reciprocal, I shall be compelled to correspond as far as possible, and on every occasion that may present itself.

And now, dear colonel, is the time for me to offer you my distinguished consideration and esteem.

Liberty and reformation.

J. Pesqueira.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In October last, when the orders for the withdrawal of the regular troops from this department reached these headquarters, General Sumner sent orders for the detachment of the Ninth Infantry, on escort duty with Lieut. John Mullan, Second Artillery, to break up and join their companies without delay.

The order found Lieutenant Mullan, with his wagon and expedition, in the Bitter Root Valley, and the mountains covered with deep snow and impassable. Under these circumstances the escort was compelled to remain beyond the mountains during the winter.

Not knowing precisely the wishes of the Government, I wrote to Lieutenant Mullan to retain the escort until he received further orders. It now appears that my letter to the lieutenant failed to reach him, and being bound by the first orders of General Sumner, Lieutenant Mullan directed the escort to fall back to Walla Walla preparatory to joining their companies.

On the 4th of June I received your telegraphic dispatch of the 2d, saying, "The escort of Lieutenant Mullan can not be withdrawn now?" orders were immediately sent accordingly, but owing to the great distance and difficulty of communicating, only met the escort as it was approaching Fort Walla Walla.

By the last steamer from Oregon I received a communication from Brigadier-General Alvord, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. I received no letters from Lieutenant Mullan.

It being too late in the season for the escort to rejoin Lieutenant Mullan, I have approved the action of General Alvord in the matter, and further directed him, if he deems it necessary, to send a company of cavalry along the Fort Benton road to communicate with Lieutenant Mullan and afford him the necessary protection.

Under these circumstances, I hope the Department will approve of my action on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

The action of General Wright is approved.
By order of Major-General Halleck.

J. C. Kelton,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, October 2, 1862.
SIR: Capt. S. S. Marsh, Second Infantry, commanding escort for the military post to Fort Benton, reports that he will reach Fort Walla Walla on the 15th instant. Lieutenant Hughes states that the day he left that post (the 1st of July) he saw the expressman just in from the Bitter Root Valley, who said that Lieutenant Mullan left Hell Gate on the 23d May, for Fort Benton, with the intention of returning from that point, working this way in the completion of the road. There appears to be no Indian trouble in the Bitter Root Valley.

Mach delay must occur at Fort Walla Walla in paying off his employees, and in resting and recruiting his command. If Captain Marsh, under your instructions, of the 14th of June, attempted to return to Lieutenant Mullan, he can not reach the Bitter Root Valley until the middle of September, when he must soon return to escape the snows of November.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully recommend that your instructions of the 4th June be countermanded, and that said command be ordered to join their respective companies.

I shall probably assume the responsibility, very reluctantly, of detaining the command to await your reply, especially as the additional transportation he brings will be very valuable at the present moment at Fort Walla Walla.

Your dispatches from Lieutenant Mullan no doubt give you all the facts. No letters from him for these headquarters arrived by this express.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 30, 1862.

GENERAL: Colonel Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, with his regiment, has passed the Sierra and is probably now in the vicinity of Carson City. Colonel Sims, with headquarters and two companies Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, left this city on the 21st instant and are now advancing on the overland mail route, and will join Colonel Connor beyond the mountains. This force, with the addition of one company of cavalry from Fort Churchill, will move forward and establish a post at Ruby Valley and another in the vicinity of Salt Lake, the latter to be the headquarters of Colonel Connor. Supplies for a year are being thrown forward for all the troops on the mail route, including Fort Churchill.

In the district of Oregon all is quiet. The headquarters of the First Infantry, Washington Territory, Colonel Steinberger commanding, have been established at Fort Walla Walla. The Oregon Cavalry Companies at Walla Walla were ordered to move on the 15th July, on the emigrant road, to meet the approaching emigration and afford them protection through the Indian country.

In the district of Humboldt Indian difficulties still continue; the troops have been zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, and more than four hundred Indians have been captured and brought into Fort Humboldt, and await the action of the Superintendence of Indian Affairs for their removal to some reservation.

The Indian difficulties on Owen’s Lake and River, and Mono Lake, on the eastern borders of this State, have nearly terminated, and it is expected that a permanent peace may be soon established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Commanding General, a communication addressed to you by Brigadier-General Alward, commanding the district of Oregon.

I fully concur with the general’s recommendation for the re-establishment of the
Department of Oregon, as the commander would then be clothed with more enlarged powers to enable him to meet any extraordinary emergencies which might arise in that remote quarter.

Whatever decision may be made by the War Department, I deem it of the greatest importance, having in view the great distance from the seat of Government and the present condition of our domestic and foreign affairs, that the senior officer on this coast should retain command of all the forces serving within the limits of the Department of the Pacific as now constituted.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., July 24, 1862.

GENERAL: This communication I shall forward to you through the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, and its object is to urge the importance of reviving the Department of Oregon, as established in General Orders No. 10 from the Adjutant-General’s Office, dated 13th September, 1858.

I would respectfully represent that every reason which could then be urged for the measure still exists, with the additional consideration that during the existence of the civil war there must necessarily be constant apprehension that at any moment we may be plunged into a foreign war. In that case this region is the most exposed and vulnerable, as it is the most remote, of all our Territories. Fortunately the large emigration now pouring into it across the plains and from California is adding to its population good material for armies in case of trouble. But the occupation of new gold fields in the easterly portion of Washington Territory will only increase the chances of Indian difficulties.

I only repeat an argument often urged by those in command in their dispatches to the War Department from this quarter, that the length of time required for communication between this point and San Francisco is too great for the proper regulation there of military affairs in this quarter.

I understand that during the last year of the existence of the two distinct departments of Oregon and California authority existed for the senior commander to concentrate troops upon any emergency. I can see no obstacle to the existence of such a regulation, leaving otherwise the two departments in their full independence, and ready to perform the most efficient service. This provision was only a substitute for a still better arrangement, such as existed in 1850, when there was a major-general commanding the Pacific Division, embracing the two departments then called Department No. 10 (California), and No. 11 (Oregon).

The General Orders of 13th September, 1858, establishing the boundaries of the old Department of Oregon, very properly left the valleys of Rogue River and Umpqua in the Department of California, those valleys being supplied from San Francisco, and more intimately connected with it by mail and commerce.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication received at these headquarters from Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding “column from California,” dated at Tucson, Ariz., July 22, 1862; also copies of the several communications from Lieut. Col. E. E. Eyre, commanding First Cavalry, California Volunteers, dated at Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande, on the 6th, 8th, and 14th of July, 1862; also a copy of General Carleton’s order No. 10, issued at Tucson on the 17th of July.

These documents will fully inform the Department of the movements of our forces in Arizona, and the accomplishment of all that I proposed to do in my communication addressed to you on the 9th of December, 1861.

Much praise is due to Brigadier-General Carleton and the officers and men of his com-
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

mand, for their indefatigable exertions and patient endurance of hardships while marching through a country intersected by numerous deserts where no water was to be found. Success has thus far attended all our movements.

Colonel Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding the troops on the overland mail route, is now moving east from Fort Churchill with seven companies of his own regiment and three companies of the Second Cavalry under Colonel Sims.

Quiet prevails in district of Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,

Tucson, Ariz., July 22, 1862.

Major, Richard C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

Major: In my letter to you dated June 18 I informed you that I sent Expressmen John Jones, Sergeant Wheeling, of Company F, First Infantry, California Volunteers, and a Mexican guide named Chares with communications for General Canby. These men started from Tucson on the evening of the 15th June; on the 18th they were attacked by a party of Apaches, and Sergeant Wheeling and the guide, Chares, were killed, and Jones, almost by a miracle, succeeded in getting through the Indians and, after a hot pursuit on their part, made out to reach the Rio Grande at a point known as Picacho, 6 miles above Mesilla. Here he was taken prisoner by the secessionists, who brought him before Colonel Steele (William Steele, late Second Dragoons), who examined him, took his dispatches, and threw him into jail. He managed, however, to get word to General Canby that he was there, and that the column from California was really coming, an achievement that was considered absolutely impracticable. However, as soon as Steele ascertained this matter as a fact, hurried preparations were made to abandon the country. Meantime General Canby had sent a large force to Fort Craig to move on Mesilla as soon as transportation could be provided.

A strong reconnoitering force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, left Tucson on the 21st June, and after a hard march arrived at the Rio Grande near Fort Thorn on the 4th of July. On the 5th this force occupied that work, it having been abandoned by the enemy. Here the colors were run up by the California troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre was then re-enforced by a squadron of the United States Third Cavalry, and having constructed a raft and built a boat was at last advised to cross the river to march on Fillmore and Fort Bliss in Texas. Steele meantime had abandoned Mesilla and was making his way to Texas. The Mexican population was rising on every hand and were killing his men and running off his stock. It is said that Teel's Battery, C. S. A., the one taken from Canby at Valverde, had been attacked some 30 miles below Fort Bliss and taken by the people, who had hovered around it to the number of 1,500. It was believed that neither Steele nor Teel would ever reach Texas.

Sibley and Colonel Riely had fallen back on Texas in May, leaving Steele with what was considered force enough to hold Arizona.

All this news came last night; it was brought by Captain McCleave, who had been exchanged for two lieutenants, one of whom was Steele's adjutant, who had been taken by Captain Fritz, First Cavalry, California Volunteers. Captain Fritz went after Colonel Steele with a flag of truce to effect the exchange. He overtook Colonel Steele 20 miles below Fort Fillmore in full retreat.

As you have been informed, the uncommon drought of this summer had so dried up the country that it was impracticable to move a large force in the direction of the Rio Grande until the rains commenced falling. Usually this occurs by the 24th of June, but this year there has been but little fall even yet. The column, however, has been taking the road by installations, commencing with Robert's company of infantry and Cremony's company of cavalry, which were sent with 25,000 pounds of corn and thirty days' rations for Eyre, in case he was obliged to fall back to the Rio de Sanz.

128 miles from Tucson, starting on the 9th of July. (See letter to Colonel West, marked A, herewith enclosed.) I also enclose Colonel Eyre's report, dated at Fort Thorn, July 6, 1862. This officer deserves great credit for his enterprise. I trust the general will notice the conduct of himself and men. This report is marked B. I also send a subsequent report of Colonel Eyre's, dated July 8, 1862, marked C, and also one still later, dated July 11, 1862, marked D, and still another, dated July 14, 1862, marked E, and also a letter from Colonel Chivington, marked F; also a letter.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

from General Canby, marked G, and letters from General Canby to Colonel Chivington, dated June 9, June 16, June 18, June 27, July 1, and July 4, 1862.

I also inclose general orders numbers 10 and 11, from these headquarters.

The troops marched on the days specified. I shall leave this post to-morrow and move rapidly to the front. If a demonstration on northwestern Texas will serve as a diversion in favor of forces landing on the coast, that State will soon be ours. The country is still dry, but we shall do our best.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON, 
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, 
Fort Thorn, Ariz., July 6, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received from the colonel commanding,
dated June 17, 1862, I have the honor to make the following report:

June 21.—Left Tucson at 3 o'clock a.m., with Captain Fritz, Lieutenants Hayden and Baldwin, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, and one hundred and forty men.

Marched 35 miles to Cienegas de los Pinos, and encamped at 12.30 p.m. Water and grazing abundant. The road to-day is very good, with the exception of two or three hills. At a distance of about 28 miles the road descends into the cienega, then 7 miles to water near the burned station which stood on the hill to the right of the road. Course southeast; 35 miles.

June 22.—Left cienega at 6 a.m., marching over a high rolling country, but good wagon road and splendid grazing all the way for a distance of about 22 miles, when the road descends through a cañon for 1 mile, and then opens on the San Pedro Valley; 2 miles further the river is reached at the overland mail station. Strong bridge over the river. Water and grass abundant. Course northeast; 25 miles.

There found the name of Jones, the expressman.

June 23.—Left camp at crossing of the San Pedro at 7.30 a.m. The road at once leaves the river and enters a valley about 1 mile wide and 4 miles long, where it terminates at the foot of the mesa, which is gained through a narrow cañon in which is a long but not very steep hill. The cañon is about 1½ miles, when the top of the mesa is reached; then about 14 miles to overland station at Dragoon Springs, at which place we arrived at 12.30 p.m. and camped. Found water sufficient by digging up the cañon two miles, the trail to which is difficult in some places to lead animals over. Course northeast; 19½ miles.

June 24.—Left Dragoon Springs at 10.30 a.m. We were detained in consequence of scarcity of water. Marched 25 miles over an excellent road to Ewell's Station, arriving there at 5.30 p.m. Sent Captain Fritz and 6 men with spades to examine the spring in the mountain north of the station. He returned to station by the time the command arrived, and reported only enough water for the men. Camped at 6 p.m. Course northeast; 25 miles.

June 25.—Left Ewell's Station at 1 a.m. Marched 15 miles over a very hilly and in places a very rocky road to station in Apache Pass and camped at 6 a.m. Water scarce. No grass. Course northeast; 15 miles.

About 12 m., I being engaged at the spring superintending the watering of animals, it being-necessary to dip it with tin cups, four shots were heard in the vicinity of where the horses that had been watered were being grazed under a strong guard. Immediately thereafter it was reported that Indians were in sight, and that the guard had fired to give the alarm. Almost immediately thereafter it was reported to me that the Indians were waving a white flag. I at once started for them, taking with me a white flag, and Mr. Newcomb as interpreter. At the end of about one hour I succeeded in getting sufficiently near one of them to be understood. I explained to him what I desired, and asked for the chief. At this time at least 75 to 100 Indians were in sight, many of them mounted on good-looking horses, and all of them armed with fire-arms—some with rifles and six-shooting pistols. Of the latter I observed a great number, and occasionally single-barreled shotguns.

When the chief came forward I told him we were Americans, and that our great captain lived at Washington; that we wished to be friends of the Apaches; that at present I was only traveling through their country, and desired he would not interfere with my men or animals; that a great captain was at Tucson with a large number of soldiers; that he wished to have a talk with all the Apache chiefs and to make peace with them and make them presents. He professed a great desire to be friendly with the Americans, and assured me that neither my men nor animals should be molested.

He asked for tobacco and something to eat. I gave him all that could possibly be spared, and we parted with a request on his part that I would meet him at the same
place at sunset. On my return it was reported to me that three of the men were missing. A party of 30 was at once sent out in the vicinity of where the firing was heard, and after an hour's search the bodies of the missing men were found, stripped of all their clothing, and two of them scalped. Each was shot through the chest with fire-arms and lanced through the neck.

They were victims to their own imprudence, the entire command having been repeatedly warned by me not to wander from camp. It appears they had started leading their horses from the spring where the watering was being done, over the ridge into another gulch, when they came on the Indians and were murdered. The Indians succeeded in getting one horse. When the bodies of our murdered men were found, some of whom were seen on a hill half a mile distant, but being unable to come up with them a return to camp was ordered, carrying in the dead bodies, which were buried, the entire command being present.

The animals now being all watered, or as much as could be obtained for them, there being very little grass in the pass, at 6 p.m. left camp, marched out and made a dry camp on the plain, 2 miles beyond the cañon. Course east-northeast; 4 miles.

At 11 p.m. a volley of six or eight shots was fired into camp wounding Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge in the head and killing one horse at the picket line.

June 26.—Left dry camp No. 1 at 3.30 a.m.; marched 15 miles over an excellent road to San Cimon Station; then turned square to the right and marched 13 miles up the dry bed of the river to a large cienega, and camped at 2 p.m. Course, east-northeast and southeast; 28 miles.

This is a splendid camping place, water and grass in the greatest abundance.

The proper road to the cienega turns to the right from the stage road, about 6 miles from Apache Pass and around the point of mountain. It comes on the San Cimon, 1 mile below the water.

At midnight camp was alarmed by shot fired by one of the guard. On examination it was found to be a coyote which he mistook in the dark for an Indian crawling through the scattered bushes, but which he instantly killed. This was a very hard day's march on men and animals, being obliged to leave dry camp without breakfast, owing to the scarcity of water, having but eight 5-gallon kettles in which to carry water for the men, and not being able to get at the pass as much water as the animals required.

June 27.—Laid over.

June 28.—Left camp at Cienega of San Cimon at 4 p.m.; marched 5 miles north northeast to the pass in the mountains; road heavy. On arriving at the pass found the road through it very good, and the pass wide. Marched 15 miles from San Cimon and made dry camp No. 2 at 10.15 p.m. Course, north-northeast; 15 miles.

June 29.—Left dry camp at 4 a.m.; marched 9 miles to Lightendorfer's well, in Round Mountain Cañon; road good; well on right of and close to the road. It is about 8 feet square and 7 deep; rock bottom. Halted at well one hour; obtained a very limited supply of water for my command.

This is a tolerably good camping place for three companies of infantry. By care they could obtain sufficient water, which is good.

Left Lightendorfer's well at 8 a.m.; marched 22 miles to Densmore's Station (Soldier's Farwell) at 5 p.m. and halted. Discovered here a small spring about 2 or 3 miles up the arroyo north of station, and a hole of bad water 800 yards south of station. Left Densmore's Station at 8 p.m.; marched 14 miles to Cow Springs and camped at 12 midnight. Water and grazing abundant. The road from the cienega of San Cimon to this place is good for loaded teams, excepting 4 or 5 miles to the pass. Course, northeast; 46 miles.

Soon after leaving Densmore's Station found two men on the side of the road under rather suspicious circumstances; took three letters from them; one directed to commander of Federal forces at Tucson or en route. Put the men in charge of guard and brought them back. Letters herewith inclosed, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3. There discovered nine men camped who proved to be a party sent by Colonel Chivington, commanding southern military district of New Mexico at Fort Craig, with a letter to Colonel Carleton, with verbal orders to deliver it to the commander of the advance of his column when met with, and return to Fort Craig. Read the communication and bivouacked Mr. Milligan and one of his party with the answer to Fort Craig, at 3 p.m., on the 30th instant, at which place he would arrive on the evening of the 2d proximo. Letter of Colonel Chivington and my answer thereto herewith inclosed.

From Mr. Milligan I learned of the capture of Jones, the expressman, by the successes of the Pichac near Messilla, his two companions having been killed by Indians at Apache Pass, and himself chased by them for a great many miles. This information was brought to Fort Craig by a friendly Mexican who was present at the capture of Jones.

June 30.—Laid over.

July 1.—This morning a number of men were discovered by the lookout approach—
ing from the direction of the Pino Alto gold mines; sent out a party and brought them into camp. They proved to be a party of thirty Mexican miners returning to Sonora in consequence of the almost total absence of provisions at the mines. Allowed them to proceed on their journey.

Left Cow Springs at 8 a.m.; arrived at the Rio Mimbres at 1 p.m., and camped two miles above station. Water and grazing abundant, and of the best quality; road good. Course northeast; 16 miles.

July 2.—Laid over.

At 1 o'clock this morning one of the pickets discovered persons approaching camp. They were arrested and brought in, twelve men and two women, one a German, the other Mexicans. They also were from the mines en route for Messilla. Ordered them confined in order to secure the secrecy of my movements. At 9 a.m. sent out party of twenty men to examine Cooke's Cañon, with orders to arrest, if possible, all persons they may meet with, and remain at Cooke's Spring until the command came up.

July 3.—Left Mimbres River at 6 a.m. Marched 12 miles over a good road to Cooke's Pass. From here to Summit, road hilly; a long, rocky, but not very steep hill brings you to the top of the pass; from there the descent to the spring is good. Distance from pass to spring 6 miles. Course north-northeast and northeast; 18 miles.

There came up with the party sent in advance yesterday. They reported no person in sight and no fresh traces.

July 4.—Left Cooke's Spring at 6:30 a.m. Took Fort Thorn road, which keeps a north-northeast course, while the Messilla road turns to the right immediately at the spring-sand bears east-northeast, passing the overland mail station which is seen on the hill about a half mile distant. Marched 13 miles to Mule Spring (good road). Here no water could be found, even by digging, having sent a party in advance with spades for that purpose.

Left Mule Spring at 12 m. Marched 22 miles to the Rio Grande, and camped at 7 p.m., near Fort Thorn. Course north-northeast and northeast; 35 miles.

The road for about 8 miles after leaving Mule Spring is very good, when it enters a rolling country, the hills becoming more and more abrupt for a distance of about 6 miles, when it descends into a broad cañon which is followed (on a good road) to the river.

Immediately on making camp the national colors were raised amid the long and continued cheers of the assembled command. This was the first time the stars and stripes floated on the Rio Grande below Fort Craig since the occupation of the country by the Confederate troops, and it being the anniversary of our National Independence was not calculated to dampen the ardor of the command.

We are now within 35 miles of the enemy, which the prisoners whom I have taken variously estimates from two hundred to eight hundred strong. As soon as the horses have a little recruited—they being considerably reduced on a march of about 300 miles through a broiling sun, and over a country utterly destitute of water for distances ranging from 35 to 60 miles—will reconnoiter his position and endeavor to ascertain his strength, which I have but little doubt of accomplishing, and in case he does not greatly outnumber me, will give him a fight.

July 5.—Moved 3 miles down the river to and re-occupied Fort Thorn; three miles.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. E. EYRE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California, Tucson, Ariz.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Thorn, Ariz., July 8, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the re-occupation of Fort Thorn by the squadron of First Cavalry, California Volunteers, under my command on the evening of the 5th instant. Immediately thereafter the national colors were run up and the old flag once more floated over the garrison.

On the morning of the 6th instant an express arrived from Fort Craig with a communication from Colonel Chivington, First Colorado Volunteers, commanding Southern Military district of New Mexico, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. He also sent a communication addressed to Colonel Steele, Confederate States Army, empowering me to negotiate an exchange for Captain McCleave and the men who were made prisoners with him.

Soon after the express from Colonel Chivington arrived a party of men were seen approaching from the direction of Messilla; one of them proved to be Captain
McCleave on his way to Fort Craig, bringing with him a proposition from Colonel Steele for an exchange for Captain Gardner, Confederate States Army. Having learned from the expressman just arrived that Captain Gardner died a few days since, I at once sent Captain Fritz, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to Fort Fillmore with a request to Colonel Steele to name any other captain General Canby had made prisoner in exchange for Captain McCleave.

Also proposing an exchange for the men taken with him, as well as an exchange for our expressman, Jones, and a Mr. John Lemon, of Messilla, who was extremely kind to Captain McClure during his confinement, and who had horses ready saddled and his horse for Jones’s escape; he was ordered to be hung, and was taken out to a tree for that purpose, but after hanging Mr. Marshall, who was taken out with him, his execution was postponed. Captain Fritz will probably be back to-night, when I will at once send Captain McCleave with a party of twenty-five men through to Tucson. It is not safe for a less number to travel that road on account of the Indians, and even then with the utmost caution.

If it is the desire of the colonel commanding to keep open communication between Tucson and the Rio Grande, I would respectfully recommend that a company of infantry be stationed at Dragoon Springs and two companies at the Apache Pass; the corps would be far more effective against the Indians in the rugged mountains at the points above named than cavalry; besides horses could not be kept in flesh on the dry grass alone the horses would be utterly useless in two weeks’ riding. At this season of the year sufficient water and of a good quality can be obtained for two companies of infantry at the foot of the mountain four miles north of Ewell’s Station. The spring is prominently marked by a large white spot on the mountain, which is directly over the water.

The Rio Grande has been unusually high this summer, almost the entire bottom between Fort Craig and Messilla being still overflowed. It is impossible at this time to approach Messilla on the west side of the river, a new channel having been washed out on that side of the town, through which the largest portion of the water flows; besides the bottom for a long distance is overflowed, and the soil being of a loose nature animals mire down in attempting to get through it.

This morning I sent Captain McClure with a small party to examine the San Diego crossing, 18 miles below here, to ascertain if the river can be forded at that point.

The moment a crossing can be effected it is my intention, unless otherwise ordered by General Canby, to move on Messilla and reoccupy Forts Fillmore and Bliss. When that is done that portion of the proclamation of the colonel commanding will not only have been carried out, but the sacred soil of Texas will have been invaded.

Captain McCleave reports Colonel Steele, with the rear of Sibley’s brigade, making hurried exertions to get away from Texas. He is pressing every team, both mule and oxen, he can find into service, compelling the owners, generally Mexicans, to take Confederate scrip therefor. The same mode is resorted to by him in regard to provisions.

Captain Howland, Third United States Cavalry, in advance of his squadron, has just arrived. His command, one hundred men, will probably be here this evening. His horses are in shocking condition. Should we come up with Colonel Steele, and a mounted charge be made, it must be done by the squadron of my regiment.

On the capture of Jones greatly increased exertions were made by Colonel Steele to get away. Messilla was evacuated and Captain McCleave, who was at that time on parole to the limits of the town, immediately confined under a strong guard. Mr. White, of the Pimo villages, has been released, and will probably be here with the return of Captain Fritz. The horses are out grazing, under a strong guard, from daybreak until dark; then tied up to the picket-line, with as much grass as they eat during the night. They are doing very well, but have not yet recovered from the effects of the very distressing march from Tucson here. Captain McCleave has just returned and reports the road down the river almost impassable for loaded wagons, and the river swimming at the crossing.

July 5.—Sent Captain McCleave, with an escort and two wagons, to Fort Craig for supplies. The squadron of the Third United States Cavalry, one hundred strong, arrived and gone into quarters at this post.

Captain Fritz returned this evening, having effected an exchange for Captain McCleave and others named in my communication to Colonel Steele, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

Two lieutenants were given in exchange for Captain McCleave, as Colonel Steele affected to know of no captain of theirs for that purpose, although there are a number. His real object was to exchange for officers of his own regiment only.

About 6 o’clock this evening an express arrived from Captain McCleave informing me of an attack on his party as they were moving up the river, by the Navajos, sixty or seventy strong; that he had made camp, but was being surrounded by them. I immediately sent Captain Howland with Lieutenant Baldwin and forty men to his relief.
I forward herewith, for the information of the colonel commanding, all communications received or written by me since my arrival on the Rio Grande.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, column from California, Tucson, Ariz.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,

Fort Thorn, Ariz., July 14, 1862.

I have the honor to report the arrival here on yesterday of another express from General Canby, the second one alluded to in Colonel Chivington’s communication of the 7th instant.

I leave here to-morrow morning with my command for Messilla.

On examination I found the road from here to Rough and Ready Station impracticable and have determined to make a road to the San Diego Crossing, and then pass the river on a raft, which I am now having made for that purpose, and which will be floated down to the crossing. The road on the east side of the river from San Diego to Messilla is good. It is my determination, unless otherwise ordered, to hoist the national colors over Messilla, Fort Fillmore, and Fort Bliss before the end of the present month.

I neglected in my report of the march to this place to give the names of the men killed by the Indians at Apache Pass. Their names are Privates James F. Keith, Peter Maloney, and Albert Schmidt, of Company B, First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, California Volunteers, Commanding,

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, column from California, Tucson, Ariz.

GENERAL ORDERS,

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,

No. 10.

Tucson, Ariz., July 17, 1862.

The column from California will move to the Rio Grande in the following order:

1. On the 20th instant, Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry, California Volunteers, with companies B, C, and K of his regiment, and Company G, of the Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers. This command, at the Rio de Sanz, will receive the addition of Company E, of West’s regiment, and Thompson’s mounted howitzers. Maj. Theodore A. Coul, of the Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, is assigned to duty with this command. Colonel West will take 40,000 rounds of rifle-musket ammunition.

2. On the 21st instant a second command, consisting of Shinn’s light battery, United States Third Artillery, and Companies A, First Infantry, and B, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, will take up its line of march for the Rio Grande. This command will be supplied with all the artillery ammunition now here which pertains to Shinn’s battery and 17,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifle-musket.

3. On the 23d instant a third command under Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Rigg, consisting of Companies I, F, D, and H, First Infantry; California Volunteers, will start for the Rio Grande. This command will have 28,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifle-musket.

4. Each of these commands will be supplied with subsistence for thirty days, with at least two tents for each company, and with a good supply of intrenching tools. Each command will also have one hospital tent (complete) and an ambulance for the sick and wounded, and will have a forge and material for shoeing horses and mules, and also a water-tank and a good supply of water-kegs.

5. On the 31st instant a train of wagons laden with forty day’s supplies of subsistence for the whole command hereby ordered forward, with the following ammunition, viz, 40,000 rounds for the rifle-musket, 30,000 rounds for the Sharpy’s carbine, and 20,000 rounds for the navy size Coli’s revolver, together with such other supplies of clothing, tents, tools, spare wagon timbers, leather, wagon grease, horseshoes, mule shoes, horseshoe nails, stationery, etc., as may be required, will leave Tucson for the Rio Grande, escorted by Companies A, Fifth Infantry, and A, First Cavalry, California
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

Volunteers, each furnished with sixty days' rations. This command will have as ambulance, forge, and water-tank, and such other articles as may be required to render it efficient.

6. Company D, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, will move from Tubac directly for the crossing of the San Pedro, where it will arrive on the 22d instant. From that point it will form the advance guard of the column, and habitually, unless otherwise ordered, will march one day in front of West's command.

7. Captain Cremony's Company B, of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will march near the head of the column to serve as flankers or as vedettes, as occasion may require.

8. The staff officers attached to these headquarters, except the chief commissary, will, until further orders, move with West's command. Surgeon Prentiss, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, will move with the second command, and Surgeon Wooster, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, will move with Rigg's command.

9. The chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and medical director are charged with giving the most perfect efficiency possible to all matters pertaining to the public service in their several departments, keeping in mind the fact that this column is presumed now to move forward prepared at all points to engage the enemy at any moment by night or by day. Let nothing be omitted or neglected which will give due effect to this idea, whether on the march or on the field of battle.

10. That every soldier may move forward with a light, free step, now that we approach the enemy, he will no longer be required to carry his knapsack.

11. This is the time when every soldier in this column looks forward with a confident hope that he, too, will have the distinguished honor of striking a blow for the old Stars and Stripes; when he, too, feels in his heart that he is the champion of the holiest cause that has ever yet moved the arm of a patriot.

The general commanding the column desires that such a time shall be remembered by all, but more particularly by those who, from their guilt, have been so unfortunate as to be prisoners on such an occasion. He therefore orders that all soldiers under his command who may now be held in confinement shall be at once released.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton.

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 1, 1862.

GENERAL: Colonel Connor, with seven companies of Third Infantry, California Volunteers, and three companies of Second Cavalry, will reach Ruby Valley to-day en route for Salt Lake. The command is in good health, and under the admirable discipline established by Colonel Connor is perfectly reliable for any service required of it.

From Brigadier-General Carleton I have no late official reports. He has a fine body of troops, probably now on the Rio Grande; I shall continue to throw forward supplies to meet all his wants. From the district of Oregon, I have nothing special to report; all is quiet in the Indian country, and a strong cavalry force is on the road to protect the approaching overland emigration. In the district of Humboldt, the Indian disturbances still continue; the troops under Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, are vigorously prosecuting hostilities; many Indians have been killed, and we have now some eight hundred at the different military stations who have either been captured or who have voluntarily surrendered. The superintendent of Indian affairs has made arrangements to have all these Indians placed on a reservation on Smith's River, in the northwestern section of the State of California. The steamer which leaves here on the 5th instant will transport the Indians to Crescent City, near which point I have a battalion of the Second Infantry, California Volunteers, to take charge of them. I have brought down from Oregon the residue of the Second Infantry, California Volunteers, and sent them to service in the district of Humboldt. I have also brought down from Humboldt the three companies of the Third Infantry, California Volunteers (Connor's regiment), preparatory to their movement in the direction of Salt Lake. The Washington Territory regiment, Colonel Steinberger, is doing well. Six full companies have been raised here; five of them are now in the district of Oregon, and the sixth will go up on the next steamer. I have never received any special instructions as to the disposition of the forces I designated for the protection of the overland mail route, but I have assumed it as a matter of course that the route between this and Salt Lake City came under my special supervision, and have acted accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES. 95

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:

It has been proposed to send a regiment of five companies of cavalry from California to New Mexico. Could they at this season pass over the southern route without serious difficulty?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Henry W. HALLECK,
Washington, D.C.:

It is too late to raise a new regiment and pass it over the southern route this season. The troops on this coast should not be sent beyond my control; they may be needed here.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegraphic message sent to the Secretary of War on the 12th instant, signed by his excellency Governor Stanford and myself. I hope that authority will be granted to raise another regiment of volunteer infantry in this State. The force at my immediate disposal is small. The large command dispatched to the Rio Grande under Brigadier-General Carleton and the command of Colonel Connor on the overland mail route has reduced my force much, yet I have troops enough for all present purposes, although an emergency might arise requiring an increase. The late election in this State passed off very quietly, resulting in the success of the Union ticket by large majorities. But our enemies are not idle; they are making every effort to depreciate our Government and our currency. I have had interviews with the governor of the State, the United States marshal, collector, postmaster, and chief of police, and I am happy to find that perfect harmony exists amongst them all, and that I can rely with perfect confidence upon receiving their cordial support in maintaining the supremacy of our laws and the enforcement of the orders lately received from the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjudant-General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 12, 1862.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D.C.:

The undersigned respectfully recommend that another regiment of infantry be raised in California.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Army, Commanding.

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official.
Brigadier-General Wright, U. S. Army,
Commanding Pacific Department:

Sir: I have seen an order issued from the Department at Washington in relation to the treatment of prisoners who speak disrespectfully of the Government. I see likewise that you are about to appoint a military commission to act upon, and decide the several cases arising in this department. How are we to bring such cases before said commission? Is there power; if so, where does it exist, to transport them across the mountains? Can we have a commission appointed for this Territory? Treason is very openly spoken here now since Colonel Connor's proclamation. The trouble lies here in the fact that there is only one company stationed at the fort, and they can raise a force any day more than sufficient to overpower them. To obviate this difficulty I can furnish you with two or three companies or have them at hand subject to call if you can furnish them with arms. The arms that we had are now pretty much distributed to such companies as have and are now forming. If I have taken pains to so distribute these companies as to secure the greatest efficiency in case of trouble, I am quite apprehensive that there is a band of guerrillas forming in this Territory to burn, rob, and plunder all of the loyal citizens they can reach. They formed under the pretense of going East to join the rebel army, and received material aid from the rebel sympathizers here to help them across. They now think they are lurking about the country, and threaten to destroy it. I am quite certain that these Indian difficulties on the Plains are brought about by the interference of the secessionists. I am of the opinion that there will be a necessity for stationing troops from the Humboldt to Ruby Valley. There has been some bloody work there within a few days.

I think a portion of the command destined for Salt Lake should halt in the neighborhood of Gravelly Ford until the emigration has passed. The depredations appear to be committed north of the line of march of Colonel Connor's command; the troops keep the mail road and the emigration north. It seems too bad that so many should be killed so near their journey's end. You will know much better than I do what to do. I will inclose a copy of a letter from my Indian agent from Humboldt showing the state of things there, and I have to-day heard of much more bloody butchery. If I can procure arms I can put a thousand good men in a condition to render good and efficient aid in any emergency. Can I do it? I see a troublesome winter before us and am anxious to be prepared for it. How to be prepared and what to do are the points upon which I desire your counsel and advice. Hear the mutterings and desire to prepare for the storm. At the bottom of all these troubles are the cursed rebels. If we could send them all to Alcatraz the troubles would end. The sooner the work is commenced and consummated the better. If we could have those in our midst removed the exciting cause would be gone. If you will advise me in relation to—

First. What is the best to be done with the traitors and how it is to be done?
Second. What can be done with the Indian troubles?
Third. In relation to arms, etc., I will be much obliged to you.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

James W. Nye,
Governor of Nevada Territory.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Sacramento, September 20, 1862.

General: Permit me to introduce to your notice Messrs. W. H. Beatty, Edward Robinson, and F. R. Jones, all citizens of Sacramento.

These young men are extremely anxious to serve their country in this its hour of peril, and desire if possible to raise a company of one hundred men in Sacramento, who shall form a part of the regiment from California to be accepted by the Government for service at the seat of war. They are gentlemen of high standing in this community, full of patriotism, energy, and enterprise. Any courtesies you may be able to show them to aid them in this most noble enterprise will be appreciated by them and the community, and greatly oblige.

Your obedient servant,

William C. Kibbe,
Adjutant-General State of California.

Brig. Gen. George Wright,
Commanding Pacific Department, U. S. Army, San Francisco.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding the district of Utah, dated at Fort Ruby, Ruby Valley, September 14, 1862.

Colonel Connor is now on his march to Salt Lake, and I have instructed him to take up his position at the place he suggests, 3 miles from the city, as that appears to be the best location for the accomplishment of the object in view, viz, the protection of the overland mail route and the due execution of the laws of the United States.

The energy of Colonel Connor, coupled with his sound judgment and decision of character, point him out as eminently fitted for the command with which I have intrusted him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Ruby, September 14, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my return to this post from Salt Lake last evening. I am glad I made the journey, as it will be the means of saving my command much suffering for want of water.

The country between this place and Salt Lake is an alkali desert, scarce of wood and water, but I have made such arrangements as will enable me to take my command over with comparative comfort.

It will be impossible for me to describe what I saw and heard in Salt Lake, so as to make you realize the enormity of Mormonism; suffice it, that I found them a community of traitors, murderers, fanatics, and whores. The people publicly rejoice at reverses to our arms, and thank God that the American Government is gone, as they term it, while their prophet and bishops preach treason from the pulpit. The Federal officers are entirely powerless, and talk in whispers for fear of being overheard by Brigham's spies. Brigham Young rules with despotic sway, and death by assassination is the penalty of disobedience to his commands.

I have a difficult and dangerous task before me, and will endeavor to act with prudence and firmness. I examined the country in the vicinity of the city to find a suitable location for a post.

Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd) is in ruins, except the few buildings, of which I send you a description, and for which the owner asks $15,000. There are also some buildings purchased by and belonging to the Overland Mail Company, and now occupied by them, but which are not for sale. Of the remaining buildings there is nothing left but the adobes, except two or three buildings owned by former sutlers, which are in tolerable repair, and could be purchased cheap. If it were designed to establish a permanent post, most of the buildings would have to be torn down and removed, as many of them are half a mile from the officers' quarters, or what was known as headquarters.

The latter buildings are the only ones in tolerable repair, the others require doors, windows, and considerable work to place them in habitable order. The land is considered a Government reserve, but the post is badly located, being on the edge of the reserve and adjoining a small village, inhabited by a class of persons of questionable character. There is good grazing on the reserve, which is the only redeeming quality, in my opinion, it has. There are sufficient adobes on the ground to erect such additional buildings as I may require, but good timber is scarce, and the saw-mills are 60 miles distant.

I found another location, which I like better, for various reasons, which I shall explain. It is on a plateau about 3 miles from Salt Lake City; in the vicinity of good timber and saw-mills, and at a point where hay, grain, and other produce can be purchased cheaper than at Fort Crittenden. It is also a point which commands the city, and where 1,000 troops would be more efficient than 3,000 on the other side of the Jordan. If the general decides that I shall locate there, I intend to quietly entrench my position, and then say to the saints of Utah, enough of your treason; but if it is intended that I shall merely protect the Overland Mail and permit the Mormons to act and utter treason, then I had as well locate at Crittenden.

The Federal officers desire and beg that I will locate near the city. The governor especially is very urgent in the matter. It is certainly rather late in the season to
build quarters, but I believe I could make my command comfortable before very cold weather sets in.

It is raining here now, and snowing on the surrounding mountains. It is important that I should know the general's decision as soon as possible, as winter is fast approaching. Communication by mail or telegraph will, until my arrival at Salt Lake, reach me earlier by being directed to Ruby Valley than to any other point.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant.

Maj. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.

Description of property for sale at Fort Crittenden, by P. J. Hickey, for the sum of $15,000.

Old stable, 40 by 300 feet, only good for the lumber, say about 25,000 feet.

Old stable, in ruins, about 5,000 feet of poor lumber.

Quartermaster's employes mess-houses, good only for the lumber in them, about 25,000 feet.

Three warehouses, 25 by 100 each, only needing slight repairs.

Five old buildings, only good for doors and window panes in them.

Dyer & Bros.' store, 25 by 50, 'tow stores, in good order.

Nine buildings, known as headquarters, in tolerable order, requiring some doors and windows; of sufficient capacity for the officers of the command, with outhouses.

Ice-house and stable, 30 by 60, in good order, in the rear.

Seven company quarters, known as Seventh Infantry Quarters, needing considerable repairs, and doors and windows.

There are a sufficient number of abodes on the reserve to erect all the additional buildings I may require for my command.

P. Edward Connor,
Colonel Third Infantry, California Volunteers.

[Telegram received at War Department, September 27, 1862, 6:40 p.m.]

General Thomas:

I have to request that 20,000 rifle muskets and equipments may be sent here by first steamer.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, October 4, 1862.

General: I am still without late advices from Brigadier-General Carleton. I have received dispatches from Maj. D. Ferguson, First Cavalry, commanding in Arizona, dated at Tucson, 18th of September. He had heard nothing from General Carleton since the 4th of August. General Carleton's force is deemed ample, in co-operation with that previously in Mexico, to hold securely that country; or even, should it be deemed advisable, to advance into Texas and create a diversion in our favor, should it be the design of Government to re-establish our authority in that State at once. I have been sending troops in this extraordinary manner as they are available. The force now on hand is 10,000, and 5,000 have arrived since I left your orders. The 12,000 I have been ordered to send you have not arrived. I am happy to say that quiet prevails generally throughout the department; yet we must not disguise the fact that there is a large element of opposition on this coast, and that it is only by watchfulness, prudence, and prompt action in case of emergency that we can expect to preserve the peace. I telegraphed
to you a few days since asking that 20,000 stand of small-arms and equipments might be sent here by the first steamer. I hope they will be sent; occasion might arise rendering it necessary to use them. I would most respectfully request that authority be given for raising another volunteer regiment of infantry in California for service here, as I do not think it would be prudent to send beyond the limits of the department any more troops raised on this coast. I have deemed it proper to prohibit the transmission through the United States mails and post-offices, and express, of several newspapers published in California and Oregon. They were violent in their denunciations of the administration, of its policy, and the war, thereby discouraging enlistments in the Army. You can rest assured that I shall take no measures to disturb the quiet of this country unnecessarily; but if it becomes necessary to strike, I shall be prepared to do so effectively.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Salem, Oregon, October 7, 1862.

General B. ALVORD:

DEAR SIR: The legislature has under consideration a militia law. And there is a question under our constitution as to what officers are to be appointed by the governor and which are elective. The question arises as to which are "the chief officers of the general staff" and which are "officers of the line."

Herewith I send you a copy of our constitution and call your attention to sections 3 and 4, article 10. Who are "officers of the line?" Where is the distinction between "line" and "staff?"

There is a difference of opinion here. If our constitution means anything I presume you are perfectly familiar with the rule that should govern, and you will place me under renewed obligations by giving me information upon these points at your earliest convenience.

Any general suggestions you may be pleased to make on the organization of the militia will be gratefully received.

Dr. McBride has just returned from the Powder River mines, and he told me this morning that in his opinion there will be trouble with the Indians in that vicinity; that the Indians had informed the miners that they might dig gold but must not take their lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., October 11, 1862.

Hon. A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

Who are "officers of the line?"

The third section of the tenth article of the constitution of Oregon says: "The governor shall appoint the adjutant-general and the other chief officers of the general staff and his own staff, and all officers of the line shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts."

My opinion is requested as to the meaning of the term "all officers of the line" in the above paragraph.

I understand by this all regimental and company officers, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, first lieutenants or second lieutenants, either of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. I understand the constitution to confer upon the governor the appointment of all other officers, that is, the officers of every branch of the staff. (See Col. H. L. Scott's Military Dictionary, page 389.)

The phrase "officers of the general staff" must include all officers not regimental, including general officers. (See Halleck's "Military Act," page 236, first edition.)

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco October 17, 1862

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to these headquarters by Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding "column from California," dated at Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 20, 1862. General Carleton forwarded with his dispatches copies of his correspondence with Brig. Gen. E. R. Canby, then commanding the Department of New Mexico, and other officers serving in that quarter. I have selected out such as I deemed necessary and proper to forward to the headquarters of the Army, viz:


Third. Copy of a communication from Capt. E. D. Shirland, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to the acting assistant adjutant general of the "column from California," dated at camp on the Rio Grande, September 2, 1862.

The communication of Brigadier-General Carleton will fully inform the General-in-Chief of the movements of the columns from California up to the 20th of September. I am happy to say that the troops from this department have successfully accomplished all that I proposed to do when I asked authority to organize the expedition. The hardships endured in crossing the desert, the subordination and good conduct of the officers and men of General Carleton's command, are fully set forth by the general. This expedition I organized and prepared in southern California, during a winter and spring unprecedented for severity. Its advance was delayed on account of the roads being impracticable for wagons until late in the season. I then launched forth this column on the desert with perfect confidence of success. I knew the officers, and felt assured that with the indomitable perseverance, energy, and foresight of General Carleton and those under his command there was no such word as fail. General Carleton speaks in glowing terms of the conduct of several of his officers and asks for their promotion. I most cheerfully unite in that recommendation, although they have not been engaged in any brilliant action with our enemies, yet the hardships they have endured without a murmur and the zeal they have manifested in the discharge of all their duties will, I hope, be recognized by the Government, and that they may be promoted for meritorious services.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 20, 1862

To Lieut. Col. Richard C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.: COLONEL: I wrote to you on the 22d day of July informing you of all the important events connected with the column from California, from June 18th to that date. I then inclosed copies of General Orders Nos. 10 and 11 from these headquarters, which prescribed the manner in which the column should march across the desert from Tucson to the Rio Grande. I left Tucson myself on the 23d of July, passed Colonel West with most of the troops, encamped on the San Pedro on the 24th, and led the advance of the column from that point to Las Cruces, N. Mex., with one company of infantry and two of cavalry. From the hostile attitude of the Chi-ri-ca-hui, I found it indispensably necessary to establish a post in what is known as Apache Pass; it is known as Fort Bowie, and garrisoned by 100 rank and file of the Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, and 15 rank and file of Company A, First Cavalry, California Volunteers; this post commands the water in that pass. Around this water the Indians have been in the habit of lying in ambush and shooting the troops and travelers as they came to drink. In this way they have killed three of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre's command, and in attempting to keep Captain Roberts's company, away from the spring a fight ensued in which Captain Roberts had 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Captain Roberts reports that the Indians lost 10 killed. In this affair the men of Captain Roberts's company are reported as behaving with great gallantry.

Two miles beyond Apache Pass I found the remains of 9 white men who had been murdered by the Indians; they were a party traveling from the Pino Alto mines to California; one of them had been burned at the stake. We saw the charred bones,
and the burnt ends of the rope by which he had been tied. The remains of 7 of these men were buried on that spot. From the Rio de Sanz to Ojo de la Vaca there was a great dearth of water. At the latter place I addressed a letter to General Canby, giving him all the elements going to make up the column, the object of its march, and the wishes of General Wright. A copy of that letter is herewith inclosed, marked A. Having been informed that a large number of men, women, and children were in a destitute and starving condition at the Pino Alto mines, 40-odd miles northward from the Ojo de la Vaca, I directed Colonel West to furnish them with some subsistence stores as a gratuity. (See letter of instructions to Colonel West, marked B, and Captain Shirland’s report on the starving condition of these people, marked C.) I arrived on the Rio Grande on the 7th day of August, at a point 3 miles above Fort Thorn, and immediately communicated with General Canby by letter, marked D. On the 9th of August I passed the Rio Grande at the San Diego crossing, 18 miles below Fort Thorn. The river was still very high and very rapid, but the men stripped off their clothes and dragged the wagons through by main force; the baggage, subsistence stores, ammunition, etc., were crossed in two small leaky boats. At this point we built a larger and better boat for the use of the detachment of the column still to come up.

The head of the column arrived at Las Cruces on the 10th day of August. Here I found the advance guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, strengthened by four companies of the United States Fifth Infantry, which had been sent down from Fort Craig. Two companies of regular cavalry had also been sent down to re-enforce Colonel Eyre, but these had been recalled, and had started back to Fort Craig on the 8th of August. Unfortunatley Colonel Eyre had been forbidden by Colonel Chivington and Colonel Howe to proceed in the direction of Texas below Las Cruces, otherwise I believe he would have captured the whole of Steel’s force of Confederate troops. (See his report on this subject, marked E.) I arrived on the Rio Grande, his crossing of that river, and his unlooked-for presence directly upon the heels of the retreating rebels cannot be too highly appreciated. He exhibited some of the finest qualities of a soldier, and had he not been fettered by orders from higher authority than himself, he would without doubt have achieved advantages over the enemy creditable to himself and to the column from California. But for his timely arrival upon the Rio Grande Las Cruces and Mesilla would both have been laid in ashes by the enemy. Hampered as he was by orders, he nevertheless managed to hold the Stars and Stripes upon Fort Thorn, Fort Fillmore, Mesilla and Fort Bliss, in Texas. On the 11th of August General Canby wrote me a very handsome letter, in which he liberally offered to furnish the column with all the supplies it might need, together with $30,000 subsistence funds. Gen. Wright will be gratified to read it. (It is marked F.) It will be seen by that letter that the medical supplies and ordnance stores in the Department of New Mexico are so abundant as to preclude the necessity of any more of these stores being purchased or shipped in the Department of the Pacific for any of the troops east of Fort Yuma belonging to the column from California.

On the 11th of August General Canby sent to me another communication, in which he treats of the impracticability of an invasion of Texas from this direction, and in which he speaks of removing the regular troops from New Mexico and of receiving other re-enforcements from California. As the views set forth seem to be of great value, I submit it for the perusal of General Wright. It is marked G. On the 12th of August General Cranby wrote still another letter, in which he authorized me to use my own judgement in regard to the disposition of troops in Arizona and southern New Mexico. It is marked H. My letter to General Canby, dated August 15, together with General Orders Nos. 14 and 15, herewith inclosed, will inform General Wright of the distribution of the troops along the Rio Grande. These communications are marked I. On the 16th of August I started with three companies of cavalry for Fort Bliss, in Texas. At the town of Franklin, opposite El Paso, I found a surgeon of the Confederate army and twenty-five sick and disabled Confederate soldiers, whom I made prisoners of war by order of General Canby. I also found that a large amount of hospital stores and quartermaster's property, which once had belonged to the United States, was in store-rooms connected with the custom-house, at El Paso, in Mexico. These stores I opened. There were twelve wagon loads of them. I sent them to the depot where I had established at Mesilla. I then proceeded nearly 100 miles farther down the valley of the Rio Grande into Texas. The object of my march was to restore confidence to the people. They had been taught by the Texans that we were coming amongst them as marauders and as robbers. When they found we treated them kindly and paid them a fair price for all the supplies we required, they rejoiced to find, as they came under the old flag once more, that they could now have protection and be treated justly; the abhorrence they expressed of the Confederate troops and of the rebellion convinced me that their loyalty to the United States is now beyond question.
On the 22d of August the troops of the column from California hoisted the Stars and Stripes over Fort Quitman; this was done by Capt. John C. Cremony, with his company, B, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers. On the same day Captain Shirland, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, was directed to proceed to Fort Davis, 18 miles still farther into Texas, and hoist the national colors over the post (See General Orders No. 16, herewith inclosed, marked K.) How well Captain Shirland performed his duty, and how gallantly he and his men behaved in a fight with the Indians, will be seen by his report of the 14th, which is herewith inclosed, marked 1. Captain Roberts's company, which whipped the Indians in Apache Pass, is from Sacramento. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, who led my advance guard to the Rio Grande and hoisted the colors over Forts Thorn, Fillmore, Bliss, and Mesilla, is from Sacramento. General Orders No. 16, herewith inclosed, marked L. Captain Shirlard, who hoisted the Stars and Stripes 240 miles farther into the State of Texas, and also whipped the Indians in that neighborhood, will be seen by his report, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked N. This speaks nobly for the men from that city. I inclose a telegraphic communication from General Canby to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated August 10, in which he requests that a regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry be sent into the Department of New Mexico from California, so as to relieve the regular troops now here. It is marked M. On the 21st of August I was instructed to arrange the affairs of the district of Arizona, so as to turn over that district to the officer next in rank to myself, and hold myself in readiness to repair to the headquarters Department of New Mexico. I also received Special Orders No. 148, from the headquarters of that department, directing me to send an officer as bearer of dispatches to the commander of the Department of the Pacific. Copies of these documents are herewith inclosed, marked N.

On the 2d of September I received Special Orders No. 123, marked O, directing me to relieve Brigadier-General Canby in the command of the Department of New Mexico. Previous to this order I had published General Orders No. 17, which posted a company of infantry at Franklin, Tex., and another one at Hart's Mills, Tex. It is herewith inclosed, marked P. On the 1st day of September I put the Texan prisoners of war whom I found at Franklin on their parole, and sent them on their way to San Antonio, Tex., escorted by Company D, First Cavalry, California Volunteers. (See my letter to the commanding officer of the Confederate forces, San Antonio, Tex., marked Q.) I then returned to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where I published General Orders No. 20, marked R, regulating the affairs of the district of Arizona and transferring the command of that district to Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry, California Volunteers. I still retain the command of the column from California, and shall cause all the reports which you require in your letter to me, dated at San Francisco, May 30, 1862, to be sent to the headquarters Department of the Pacific until I am otherwise ordered by competent authority. I then proceeded to Santa Fé, arriving here on the 18th instant. General Canby relinquished the command of the Department of New Mexico on the 18th instant. (See General Orders No. 83, marked S.) I assumed command of the department on the same day. (See General Orders No. 84, marked T.) Some additional changes have been made of the troops pertaining to the column from California, which are indicated in a letter to Colonel West, dated September 9, marked V; also in two other dispatches, marked W and X, respectively. I inclose for your information three communications, marked T. I also inclose a copy of an order directing Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to bear these dispatches to headquarters Department of the Pacific. It is marked Z.

These various communications will give General Wright a pretty good idea of the operations of the troops comprising the column from California from July 22 of this year to the present time. I find that the supply of provisions in this department is adequate to the wants of all the troops from California now serving here, and therefore respectfully recommend that no more subsistence stores be purchased for the column from California until further advice on this subject. I propose to transport from Fort Yuma to Tucson, during the cool weather of the fall and winter, a large quantity of the subsistence stores now in excess at the former post, so as to provide for the contingency of the other troops being ordered to New Mexico from California, to provide for the wants of the troops already stationed in Arizona, and to form a magazine in case of any reverses here which may lead to the destruction of our present stores or oblige the California or other troops to retire towards the Pacific. When these stores have been accumulated at Tucson by a train now employed for that purpose, another train will be required for service in this department, meantime it can be used as transportation from Fort Yuma to the Rio Grande for any troops which General Wright may order from the Department of the Pacific into Arizona or New Mexico. The southern overland mail route has now been opened, and the military posts in Arizona and southern New Mexico and northwest Arizona have been occupied by troops composig the column from California. Thus far the instructions of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific have been carried out. It was no fault of the troops from California that the Confederate forces fled before.
them. It is but just to say that their having thus fled is mainly to be attributed to
the gallantry of the troops under General Canby's command. That they were hurried
in their flight by the timely arrival of the advance guard of the column from Cali-
fornia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, there can not be a doubt.

The march across the desert from the Pacific to the Rio Grande by the column from
California was not accomplished without immense toil and great hardships, or with-
out many privations and much suffering from heat and want of water. The amount of
labor performed by Col. Joseph R. West, the second in command, was immense and of
the greatest practical importance; much of our success was dependent on his energy,
perseverance, cheerfulness, and high soldierly qualities. I can not too strongly rec-
ommend that this officer be promoted to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers
as a reward for these services, and particularly as he now commands the most im-
portant district in this department. I trust that General Wright will urge the ne-
cessity of this advancement of Colonel West, and set forth to the General-in-Chief
his eminent fitness for the office of brigadier-general. This will promote Lieutenant-
Colonel Rigg, which will be a reward for his important services as commanding
officer at Fort Yuma during the past winter, and for his efficient labors in the column
while crossing the Great Desert. I regard Colonel Rigg as one of the finest soldiers
in the column from California. Those who know the troops from California as I
know them will consider this a high compliment. Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, deserves a regiment. The zeal he has manifest-
ed in the discharge of his duties and the acacity and cheerfulness he has always shown
when called upon for any hazardous enterprise distinguish him as one eminently
fitted for the profession of arms. If five companies more of cavalry are to be sent
from California, as requested by General Canby, I trust they will be added to the
five which now compose the First Cavalry California Volunteers, and that Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Eyre will be commissioned as full colonel. The services of Major
Cout, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers; of Major Ferguson, First Cavalry
California Volunteers, and of Major McMullen, First Infantry California Volunteers,
have been most arduous and are deserving a reward.

The officers and men of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, of the Fifth In-
fantry California Volunteers, and of the First Infantry California Volunteers, shared and shared alike in all the privations and toil encountered by the First Infantry and First Cavalry California Volunteers. As
soldiers in the highest acceptance of that word they were all equally subordinate,
patient, energetic, and patriotic. If I should select the names of some of them to be
rewarded for these high qualities it would be an invidious distinction. Capt. John
B. Shinn and First Lieut. Franklin Harwood, of the Third Artillery, for their inces-
tant toil by night and by day to bring the battery of light artillery which is attached
to the column from California through the Yuma and Gila deserts, should each re-
ceive the compliment of a brevet; Captain Shinn to be brevetted as major and First
Lieutenant Harwood as captain. Unless these young men are rewarded by a compli-
ment of this kind, I shall always feel that the passage of a battery of light artillery,
always in fighting condition, over such an inhospitable waste in the midst of the heats
of summer, is a matter of such trivial importance in the profession of arms as not to be
worthy of notice. Theirs was the first battery that ever crossed the desert. I am
sure that he who crosses the next one will be considered an accomplished soldier. I
trust that General Wright will call the attention of the General-in-Chief to the credit
which is owingly due these young gentlemen for their services in this column. I
have already asked for promotion for my adjutant-general, Lieut. Benjamin C. Cutler,
for my medical director, Surgeon James M. McNulty, and for my regimental quar-
ter-master, First Lieut. La Fayette Hammond, all of the First Infantry California
Volunteers. Their merits are too well known at the headquarters Department of the
Pacific to need any further words of commendation from myself.

In conclusion I beg to thank General Wright for the confidence he always reposed
in me. In carrying out his orders and instructions I have endeavored to do my best,
yet as it was a new and very extended field of operations, my judgment about what
was best to be done under emergencies as they arose, was doubtless not always of the
soundest character, yet I feel that General Wright has kindly overlooked all imper-
fecions of this nature and saved me the pain of many rebukes which no doubt I have
deserved. For this I feel very grateful. The march of the column from California
across the Great Desert in the summer months, in the driest season that has been
known for thirty years, is a military achievement creditable to the soldiers of the
American Army. But it would not be just to attribute the success of this march to
any ability on my part. That success was gained only by the high physical and moral
energies of that peculiar class of officers and men who compose the column from Cali-
ifornia. With any other troops, I am sure I should have failed. I send you a set of
colors which have been borne by this column. They were hoisted by Colonel West
on Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan, and over Tucson, Ariz., by Colonel Eyre over
Forts Thorn, Fillmore, and over Mesilla, N. Mex., and over Fort Bliss, in Texas. They
were hoisted by Captain Cremony over Fort Quitman, and by Captain Shirland over Fort Davis in Texas, and thus again have those places been consecrated to our beloved country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

James H. Carleton,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., October 22, 1862.

Official:

Richard C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Las Cruces, Ariz., August 30, 1862.

Lieutenant: In compliance with verbal orders received from the general commanding the column, I have the honor to report that immediately after my arrival on the Rio Grande, July 4, 1862, I sent a scouting party down the river as far as the San Diego crossing for the double purpose of ascertaining if the enemy had pickets within that distance of my camp, and also whether the high stage of water in the river rendered it impracticable to move my command that far, for the purpose of crossing, it being my intention to follow, and if possible overtake the retreating Texans under Colonel Steele. On their return they reported it impracticable to get to the crossing with wagons, but that the river was falling fast, and that in a short time, say one week, I would be able to accomplish my purpose of moving on Fort Fillmore, where a portion of the Texans were then quartered. I therefore determined to remain at Fort Thorn for a short time longer, to recruit the men and animals and to receive reinforcements from Fort Craig which I had asked for from Cow Springs, having sent an express from that point on the 28th of June. On the 8th ultimo Captain Howland, Third United States Cavalry, with one hundred men, arrived at Fort Thorn and reported to me for duty. I was now still more anxious to pursue the enemy, being confident of my ability to successfully cope with his disorganized and disheartened troops, although they outnumbered me more than two to one. On the morning of the 10th ultimo I received a communication from Colonel Chivington, commanding Southern Military District of New Mexico, of which the following is an extract:

“You will do all you can to learn the enemy's strength, position, and purpose; but General Canby does not design an advance from where you are until he can go in force. I am under orders to advance to Santa Barbara or thereabouts with sixteen companies of infantry and a battery of four 6-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers, and an additional cavalry force to support the advance of General Carleton, and to co-operate with the forces under him in the re-occupation of the valley of the Mesilla.”

Although this was not a positive order to remain where I was, yet it intimated so clearly the desire of the district commander to lead the advance on Mesilla and Fort Fillmore that I felt exceedingly embarrassed as to whether I would be authorized in leaving Fort Thorn until the arrival there of Colonel Chivington; but on consultation with Captains Howland, Tilford, and Fritz I determined, unless more positively ordered to remain, to move down to the San Diego crossing as soon as the water would permit. Accordingly on the 13th ultimo I sent Wagonmaster Black with a party to the crossing to ascertain if it was yet practicable to get the train of thirteen wagons to that point. On his return the same day he reported favorably, and on the 15th ultimo I left with my command and arrived at the crossing on the 16th, a distance of 18 miles. On the 17th ultimo I had succeeded in crossing successfully my command in small boat which I caused to be made for that purpose before leaving Fort Thorn. On the 18th ultimo I received from Lieutenant F. Van Vliet, acting assistant adjutant-general, the following communication:

“I am instructed by the colonel commanding the district to inform you that your troops will not cross the river until further orders.”

This was from Colonel Howe, acting assistant adjutant-general, he then being in command of the southern military district of New Mexico; but having crossed the river before its receipt, and having received supplies from Fort Craig, I determined to push on to Roblarro or Donna Ana and there await his further orders, and so wrote him. But on my arrival at the latter place I found neither forage or grazing for the animals, and pushed on to Las Cruces, where quarters were found for the command in unoccupied houses belonging to notorious secessionists.

On my arrival at Las Cruces I at once made inquiry as to the whereabouts of the Texans, and learned from reliable authority that a portion of them were at Frank-
that they were collecting at that point a large amount of Government property, which had been by them secreted at different places on their march up the river, and that they designed selling it to citizens of El Paso, Mexico. This property I could have undoubtedly taken, and in all probability have captured the Texans than at Franklin, had I at once pushed on to that point; but the strong intimation not to leave Fort Thorn which I received from Colonel Chivington, and the positive order not to cross the river which I received from Colonel Howe, and my letter to him that I would await his further orders at Las Cruces compelled me to remain at the latter place. Indeed, by moving farther down the river I would have run counter to the expressed wishes of the district commanders of the southern military district of New Mexico, if not against their positive orders. On the 28th ultimo I received a positive order from Colonel Howe not to leave Las Cruces until further orders. Subsequently, while accompanying the general commanding on his march to Fort Quitman, I learned that Colonel Steele greatly feared he would be overtaken by the California troops, and in his hurried retreat burned a number of his wagons and destroyed a large amount of ammunition. I also learned that so much were his men disheartened and so thoroughly disorganized that, had they been attacked by even a small force, they would have at once surrendered. Certain it is that an opportunity would have been given them to do so had it not been for the orders received from Fort Craig, for I should certainly have followed, and as certainly overtaken them before they left the river at Fort Quitman.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. Eyre,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. B. C. Cutler,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California, Franklin, Tex.

Official:
Ben. C. Cutler,
First Lieutenant California Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 22, 1862.

Richard C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Franklin, Tex., September 1, 1862.

To the Commander of the Confederate States Troops at San Antonio, Tex.:

Sir: I found on my arrival here some twenty odd sick and disabled soldiers of the Confederate States army, whom I was ordered by General Canby, commanding the Department of New Mexico, to make prisoners of war. These men, at their earnest solicitation, I send to San Antonio on their parole. They have been furnished with rations of subsistence for forty days and with such medicines and hospital stores as were necessary for them on the road. I have also furnished two wagons for the transportation of those who are unable to walk, and I have sent an escort of one lieutenant and twenty-five rank and file of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to guard them from attack by Mexicans or Indians until a sufficient force from your army is met, to whom they may be transferred, or until they reach some point near San Antonio where from thence onward they can travel with safety. From that point the lieutenant is ordered to return with his party and all the means of transportation belonging to the United States with which he is intrusted for the use of his escort and benefit of these prisoners.

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

James H. Carleton,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Camp on Rio Grande, September 2, 1862.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to state that, pursuant to instructions received from General James H. Carleton, commanding column from California, I left this camp at 3 o'clock p. m. August 23, en route to Fort Davis; encamped at 8 o'clock the same evening, having marched 15 miles. Started at daybreak of the 24th and arrived at Eagle Springs at 9.30 a. m., 17 miles. Found the springs filled with rubbish and carrion; by cleaning them out succeeded in obtaining water for men and animals. There being no grass in the vicinity, I left the springs at 4 p. m. Marched about 5
miles and made a dry camp. Grass abundant and good. Started at daybreak and marched 20 miles to Van Horn’s Wells; found these wells entirely filled up. Cleaned out one of them, but found it impossible to obtain sufficient water for the men. Many of the horses being unable to proceed further, I thought it best to go on from here with 20 men and picked horses, taking the ambulance with me. Accordingly I directed Lieutenant Haden to retrace his steps to Eagle Springs with the remainder of the detachment, to clean out the springs thoroughly and remain there eight days, unless he received other orders from me; if at the expiration of eight days I should not have returned or sent back an express, I directed him to return to the river and wait for me there two days, and then proceed up the river and report to General Carleton. I left Van Horn’s Wells at about 4 o’clock p. m. and arrived at Dead Man’s Hole at about 2 a. m. Found sufficient water there for the animals, but not enough for a company. Distance, 35 miles. Started at 6.30 a. m. and arrived at Barrel Springs at 3 p. m., having halted on the road to graze the animals. Found water enough at these springs for one company. Remained here that night, and on the next afternoon sent forward Corporal Bartlett, with one private and the Mexican guide, to find out the condition of affairs at Fort Davis, distant 18 miles.

They returned about noon the next day, having performed their duty in such a manner that if the fort had been occupied by the Confederate States troops their (Corporal Bartlett and party’s) presence could not have been discovered. They reported the fort unoccupied, and I, thinking it best not to send back for the company, on account of the scarcity of water, proceeded to the fort. I found it entirely deserted, but in one of the buildings of the Overland Mail Company I found the dead body of a man lying on the floor. He had been shot through the body with a bullet and had an arrow wound on the head and one on the arm. From the appearance of the room I think that it had been used by the Confederate troops as a hospital, and this man left there sick and afterwards killed by the Indians. I had the body buried. The fort appears to have been garrisoned by the Confederate States troops since their first appearance in the country, by at least a portion of one company. It also seemed to have been used as a rendezvous for sick soldiers, but they had all left with the last detachment for San Antonio. The following is a description of the buildings at the fort:

Five company quarters, about 80 by 25 feet, one story high, built of stone, thatched roof. Four of these buildings are in fair condition; the roof, doors, and widows of one have been burned.

One guardhouse, about 80 by 25 feet; building stone; roof, doors, and windows burned.

One quartermaster storehouse, about 100 by 20 feet, built of stone; roof, doors, and windows entirely destroyed; surrounded by several small buildings, use not known.

One wooden or slab building, 30 by 16 feet, thatched roof, used as an adjutant’s office.

One wooden building, 36 by 27, with kitchen and several small outbuildings, supposed to have been the commanding officer’s quarters. On this building the flag was hoisted and kept up during one day.

One wooden building, 48 by 22 feet, with the kitchen and outhouses attached, supposed to have been officer’s quarters.

One wooden building, 22 by 12 feet, with one small outbuilding, 10 by 14.

One wooden building, 36 by 18.

One building, 14 by 12.

One slab building, 40 by 15 feet.

One slab building, 30 by 14 feet.

One slab building, 20 by 12 feet.

One slab building, 20 by 12 feet.

One slab building, 30 by 15 feet.

One slab outhouse, 16 by 12 feet.

Seven small slab houses.

One slab stable, 30 by 14.

One stone and mud house.

Three small slab buildings.

These are estimated measurements, as I had no other means of doing. One overland mail station, consisting of houses, storehouses, shop, stables, saddlery, granary, etc.

One adobe building, formerly used as a store. Many of the doors and windows have been destroyed. Some seem to have been hauled off, others burnt. One wagon stands loaded with lumber.

I have heard as report, in fact, that the entire fort was sold by Confederate States officers to some party at Del Norte, Mexico. Property consists of some iron in quartermaster storehouse, some 100 horsesheads, two old citizen wagons, several wagons and cart wheels, empty barrels, several chains, many hospital bedsteads, but all broken or in a dilapidated condition. I started from the fort on my return at day-
light on the 30th and marched to Dead Man's Hole, watered the animals and made a dry camp in the prairie. Left camp at 9 a.m. and marched about 10 miles, when an Indian made his appearance with a white flag, followed by five others, all mounted. I tried to hold a talk with them, but they seemed unwilling to have anything to say, they being followed by 25 or 30 more mounted men, and still farther behind by a large party on foot, and it being evident that their only intention was to gain time and delay us until they could surround us, I ordered the men to fire upon them. A fight immediately ensued, they making every effort to surround us, coming toward us in every direction, a large proportion of them mounted.

Wishing to get rid of the footmen I made a running fight of it, expecting the mounted men to follow, which they did for a short distance, but finding it too hot for them they returned. They left four men dead on the field, two of them the leaders, respectively, of the mounted and foot men. I have good reason to believe that at least twenty were wounded. I had two men wounded, one slightly and one painfully, by a pistol ball in the shoulder. I had also one horse wounded. I then came on to Eagle Springs, where I arrived at 11 o'clock p.m., watered all my animals, and found that Lieutenant Haden with the remainder of the command had left for the river several days before. Camped for the remainder of the night, and on the next day proceeded to the river, arriving there about 5 o'clock p.m., and found Lieutenant Haden with the remainder of the command, he stating that he could not find sufficient water at Eagle Springs for the use of the animals. I omitted in the foregoing report to state that about 16 miles from Van Horn's Wells I met two Mexicans coming this way. I arrested them and brought them to this camp, where I released them, and they went on up the river and will report to General Carleton in person.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. C. Cutler,
Captain Company C, First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California, Franklin, Tex.
HEADQUARTERS EMIGRANT-ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp Bruneau, Snake River, September 22, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 19th day of August the command moved from Camp Owyhee, marching slowly, and meeting more or less emigrants every day. We arrived at this camp on the 28th; saw but few Indians, and those upon the opposite side of the river. Grass being very scarce and indifferent from Owyhee to this point, determined to muster here on the 31st, this being an excellent camp, with a large amount of good grass. Our stock was much improved by the 1st instant, when we continued to march, arriving at the falls early on the 4th. On the 6th, moved to Fall River, 5 miles above the falls. I established a depot at Camp Bruneau, leaving the bulk of our commissary stores and means of transportation, taking with me 125 men and twenty days provisions. Found a few Indians at the falls apparently quite friendly, but pretending entire ignorance of all depredations committed at any former period. The Indians seen at the falls are the only ones who have visited our camps. Our intercourse with them was friendly and without any misunderstanding. They expressed doubts as to whether it would be possible to effect a treaty with any considerable number of the tribe. They appear to understand well that soldiers will not kill them indiscriminately, only upon some show of guilt, and that so long as they know nothing or pretend ignorance of all offenders the Government has no means of affixing guilt upon any.

Captain Crawford, commanding the escort from Omaha City, arrived at our camp on Fall River on the 8th instant, all well, and gave it as his opinion that he had the last of the emigrants with him. I sent a detachment 40 miles up the river; they returned reporting none on the road. I determined to leave the falls and return to this camp, where I shall remain, sending out detachments as circumstances require, until the 27th or 28th, when I shall commence the march for Fort Walla Walla. While on the march to and from the falls and while there (in all eighteen days), the animals of the expedition suffered very much, grass being very scarce and of very indifferent quality. Nothing definite has been heard of the Van Norman children: their uncle, Z. Van Norman, has gone through to Salt Lake City. In this connection I will mention that one Indian at the falls said that it was the Indians who live in the vicinity of Harney Lake who committed the massacre and that the children were taken prisoners. Since then he has heard nothing of them, but had no doubt they had been killed. The emigration for Oregon and Washington is very large, amounting to 1,300 wagons and 8,000 people. They have met with very little trouble from Indians, and that at or near Raft River, Fort Hall appearing to be the focus of the operations east and west. At the falls they say that a war council is being held in that vicinity at present to determine upon peace or war with other tribes, the Blackfeet, etc. From the character, as charged by the emigrants, of the depredations committed this season I can not resist the conclusion that white persons were the instigators and allies of the Indians.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Emigrant-Road Expedition.

General AlVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 20, 1862.

GENERAL: Colonel Connor, commanding expedition for the protection of overland mail-route, telegraphs me from Fort Crittenden, October 17: "Have just arrived; will cross the Jordan to-morrow."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 23, 1862.

GENERAL: I am advised by Colonel Connor of his arrival with his command at Salt Lake City on the 20th instant and occupation of the site for a new post. The colonel reports his command in good health and discipline. I also inclose a copy of
a communication received from Maj. D. Ferguson, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, dated at Tucson, Ariz., October 4, with two inclosures, all relating to the occupation of Arizona by the rebel troops previous to the arrival of the column from California.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.: 

TUCSON, ARIZ., October 4, 1862.

Hiram Stevens, at present a resident of Tucson, Ariz., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he accompanied a detachment of Confederate States troops from Mesilla to Tucson; that the said troops left Mesilla in January and arrived at Tucson in February, 1862; that the said detachment was composed of Captain Hunter's company and Lieutenant-Colonel Riley's escort; that the whole number of the said detachment, including employees did not exceed 106 men; that the means of transportation consisted of three wagons; that they had no artillery; that the men were all mounted and well armed; that the said detachment was the only Confederate forces that occupied Tucson or any part of the Territory of Arizona west of the Pino Alto mines; that the escort of Colonel Riley consisted of 30 men; that the colonel returned to the Rio Grande with his escort in March, 1862, and that Hunter's company after that time was not reinforced, and that its numbers did not exceed 75 men from that time until it left the town of Tucson in May, 1862, for the Rio Grande; that his company was not drilled nor disciplined during its stay in Tucson, so far as he (Stevens) knows, and he had every means of knowing, being a resident of Tucson during the time the said company occupied it; that the horses of the said company were kept in the corral of the Overland Mail Company; and that the men of the said Hunter's company slept each where he liked, in any part of town he chose, as a general thing, while the said company occupied Tucson.

H. S. STEVENS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of October, 1862, at Tucson, Ariz.

D. FERGUSON,
Major First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Frank Aldrich and M. G. Gay, of Tucson, Ariz., being duly sworn, deposite and say that they are acquainted with Hiram Stevens, who made the foregoing affidavit, and
that they were residents of Tucson during its occupation by the troops of the Confederate States between the months of February and May, 1862; that the statements made by the said Hiram Stevens in regard to the numbers, discipline, etc., of the said Confederate troops are correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

M. ALDRICH.

M. G. GAY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of October, A. D. 1862, at Tucson, Ariz.

D. FERGUSON.

Major First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

DEAR THEODORE: I write this letter in hopes that it may reach you by some good luck. I am, as you may know, in command of this Territory as civil and military governor, having come up in July last with 375 men—thrashed and took prisoners all the troops at Fort Fillmore, 700 in number, and have held the country until the arrival of General Sibley, with 4,000 Texans, who are now en route for Fort Craig, where Colonel Canby is, with 1,200 regulars and 2,800 Greasers, all of whom will get used up in no time when the fight comes off. I take it for granted that you are with us. So far Mr. Lincoln is not making much headway in suppressing the rebellion. He has got himself thrashed in every flight from Manassas to Mesilla, and to-day we dare them to attack us at any point. I have only to say that I would be glad to see you with us, and the way is open. Sister is with me at Galveston who is Captain Wharton now and quartermaster. She wrote to you, but I have had no chance to send the letter. She was well by last letter from San Antonio. Our family are all in the rebellion. I am. And when the Union is restored by force of arms, it will be when there is not a battalion of Southern men left to fight. I rely on your coming to me, for I can now aid you and give you a position; so come and bring with you in your own way all who want to fight for Dixie's Land.

Yours,

JNO. R. BAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 25, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith communications from Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the district of Oregon, dated, respectively, on the 14th and 15th instant. In the general's letter of the 14th of October he has frequently referred to the policy which I recommended to the War Department when I was in command of the Department of Oregon in 1860, and which, but for the breaking out of the rebellion, would doubtless have been carried out with beneficial effects. I most cordially approve of all the recommendations of General Alvord, especially as to the establishment of a post at or near old Fort Boise and the arrangement of a system of escorts for the protection of the large and annually increasing number of immigrants arriving from the East.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., October 15, 1862.

SIR: I have to-morrow morning for Fort Walla Walla and Camp Lapwai, Wash., on the Nez Peres Reservation. Agreeable to the wishes of the general commanding, verbally expressed to me in San Francisco, I had arranged (as my special orders set forth) for the return of all the parties in the field to Fort Walla Walla by the 1st of November, including the command at Camp Lapwai, Captain Mathews's company of Oregon Cavalry. Congress has appropriated $40,000 to pay the expense of instituting negotiations with the Nez Peres for a part or the whole of their reservation. C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, writes me on the 3d and 10th instant that he contemplates going to Lapwai Agency in a few days. W. H. Rector, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, accompanies him. They are appointed commissioners to discharge this duty.

They are now to hold, I learn, a preparatory talk with the chiefs; but the final council for a treaty will not be convened until next spring or summer. On reaching Fort Walla Walla, I will have to arrange for a command to stay at or near Camp
Lapwai until the commissioners leave. As cavalry ought not to be on the march after the 11th of November, I shall probably order Captain Mathew's company at once to Fort Walla Walla, as contemplated in my letter to you of the 4th instant, and I shall probably order an infantry company to Camp Lapwai to remain there temporarily. Unless the winter is one of extraordinary severity, an infantry company may well remain encamped there until the 30th November. Mr. Hale in his letter expresses the apprehension that there will be a “serious outbreak of the Indians before winter.”

There is too much reason for dissatisfaction among the Nez Percé; but I can not believe from all the intelligence I can gather from that quarter that they will rise. Evil-disposed and abandoned white men may, as is rumored, have endeavored to incite them to revolt. Fortunately, the main body of the Nez Percé have more principle, more intelligence, and more loyalty than those men have. Secession sympathizers, fiendish enough to wish to see re-enacted the scenes in Minnesota, may exist there. But there is reason to hope that they would fail of their purpose. I have instructed the commanding officers in that quarter to arrest and hold subject to my orders any white man found guilty of such an atrocity. The Snakes may attack the outer mining camps south of Salmon River, but that must be expected. They are perpetually at war. Eagle of the Light, a Nez Percé chief who married a Snake woman, may have a small band of his people with him. It is rumored he is in affiliation with the Snakes. It may be so. He never assented to the treaty of 1855. On my return I hope to be able to report to you more satisfactorily on these subjects. I expect that no step will more conduce to quiet and satisfy the Nez Percé than the establishment next spring of a permanent military post. They have been habituated to look for protection from the military.

Major Rinearson has, agreeably to my instructions, removed recently a good many intruders from their farming and grazing lands and broken up various grog-shops, much to their satisfaction. I do not see how I can, unless there is a stern necessity, keep a company there all winter, as no quarters have been erected. If I shall venture to promise to Nez Percé the establishment of a military post next spring, I hope my course will meet the approval of the general commanding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, commanding District.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., October 14, 1862.

SIR: I am satisfied that a post ought to be established at or in the vicinity of Fort Boise next summer, and it is the object of this communication to recommend that authority be obtained from the War Department to establish it. And I will accordingly respectfully request that this letter may be forwarded to the headquarters of the Army, and I confidently ask General Wright to concur in the recommendation, as he two years ago, when in command of the Department of Oregon, made a report in favor of the same step. His dispatch on that subject was dated October 10, 1860. Every consideration which then called for it now applies with tenfold force. The whole route from Walla Walla to Fort Boise (250 miles) is being settled with either farmers or miners. First comes Grand Ronde Valley, containing some inviting agricultural land, where there is a considerable settlement. Next Powder River. On this river the gold mines have attracted many people and a large share of the emigration this fall. Auburn, on Powder River, 26 miles west of the emigrant road, contains now three hundred houses. Next come the mines on Burnt River, and lastly the recently discovered and very inviting gold mines on Boise River. I am satisfied from personal inquiry of reliable persons whom I met in Portland that there have been discovered such attractive mines on that river that there can be no doubt there will be a rush of thousands in that direction next spring. I append to this letter one newspaper statement on this subject, which I have reason to believe is a fair sample of the well-vouched reports from Boise River.

Two years ago the main object of the establishment of a post in that vicinity was the protection of the annual emigration from the Mississippi Valley. Now it is also needed for the protection of the settlements, for, as the general commanding the department well knows, the Snake Indians are, and have for years been, very hostile. They have made several attacks this season, killing several persons, as, for instance, the emigrants who, unfortunately leaving the old road, crossed the Snake River above Fort Hall and kept north of that river. About the 9th August they made an attack
on Boise River on a train, the captain of which was named Zimmerman. The same party had been attacked on the 9th July near Soda Springs.

A party of emigrants who attempted to take the southerly emigrant road, intending to enter Rogue River Valley, were attacked by the Snakes some time in September about a day's journey after leaving the main emigrant road. Two parties of miners on Boise River have also been attacked. The report that fifty-seven miners had been killed on Burnt River by the Snakes about the 19th September was utter fabrication. As a large share of the emigrants have stopped in that country and not come to this region, it is very difficult to procure the true statistics of these transactions. I have made it my aim to procure such in every way. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, commanding the expedition upon the emigrant road, in his letter of the 23d ultimo already forwarded to you, says that the emigrants "have met with very little trouble from the Indians, and that at or near Raft River, Fort Hall being the focus of their operations east and west." The emigrants with Captain Crawford have also been well protected. But I am satisfied that many attacks have been made which could not necessarily come to the knowledge of those officers. Colonel Maury's expedition has been very successful in protecting the emigration, and it is now fortunately in the very position to protect the whites, who in large numbers are prospecting for gold on the Boise River. These miners are mostly armed. I hear of one party of seventy-five men, and another of one hundred men, starting for that river two weeks ago. They will be likely to meet Colonel Maury about Fort Boise.

Colonel Maury was not able to get possession of any of the guilty authors of the massacre of September, 1860. My instructions to him of the 12th of July contemplate his doing so if possible. But so far no opportunity has occurred. Those Indians deserve to be well punished for all their offenses, and an efficient campaign against them next summer should be prosecuted. The establishment of a military post in their country would check them more effectually and permanently than any other step. But, until they should get a good whipping, that post would be harassed by the thieves. Gorged with plunder and steeped in blood, the appetite for robbing and marauding has been sharpened and cherished by their success and impunity. The dispatch of General Wright of two years since (above referred to) contemplated an active campaign against them; and no doubt, but for the secession movement, the proposition would have been carried into effect. A large share of the attacks on the emigrants and other travelers occurred between the South Pass and Fort Hall. The dispatch above mentioned recommended that early notice should be given in the newspapers when a column would leave Utah for the protection of the emigrants, so that they might avail themselves of the escort. As this department now embraces Utah, I recommend that orders be given that a command shall leave Fort Critten den, Wash., about the 15th of June next, proceed to some eligible point near the South Pass to intercept the emigrants, and having gathered together sufficient to render it proper to move for their protection, to repair on the emigrant road to Salmon Falls on Snake River, there to meet a command from this district about the end of August.

I concur in the recommendation in the dispatch of the 10th October, 1860, that the garrison at Fort Boise should consist of three companies of infantry and two of cavalry. The latter for the first winter could return for shelter and subsistence to Fort Walla Walla. After the first winter plenty of forage would be grown for the supply of the post by the inhabitants in that neighborhood. I respectfully request that you will please direct Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, in estimating for the first needed for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, to include sufficient for the establishment of Fort Boise. After all the companies of Colonel Steinberger's regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers shall have been raised, I shall need, to accomplish the purpuses above set forth, three or four additional companies, say one of cavalry and the remainder of infantry. I may ask in the spring that they shall be sent from California, especially as I am satisfied it will be necessary next season to establish a permanent post at or near Camp Lapwai, on the Nez Percé Reservation.

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

Benjamin Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding District.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, October 25, 1862.

General: A few days since I had an interview with his excellency J. W. Nye, governor of Nevada Territory. It is well known that many persons in the Territory of Nevada sympathize strongly with the rebellion, and the character of many of the
emigrants recently arrived in that country has only added to the disloyal element previously there. The governor, anxious for the welfare of the Territory, came to consult with me as to the best means to be adopted to crush any attempt of the disaffected to raise the standard of rebellion. The governor has already organized and armed four companies of loyal men at different points in the Territory, and he proposed to organize two more of infantry and one of cavalry, composed of good men and true, who would be always ready to meet any emergency that might arise. To enable the governor to carry out his patriotic views I have placed at his disposal one hundred stand of small arms and equipments, also such arms and equipments for a company of cavalry as could be spared from our limited supply. For the same purposes I some time since placed at the disposal of his excellency, Governor Stanford, five hundred stand of small-arms, to enable him to organize and arm companies of good Union men at certain points in the State. The governors are particularly careful that none but men of undoubted loyalty shall enter the companies, and the very fact of having such organizations of men well armed and ready to act will go far to prevent any demonstrations of disloyalty. I have placed these arms at the disposal of the governors without any special authority from the general-in-chief or the War Department, not doubting that my acts would be approved, having for their object the maintenance of the peace and quiet of the country.

I beg here to renew my former request that 20,000 stand of small-arms and equipments may be sent to this coast at an early day; they may be needed, and remote as we are from the source of our supplies, prudential considerations demand that in an emergency we should be able to call out and arm 30,000 men at once. I would also respectfully recommend that another regiment of infantry be raised in this State, and that the First Cavalry Regiment of California Volunteers be increased to twelve companies. It will be recollected that this regiment, now consisting of only five companies, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, was originally organized for special service with the command designated to protect the overland-mail route; subsequently its destination was changed to southern California; it is now in Arizona and New Mexico, having formed a part of the column from California under Brigadier-General Carleton. Owing to the vast extent of this department, and the detaching of large forces to New Mexico and Utah, the increase herein recommended is deemed absolutely necessary. I am compelled in the present state of our affairs to post troops at a greater number of points and it is highly important that they should be sufficiently strong to command respect for the Government of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 27, 1862.

GENERAL: I have served on the Pacific coast for ten years, the last year in command of this department. My duties have called me to nearly every section of this great country; from the sunny plains of the south to the farthest bounds of our possessions in the north. I have been called, either to battle with our savage foes, or to aid in the preservation of this beautiful land from the horrors of civil war. During this long period I have had ample opportunity of judging of the character of the people and the value to the Union of these remote possessions of the United States. Previous to the war with Mexico but little comparatively was known of this country; a few of our most adventurous people had found their way across the continent and taken up their abode either in Oregon or California; but when peace was restored, and we acquired California, and coeval with that event the discovery of gold mines, extensive and almost fabulous in richness, caused a large influx of population. It was not alone from the States of our Union that the people came; every quarter of the globe, as well as the isles of the ocean, contributed to swell the number. It will thus be seen that this country was overrun and occupied by people bringing with them and retaining all their home prejudices, and ill-calculated to establish a colony of loyal citizens eager to promote the prosperity of the country. Time and contact have done much to harmonize and smooth down the discordant elements of this incongruous population, yet the outbreak of a formidable rebellion in our land had a tendency to revive these sectional sympathies and attachments, which have prompted men to glory in the fact not that they are Americans but that they are from such or such a State, to which their paramount allegiance is due.

Happily, the number of men who thus ignore the authority of the Federal Government and declare their fealty to the State from which they came is small compared
with that of the men who are Americans, and who love the Union and are willing to risk their all for its preservation. Such was the character and such the division of sentiments on this coast when I assumed command of the department. I saw at once that to overcome all these threatening difficulties it was necessary to be watchful, vigilant, and firm; not create unnecessary alarm in the public mind by hasty and ill-advised acts, but to pursue the even tenor of my way, regardless of personal consequences, and feeling assured that such a course could not fail to secure the respect of political parties of every complexion, and ultimately rebound to the honor of our Government and country. If what little I have done has contributed in the smallest degree in preserving intact our glorious Union and maintaining unsullied our flag, I shall feel more than repaid. It affords me high satisfaction to inform the general-in-chief that during all the period of my command in this department I have received the most cordial approval and assistant from the governors and State officers, as well as from the most prominent citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 30, 1862.

GENERAL: I have already written to you asking for authority to raise another regiment of infantry in this State, and also to raise seven additional companies to complete the organization of the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry now in New Mexico, and composed only of five companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre of the First Cavalry, is now here, having been sent from New Mexico with dispatch by General Carleton, and if the authority is granted for the additional cavalry companies I will thank you to inform me by telegraph in order that no time may be lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

[Telegram.]

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
WAR DEPARTMENT, December 2, 1862.

Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise the regiment of infantry and the seven companies of cavalry mentioned in your letter of October 30.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Acting Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent's telegraphic dispatch of the 2d instant, conveying the authority of the Secretary of War for me to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry and seven companies of cavalry. To insure the appointment of none but efficient and competent officers, I have organized a board of experienced officers of the Army at my headquarters, to examine into the qualifications of all applicants for appointments, and submit to me recommendations for filling the different grades; and if approved, I shall then present their names to the governor of the State, who will issue the commissions.

This plan will secure the services of good and reliable men as officers, and has received the cordial approval of Governor Stanford.

The seven companies of cavalry will complete the organization of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, now with Brigadier-General Carleton, in New Mexico; and if it is the wish of the General-in-Chief (as I presume it is from his dispatch to me some time since) that these seven companies should be sent to New Mexico by the southern route, I propose to advance them by company or squadron as fast as organized, via
Fort Yuma, thus enabling them to pass the deserts without the inconvenience attending the movement of a large command.

The infantry regiment can be well employed within this department. The vast extent of country and the threatening aspect of our Indian affairs require at least one of the arts of war to be well understood, that is the "art of distributing troops." In the district of Oregon, by the prudence and foresight of Brigadier-General Alvord, peace has thus far been maintained, but it is much to be feared that collisions will be brought about between the large number of our people who have overrun the mining regions and the Indians now on their reservations. Last winter, in accordance with the authority granted to me by the Secretary of War, I suspended the further organization of the Oregon cavalry regiment, on the completion of six companies. Circumstances may arise in the early spring rendering it necessary to complete the regimental organization by raising six additional companies of cavalry. I doubt not that an entire regiment of mounted troops will be necessary on the route from Fort Hall to Oregon and Washington to protect the large emigration arriving from the Eastern States during the summer and fall months.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army; Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1862.

The undersigned, commanding the Military Department of the Pacific, takes great pleasure in announcing to the patriotic of California that he has been authorized by the honorable Secretary of War to call upon his excellency the governor for an additional regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry to be mustered into the service of the United States.

The troops called for are designed for distant service in the field, and will be commanded by able and experienced officers.

Californians, you have already exhibited a noble devotion to the Union. Ten thousand men furnished by your State, and the magnificent voluntary contributions in money and supplies which you have sent forward to aid our sick and wounded soldiers in the east, bear witness to your love for the old flag.

Knowing, as I do, the people of this State, their love of country, their intelligence, their zealous and holy attachment to the Union, I appeal to them with confidence. Respond promptly to the call; rally under the protecting folds of the glorious old star-spangled banner, and swear fidelity to the Union.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Commanding.

[Telegram.]
San Francisco, October 31, 1862.

To L. Thomas, Adjutant-General:

All the companies of Washington Territory volunteer regiments have been organized, and I find an extra company from Alcatraz Island. Can I retain this company in a new regiment for California, or transfer it to the Oregon Cavalry regiment?

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]
War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,
Commanding, San Francisco, Cal.:

The extra company Washington Territory Volunteers will be retained. Assign it at your discretion.

L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General.
GENERAL: Since I last had the honor to address you nothing of importance has taken place in this department. From Oregon I have received advices from Brigadier-General Alvord. He was at Walla Walla making arrangements for the continuance of the military post at Camp Lapwai, in the Nez Perce country, during the winter; this has been rendered necessary in order to maintain the peace between the miners and Indians. General Alvord has already strongly recommended the establishment of a military post at or near Fort Boise, on the Snake River. I have concurred in the general's views, and directed the deputy quartermaster-general to prepare his estimates accordingly. The establishment of a post at Boise was directed by the War Department some three years since, but the order afterwards revoked, and in consequence of the disturbed state of our country nothing further was done in the matter. It is now considered important to erect the post to overawe the marauding savages and afford protection to the emigrants annually approaching that country. The public sentiment in this country remains unchanged, and it is believed that the precautions already taken will effectually suppress any attempt of the disaffected to throw this State into the vortex of rebellion. I have frequent personal interviews with the governor of this State, and I am happy to state that he is watchful and vigilant, doing all that is possible for the preservation of this country from the horrors of a civil war. We have frequent reports of organizations in the remote interior districts of the State for resistance, but such reports have, upon investigation, been found highly exaggerated; that many organizations hostile to the Government do exist I have no doubt, but they are principally confined to the localities where the sympathizers with the rebels are in the majority. By the organization of militia companies in those places, composed of loyal men, with officers appointed by the governor, together with a judicious posting of United States troops, I can apprehend but little danger that any open demonstrations against the Government will be made.

I propose to make a tour through different sections of the department for the purpose of ascertaining more correctly the true state of feeling, and to be prepared to meet any emergencies which may arise. In the absence of any special authority to travel over the department or to remove my headquarters temporarily, I have thus far been no farther from San Francisco than this city. In the present condition of our affairs I beg leave to ask that authority may be given me to remove temporarily my headquarters to such positions as may be deemed necessary. During a few months past I have been suffering with the asthma, the only affliction I ever had, and this only in San Francisco. Anywhere removed from the coast I am perfectly well. I find this city, which is the seat of government and the residence of the governor, very convenient for the transaction of the business of the department; besides, being but a few hours from San Francisco, the mails from the east reach me here a day sooner. Under these circumstances I respectfully request that authority be granted to remove my adjutant-general's office to Sacramento, at least during the session of the legislature, as well as a general authority to visit any post or section of the country where my presence would be beneficial to the interests of the Government.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
restraint. This must be done; and, other means failing, I shall not hesitate to declare martial law over the entire reservation, and strictly enforce the laws of Congress regarding Indian country, and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to suppress the disloyal practices of those sympathizers with the rebellion, who have sought an asylum in the country with a view of encouraging those Indians to revolt against the authority of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 4, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report my return to this post, having as I proposed in my letter to you of the 15th ultimo, made a visit to the Nez Perces Reservation. On my way, at the Des Chutes, I heard of two murders of white men in that country having occurred, supposed to be the act of Indians, and was thus, besides the reasons assigned in my dispatch of the 15th ultimo, gratified to find myself en route to the scene of trouble. I have been compelled to establish a military post on the Lapwai, 3 miles above its mouth, where the Nez Perce Agency is established, and 12 miles from Lewiston, Wash., which is at the confluence of Clearwater and Snake Rivers. I have left there Maj. J. S. Rinearson in command, with two companies—one, Captain Matthews's company F of First Oregon Cavalry, and the other Captain Knox's E of First Washington Infantry. You have seen by Special Orders Nos. 76, 77, and 78, heretofore inclosed to you (duplicates sent herewith), that I have enjoined the strictest economy in the execution of this duty, and have ordered First Lieut. D. W. Porter, regimental quartermaster First Oregon Cavalry (daily expecting his commission as captain and assistant quartermaster), to be stationed there as acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary subsistence.

For taking this step, I hope to be able to assign reasons satisfactory to the general commanding the department. I have to throw myself on his indulgence, as he verbally expressed a wish before we separated at San Francisco that no new post should be established without his authority being previously obtained. I found that the motives alluded to in my letter of the 15th ultimo, which would demand its establishment next spring, imperatively demanded it now. When I assumed command of the district of Oregon on the 7th July last, there were about fifteen thousand people, mostly gold miners, on the Nez Perces Reservation, in defiance of the express provisions of the treaty with that tribe which was ratified by the Senate 29th April, 1859. The treaty was made 11th June, 1855, and not ratified until the above date on account of the revolt of other Indian tribes, with whom treaties had been made at the same time. As the Nez Perces never shared in said revolt, but on the contrary opposed it, and assisted our troops to suppress it, it was very hard that they had to wait four years before their treaty was ratified. Even now, at the end of seven years, I can find but few evidences of a fulfillment of the treaty. Sawyer has never received but six months of his salary as head chief, and the house with which he was to be provided has but just been commenced. Few of their annuities have ever reached them. I met some now on the way to Lewiston, and I am happy to say that I think the new superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, C. H. Hale, esq., is a man of integrity, who will take an interest in securing as far as practicable, the rights of those Indians. Their whole history, from their earliest contact with the Americans, has been signalized by their fidelity to the whole white race, especially to us, the other tribes having rather called themselves "King George Indians" before the boundary line was run.

In every war they have indignantly refused to join those tribes, and sometimes fighting on our side, as in 1858, when we promised in return to aid them in future against their enemies. Two years ago the stream of gold-seekers began to invade their country. I shall not attempt to portray the number and nature of the outrages to which this faithful tribe has accordingly been subjected. With no evidence of any adequate fulfillment of the old treaty, the tribe is agitated with the prospect of being invited to form a new treaty, provision for making one being made at the recent session of Congress. They learn that the whites are clamorous to get possession as well of their farming and grazing as of the gold-mining regions. Vile rebel sympathizers, of the lowest class of gamblers, outlaws, and land pirates such as always haunt an Indian frontier, have invested the reservation and instilled poisonous words into their ears, such as representing that the power of our Government was gone, etc. I doubt not that a few such vagabonds have sought to hatch a revolt. The signal was to have
been any great reverse at the east, as the capture of Washington or Baltimore. The object was nothing but plunder, pillage, and robbery in the midst of the disorder. On the 30th September I sent the instructions, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, to Major Rinearson, but he has been unable to obtain sufficient testimony upon which to found any action.

As the Nez Percé's had in their own recent experience too much reason to regard the power of our Government as a myth, the mendicant plotters might have supposed that they had ready prepared for them a congenial soil upon which to operate. Fortunately Nez Percé's fidelity has been able to withstand even all this unwanted array of temptation; the two murders that had occurred, one on the 10th and the other on the 11th October. These the whites attributed to an intention to make war. The imputation, even if untrue, was calculated to excite and irritate. To crown all, the military force which has been at Camp Lapwai this summer was about to be withdrawn for the winter. As they afforded the Nez Percé's their only protection against trespasses, outrages, and whisky-selling, you can readily imagine the disturbed and dissatisfied condition of the tribe on my arrival. I reached Fort Walla Walla on the 19th and met there the letter of the Indian agent, herewith inclosed, and the proceedings of the mass-meeting of citizens of Lewiston, both on the subject of additional force being ordered to the reservation.

I immediately ordered forward Captain Knox's company to Fort Lapwai and directed also Captain Thompson's company (A) of Washington Territory Volunteers, to go thither on the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Maury's command. But I subsequently (on the 28th) countermanded the order for the last-named company. I placed all the troops (as see in accompanying General Order, No. 15) upon the Nez Percé Reservation, and at Fort Walla Walla, under the command of Colonel Steinberger, with authority to move them to and fro, according to the demands of the public service.

This is eminently proper, as the winter may soon cut off all communication with these headquarters for a long period of time.

On reaching Camp Lapwai, on the 23d, I found that in anticipation of my arrival and that of the Indian superintendents (for whom I had not waited) a large gathering of the Indians of the tribe had occurred, in part also occasioned by the reports of murders, which were evidently a cause of as much concern to the Nez Percé's as to the whites.

On that day one of the accused, named Wet-too-law-in, an illegitimate son of Pepe-mox-mox by a Nez Percé's woman, was surrendered by Sawyer to Major Rinearson. He is accused of the murder of Mr. Titus, a citizen of Oro Fino. On the 24th I met the Indian chiefs, thirty in number, in a grand council, composed of Sawyer, Joseph, Big Thunder, and all the principal chiefs except Eagle of the Light, who has never participated in any of the treaties. A brother of Looking Glass was there. They were assembled to see me, and expected from me a talk. I gave them the talk, a copy of which is here with inclosed. I have every reason to believe that it had a happy effect upon them. I dwelt upon their past fidelity, and promised them protection to the extent of our ability, stating that the military whom I should leave in their country would protect them as far as possible under the old treaty, and also under any new treaty which might be formed. Under the operation of the confidence inspired by the establishment of a military post among them they may by spring be prepared to form a new treaty, surrendering their gold mines to the whites. It appears that all factions of the tribe are pleased with the establishment of a military post, which is to this faithful tribe a harbinger of good. Major Rinearson appears to have discharged his duty with fidelity and discretion, and obtained the good will of the Indians, as Capt. A. J. Smith, First Dragoons, did a year ago last summer. The company of Oregon Cavalry there is composed of excellent material, who have behaved well and have not been ruined by the temptations of a mining town. The infantry company sent there is composed of the best behaved men in the garrison at Fort Walla Walla. I was desirous, with a view to economy, to leave only an infantry company there this winter; but I am satisfied that it would not answer. The Indians would see no token of good faith or efficiency in such a command. A mounted force inspires their respect, as they rate the consequence of any man by the number and value of the horses he owns, and it is only a mounted force which can promptly move for their protection. Their chiefs, to their credit be it said, persistently insist on the removal of whisky-sellers from points outside the mining towns and the lines of transit.

I inclose herewith a copy of my instructions of the 7th of September, to Major Rinearson, in reference to the removal of murdering squatters on their farming and grazing lands. You were furnished at the time with a copy of my instructions of the 18th July, to which the other is only supplemental. I found on leaving that I had no further instructions to give. One of the Indians accused of murder belonged to the band of Big Thunder, who is the leader of the party in opposition to Sawyer, and a rival candidate for the head chieftainship. He and the chiefs in his interest sought an interview with me at Camp Lapwai on the 27th ultimo. He said that he wanted more
time to investigate the question of the guilt of the accused. When satisfied of his
guilt he would surrender him, as required in the treaty. Dr. Newell, Mr. Craig, and
Mr. W. H. Rector (the latter superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon) concurred
in advising me to give him more time as he asked. He went on to profess that he
was for peace, that this murder, if it was committed, was the act of a mere boy, and
no indication or premonition of war. The above-named gentlemen agreed in thinking
that he was sincere, and that he and his adherents, notwithstanding the causes of
irritation, have evinced no warlike intentions or preparations. Thus I am pleased
to say that I think the murders were exceptional cases, and not the precursors of re-
volt. One of the accused, a half Walla Walla, can find sufficient cause for his deed
in the killing of his father, Pe-pe-mox-mox, by the whites in 1856. The other, if
guilty, remains the only full-blooded Nez Perces who ever killed a white man. This
is averred as true of him by Dr. Newell and Mr. Craig, who have known them for
thirty years. It is a miracle, with all the causes of conflict existing on that reserva-
tion for the last two years, and all the outrages from bad whites to which they
have been subjected, that some white man has not before been killed. It is an ex-
ception which proves the general rule. It is truly wonderful to find such persistent
loyalty, and such a want of crime in a tribe subjected to such trials and temptations.
I have reason to hope that under existing circumstances no general outbreak will
occur, but we may from time to time hear of more murders, as it can hardly be an-
ticipated that even the virtues of this tribe and the establishment of the military post
will prevent the natural consequences of such provocation, of whisky and of contact
with white men. The military post will act as a check both to the whites
and to the Indians, and I trust that my course in establishing it will be approved.

As the roads are now painfully infested by robbers and cut-throats, the presence of
the military will materially aid the civil authority. Still I declined the en-
treaties of some of the citizens of Lewiston to establish martial law for the preser-
vation of order among the whites. I conceived that the troops had full as much on
their hands as they could accomplish in attending to their legitimate duties. No
such step would of course be justifiable, unless it was entirely practicable and ab-
solutely necessary for the preservation of the peace of the frontiers. Of the interest
centering in Lewiston you can form some idea, when I state that a half million dol-
ars for freight! have been paid at that place during the last year. I have called
the new post Fort Lapwai. Letters for that post should be directed to Fort Lapwai,
near Lewiston, Wash.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benjamin Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Headquarters District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., September 7, 1862.

Sir: The object of this communication is again to enforce upon you the necessity
of protecting the Indians from the aggressions of the whites. I am to-day informed
by C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, that
the Nez Perces Indians have given their consent to the occupation of Lewiston and
the other mining towns by the whites, but outside those towns it is especially de-
sirable to enforce the provisions of the treaties and the United States laws intended
for the protection of Indians in the Indian country. I desire you to afford to the
Indian department every assistance in your power for that purpose. In cases in
which white men have squatted on the agricultural and grazing lands belonging to
the reservation, contrary to the wishes of the Indians and the express prohibition of
the agent, they should be removed. I desire you not to hesitate to break up any
grog-shops established in places which are evidently an encroachment upon the In-
dians, and intended for the sale of liquor to the Indians. When the letter was sent
to you from these headquarters on the 30th ultimo, in answer to your letter of the
10th ultimo, I was not aware that the grog-shops spoken of were in places regarded
as an encroachment on the Indians. I am satisfied that the military authorities,
upon the request of the Indian agent, will be justified in removing or destroying
any fences, houses, or improvements which constitute aggressions upon the Indians.
You may also be asked to assist the civil authority or the Indian department in the
arrest of men who have committed crimes and offenses against the Indians. You
will, of course, be expected to exercise a sound discretion in such cases, as I do not
wish the military power used for any purpose of oppression.

In any offense against the Indian intercourse act the military force may, so far as
practicable, be employed to assist the Indian department. (See section 25 of
the act of June, 1834.) They can be removed by your orders to Walla Walla, where they
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

Can be committed for trial before the civil authority. If a United States commissioner resides on the reservation who has authority to commit, your action should be so far as possible in obedience to his mandate or of the marshal or acting marshal of the Territory. As stated in my instructions of the 18th of July, I have a personal interest in the Nez Percé Indians, whose friendship for the whites has for years been so conspicuous, and I shall, therefore, be much gratified if you can give them efficient aid and protection. Pray omit no fair opportunity of showing your wishes and intentions towards them. In any event which may possibly occur, rendering a reinforcement desirable, you must apply to Col. J. Steinberger, commanding Fort Walla Walla, for such aid, who has been instructed to furnish it. You should himself at any time repair to your camp you will exhibit to him all your instructions and be governed by his orders. You may exhibit this letter and also my instruction of 18th July to the Indian agent, if you choose to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, Commanding Camp Lapwai, Wash.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the department.

Office Nez Percé Indian Agency,
Lapwai, Wash., October 12, 1862.

J. W. ANDERSON,
Sub-Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

A true copy.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

I. Colonel J. Steinberger, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers, is placed in command of all the troops on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation and at Fort Walla Walla, and on the departure of the general commanding the district he will give such orders for the movement of the troops to and fro as may be necessary for the public service.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash., October 20, 1862.

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

I. Company E, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers, commanded by Capt. W. M. Knox, will repair without necessary delay to Camp Lapwai, Wash., near the Nez Perce Agency, where it will be stationed.

II. Quarters will be erected at some eligible point in that vicinity for the company, and Lieut. W. B. Hughes, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla, will furnish, so far as practicable, the necessary tools, materials, etc., for that purpose. He will also supply the company with Sibley or other tents, and with all the necessary wagons and teams for the wants of that post.

III. The acting assistant quartermaster at this post will furnish the necessary transportation for this movement, and the acting assistant commissary of subsistence will furnish subsistence for the command until the 30th June next.

IV. The acting assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence at Camp Lapwai, Wash., will make necessary estimates on the chief of the staff at department headquarters for the wants of the troops. The estimates will be forwarded through the headquarters of this district.

V. So far as practicable the labor will be performed by the troops, but such citizen employees as are absolutely necessary for the erection of the quarters at Camp Lapwai, will be hired by Lieut. W. B. Hughes, acting assistant quartermaster; but in all the expenditures the utmost economy will be practiced. Major Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding post, will vigilant guard the public interests in all disbursements and in the care of public property.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 6, 1862.

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77.

I. Col. J. Steinberger, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers, will, on the arrival of the superintendents of Indian affairs, accompany them to Fort Lapwai, Wash., and remain there during their visit. He will not return to Fort Walla Walla until the approach of winter and the state of affairs shall render his presence unnecessary.

II. Company F, First Oregon Cavalry, and Company E, First Washington Territory Volunteers, will constitute the garrison of Fort Lapwai, and quarters and stables will be built for both under the orders of Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry.

III. On the arrival of Colonel Manny's command, Company A, First Washington Territory Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Lapwai, Wash.
IV. The quartermaster's and commissary department will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence for the execution of the above orders, and will make measures to supply forage in the most economical manner, oats being hauled from this post if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the department.

Headquarters district of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 6, 1862.

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy respectfully forwarded for the information of the General commanding the department.

Headquarters district of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 6, 1862.

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir: Rumors have reached these headquarters that white men, lost alike to a sense of duty and humanity, are mixed among the Indians in your locality, instilling into their minds a disregard for the peace of the frontiers, and under a pretext that the Government is powerless to protect or punish, to incite them to revolt, and with it all the horrors of rapine and murder. The general commanding directs that you arrest and hold subject to his disposition any person or persons caught in the act (or when reliable information is furnished you of such fact) of inciting, advising, or in any way encouraging disaffection and revolt among the Indians. While you are expected to use these instructions with discretion, you are nevertheless to act with promptitude and vigor, and not to hesitate, if necessary, to use the force at your command for the purpose above set forth. Similar instructions have been furnished to Col. J. Steinberger, commanding at Fort Walla Walla.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. J. S. RINEHART,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Camp Lapwai, Wash.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the department.

Headquarters district of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 4, 1862.

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the department.

Headquarters district of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 6, 1862.

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

Colonel Steinberger,
Walla Walla:

LEWISTON,
October 11, 1862.

Sir: At a meeting held in this town a short time since the citizens drew up a series of resolutions, and also a memorial, which they have forwarded to his excellency Governor Pickering, requesting or urging upon him the necessity of continuing the troops now at Lapwai at or near Lewiston during the ensuing winter; also for an additional force of two hundred muskets with which to protect themselves in case of need, as it is greatly feared that there will be an outbreak among the Indians. They have commenced to show signs of hostility already, and I am authorized by them to notify you of the facts. Anything that you can do in this matter to aid us in getting the necessary force or arms will be kindly remembered by our citizens.

Your most obedient servant,

R. Bailey,
Secretary.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding the department.


Benjamin Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.


I left Fort Vancouver to visit you before I had heard of the murders in your country. The report of them met me at the Des Chutes on my way up the Columbia. I have come to see you in order to assure you that the Government desires to do all in its power to protect you. Hereafter, as heretofore, every officer under me will be directed to spare no exertion to afford all possible protection to you. Oftentimes this duty must necessarily be performed imperfectly, and you will, as heretofore, often find our intentions and wishes more satisfactory than our performances. You are entitled to this protection by the treaty. You are also doubly entitled to this care and friendship from your long and unwavering fidelity to our people and to our flag. You received with kindness Lewis and Clark sixty years ago, when they crossed the Rocky Mountains and wintered on the Clear Water. You were kind to Colonel Bonneville in 1835, and to Fremont in 1843. In 1847 you indignantly rejected the proposition of the Cayuse, after the murder of Dr. Whitman, to join in a war. In the spring of 1855 I was in command at The Dalles, and I learned that you again scornfully rejected the message of the Cayuse asking you to join in a general combination for a war against the whites. That war did not finally break out until two years later, when you refused to join them and aided Governor Stevens in reaching Walla Walla from the Blackfeet country. In 1858, under General Wright, in the Nez and Cœur d'Alene country, some of you fought on our side, and we promised, accordingly, to fight for you against your enemies. You will never have a worse enemy than the whisky sellers and the bad whites who intrude upon you and commit outrages on you and on your families.

Major Rinearson has been making war upon them as Captain Smith did a year or two ago. Like Captain Smith, he is a warm friend to the Nez Perces. Major Rinearson shall continue to discharge this duty. He will remain here permanently and will build a military fort, and will no doubt continue hereafter, as heretofore, faithfully to discharge the task confided to him. It will be his duty to make all good Indians his friends by doing all he can to protect you, when requested by the Indian agent, to prevent the whites from settling upon your farming lands, to aid in the arrest of whites who commit crimes against the Indians, and to punish those who sell or give whisky to your people. When I first met Sawyer with Mr. Craig in 1853 at The Dalles you were then fortunately remote from the emigrant road, and I had hoped that thus you would have an opportunity of developing and cultivating those elements of Christianity and civilization which had, by the aid of missionaries, been planted among you. As one worshiping the same God and Saviour, I must admit that I took a deep interest in the experiment.

When encamped near The Dalles in May, 1853, your men were seen to kneel on the ground and say their prayers and worship in truth and sincerity the Great God of Heaven. You won in that way my respect and regard. Could I have had my will, I would have raised a wall around you as high as the heavens to keep out intruders. It is very sad to find that the discovery of the gold and the consequent rush of miners to this country should have brought such a mass of the very worst white men in
contact with you, and thus impede your improvement. Better if all the gold found there were sunk in the ocean than that such injustice should be done you. In this unfortunate and unlooked-for state of affairs, the best the Government can do for you is to provide, as it has, for the making a new treaty, so as to compensate you so far as possible for the unauthorized occupation of the gold mines by our people. It is true that no amount of money can compensate you for your injured feelings. But the making the treaty is not given to me. It is in other hands.

It will be my duty after a new treaty is made to aid the Indian agent in enforcing it. Some vexatious delays have occurred in executing the old treaty. A portion of the annuities were at Wallula as I passed there. The new superintendent, Mr. Hale, is an honorable gentleman, who I am sure wishes to do you justice. He had to send his bonds to Washington before he could get money for you. But that delay will soon be at an end. When the Pacific Railroad is built, which the present Congress has provided for commencing, we can communicate so quickly with Washington that such delays will be at an end. Some of you and some of your sons will yet visit the great father at Washington on that railroad. Believe not the deceitful words of the cunning and slanderous men who say that this great Government has lost its power. The very reverse is true. Never was the Government so mighty and terrible in its power. Never did it have so many rifles or so many soldiers. It has a million of brave and gallant warriors in the field. In the very midst of such a war it makes a beginning, as I have already said, of a Pacific railroad. Owing to the delays interposed by the Southern States, that measure was never before started. The Northern people have all the country from here to Texas, including California, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas; nearly all to the Mississippi River. You are under a great, a proud, a rich, and a generous Government. And never did we have more noble, patient, and faithful allies than the Nez Perce. It takes fire to temper the steel. Temptation is the test and trial of virtue. If a Nez Perce lodge will stand rain and storm and hail and hurricane, it is then well pitched; it is then firmly secured to the earth. The sun may shine, but fair weather and sunshine are no test for it. It required all this severe and harassing treatment by the gold diggers to show how true and honest and straightforward a Nez Perce can be. Such fidelity shall always have my praise. We wish in return for it, not only to be fair, not only to be just, but to be also as kind and as generous as possible towards you.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, San Francisco, November 18, 1862.

General: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding the district of Utah, dated November 6, 1862, also a copy of the report of Maj. E. McGarry, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, detailing the result of his expedition to capture guerrillas and punish Indians engaged in the late massacres on the Humboldt River. The swift retributive punishment which has been meted out to those Indians will doubtless have the effect of preventing a repetition of their barbarities. It is the only way to deal with those savages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH, Camp Douglas, Utah, November 6, 1862.

Colonel: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Maj. McGarry, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, detailing the result of his expedition to capture guerrillas and punish Indians engaged in the late massacres on the Humboldt River, for the information of the general commanding the department. I am satisfied from verbal information received from officers of the expedition, that the Indians who have been punished were a part of those who had committed the late murders, and that the punishment was well merited. I hope and believe that the lesson taught them will have a salutary effect in checking future massacres on that route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. Edward Connor,
Colonel Third Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.
HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, 
Camp Douglas, Utah, October 31, 1862.

COLONEL: Agreeably to your orders, dated Fort Ruby, Nev., September 29, to proceed thence on the next day (the 30th) with Company H, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, on the northern overland route, via the "City of Rocks," in quest of guerrillas or hostile Indians supposed to have congregated there, I have the honor to report that, having left Fort Ruby on the day specified, I overtook, on the second day's march, Captain S. P. Smith, of the Second Cavalry, who preceded me with his company the day before and was encamped in Pine Valley. Here I remained awaiting the return of the Indians who accompanied Captain Smith, and who had been sent out by him to bring in hostile Indians.

Having been informed that fires were seen near our camp, I dispatched Captain Smith with a portion of his company, at night, to learn of them. He returned next morning and reported, "No trace of Indians." On the morning of the 4th we took up the line of march, on the route designated, and arrived at Gravelly Ford on the 5th without having discovered any Indians. Here on the 7th I sent Captain Smith and Lieut. Darwin Chase with a party of men down the river, and Lieut. George D. Conrad up the south side of the Humboldt, with instructions to scour the country for hostile Indians or guerrillas, and to report to me, at a place designated, on the north side of the Humboldt, where I encamped on the 9th with the balance of the command. This evening (the 9th) some of the command enticed into the camp three Indians; two of them were armed with rifles and the other with bow and arrows. I immediately ordered their arms taken from them, and placed them under a guard, intending to detain them until the arrival of my interpreter, who was with the detachment under Lieutenant Conrad. A short time after their arrest the Indians made an attempt to obtain their arms; and, having succeeded, they resisted the guard and broke and ran a short distance; they were fired upon by the guard and crippled. Fearing that they would escape, and not wishing to hazard the lives of my men in recapturing them alive, I ordered the guard to fire, and they were killed on the spot. Here on the 10th Captain Smith joined the command and reported that he had received no information nor had he seen any signs of guerrillas or hostile Indians.

On the 11th I proceeded on the march, having sent out the officers of the command with instructions that if Indians were found to bring them into camp. Captain Smith, having been sent in advance, had not proceeded more than 10 or 12 miles when he came upon a party of about fourteen or fifteen Indians, who were armed with rifles, bows, and arrows. He surrounded them and took from them their arms. Immediately after, the Indians attempted to escape by jumping in the river. They were fired upon and nine of them killed. On the same day Lieutenant Conrad and party brought into camp three Indians and an Indian child. Captain Smith returned in the evening with two squaws. Next day (the 12th) Captain McLean returned bringing in one Indian and a squaw. Same day Lieutenant Clark returned with one Indian; another Indian was captured during the evening. The next day (the 13th) I told two of the Indians, through the interpreter, that if they would go and bring in Indians who were engaged in the massacre of emigrants I would release them, but that if they did not return that night I would kill all the Indians I held as prisoners in camp. The next morning (the 14th), hearing nothing from the Indians I had sent out the day previous, I put to death four of those remaining, and released the squaws and child, telling them that we were sent there to punish Indians who were engaged in the massacre of emigrants, and instructed them to tell all the Indians that if they did not desist from killing emigrants that I would return there next summer and destroy them. On the next day (the 15th) I sent Lieutenants Chase and Conrad with a detachment on the south side of the Humboldt with instructions as before. They came upon a party of Indians encamped in the mountains, armed with rifles, bows, and arrows. They were surrounded and their arms taken from them. The Indians, attempting to escape, were fired upon, when eight of their number were killed. The balance of the route no traces of Indians were seen. On the 28th I arrived at the place designated by you; the next day, at about 3 o'clock p. m., arrived at this camp.

The route is a good one, with an abundance of grass and water. In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to report the efficiency of the officers and the good conduct of the men of the command without the loss of any.

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

EDWARD MCARRY,
Major Second Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Third Infantry, California Volunteers, 
commanding District of Utah, Camp Douglas, Utah.

Official:

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the

[Telegram.]

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1862.


Your attention is called to the propriety of garrisoning Fort Bridger with a part of the California regiment.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1862.

His Excellency Leland Stanford,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

Sir: I have authority from the Secretary of War to raise in this State another regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry. The cavalry companies are designed to complete the organization of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, now consisting of only five companies.

I have organized a board of experienced army officers at my headquarters for the purpose of preparing a plan of organization, and examining the candidates for appointment and submitting their recommendations for my action. From time to time as I receive the recommendations of the board, I propose to submit them to the consideration of your excellency.

It is believed that the plan proposed for selecting the officers will secure the services of efficient and reliable men.

The power of commissioning the officers is by law vested with the governors of States, and should you approve of my plans, and refer all applicants for appointment to the consideration of the board before giving any commissions, your excellency will be relieved from much embarrassment and annoyance.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Washington, D. C., December 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General Wright, San Francisco, Cal.:

All communications received at the War Department from Overland Mail Company, Post-Office Department, and Department of the Interior urge the removal of Colonel Connor's command to Fort Bridger and Harris Fork, as a check upon the Indians.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

General Alvord,
Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

Dear Sir: It has been rumored that the company of Captain Whannell, of San Francisco, is not attached to any regiment. I therefore respectfully recommend that it be attached to the Oregon cavalry. Allow me further to recommend that the regiment of Oregon cavalry be filled up. However, I do not think it can be made up in Oregon in the same manner that it was commenced; that is, by furnishing their own horses. Men might be got, I think, if horses can be furnished them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Headquarters District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., December 24, 1862.

Hon. A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letters of the 15th and 16th instant. I inclose herewith to you a copy of General Orders 18, of the No. 21st February, 1862, from the Adjutant-General's Office.
When I was in San Francisco I was informed that General Wright had recommended to the governor of California that after the regiments or battalions were fully raised and organized vacancies should, as a general rule, be filled by promotion, as in the Army. This would leave to be otherwise filled the vacancies in the lowest grade, that of second lieutenant. One-half of these should be filled from the faithful non-commissioned officers or from the ranks.

If a captain resigns, the senior first lieutenant should be promoted to fill his place, unless in case of manifest injury to the service; or in case he should decline promotion, the senior second lieutenant would be promoted to first lieutenant in his place.

This system is the one best calculated to reward the faithful officer or soldier. There are so few stimulants and rewards for faithful service in this quarter, that it is desirable to avail ourselves of all that offer. I understand the governors of New York and some other States have adopted this rule.

This is the mode of procedure: The general commanding the department will notify me and Lieutenant-Colonel Maury of the acceptance of the resignation of an officer; Colonel Maury will recommend the promotion or appointment; I will indorse the letter and forward the same to you. If the recommendation meets your approval, you will notify me of your wishes. If it was an appointment from civil life, as in the case of a second lieutenant, or if appointed from the ranks, he would have to be examined by a board of officers ordered by myself, to report upon his fitness, loyalty, etc. If the report of the board was favorable, I would then order that he should be mustered into the service of the United States, and would notify you so that you might send him a commission.

Each of the officers now in the service was subjected to examination by such a board, but for promotion he would not, as a general rule, be directed to be re-examined.

I am informed from department headquarters that Captain Whannell's company will be attached to a California infantry regiment. It has not yet been decided to ask for any increase to the number of companies in the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Col. P. E. Connor, commanding the district of Utah, dated at Camp Douglas, December 2, 1862, with a copy of his instructions to Maj. E. McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and a report from the latter officer of the execution of his orders. In Colonel Connor's communication it will be observed that he is taking every precaution to guard effectively the overland mail route, and also the telegraph stations; and to his energy and sound judgment may safely be confided that important duty.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah, December 2, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a letter of instruction to Major McGarry and his report of the expedition upon which he was sent. The uncle of the boy, who is now at this post, is a resident of Oregon, and, as he informs me, has been in search of the boy for two years. Three sisters of his, who were captured at the same time, are dead. He also informs me that three expeditions had previously been sent out from Oregon for the recovery of the children, one of which was under command of Captain Dent, of the Ninth Infantry.

The Indians are threatening the overland mail route east and west of here. I have no fears of the western end, as the lessons I have been teaching them and the messages I send them make them fear me. About a week since I sent ten men to protect the telegraph station at Big Sandy, which was threatened by Indians. On Saturday last they stole one hundred horses from Fort Bridger Reserve, belonging to some
mountaineers, who are wintering there; and fears are entertained that they will attack some of the stations of the overland mail.

I have therefore ordered Company I, Captain Lewis, of my regiment, to garrison Fort Bridger this winter. I shall order detachments of his company to the different stations in this district east of here, if I find it will be necessary. Pacific Springs Station, lately attacked by Indians, is just east of the line dividing this district and the department of the west, and has been garrisoned by troops from that department. The telegraph station at Big Sandy is in the district of Oregon, I shall leave the ten men now there at that point until I am satisfied there is no further danger from Indians, unless otherwise ordered.

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

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah, November 20, 1862.

MAJOR: You will proceed this p.m., with a detachment of 60 men of your command, to Cache Valley, at which point are encamped Bear Hunter's tribe of Snake and Bannock Indians, who, I am credibly informed, have in their possession an emigrant boy, about ten years of age, whose parents were murdered last summer by Indians. The boy's uncle is at present at Cache Valley and will guide you to where the boy is. You will march by night and by a trail which will be shown you by a guide who will accompany your command. Surround the Indians if possible, before they become aware of your presence, and hold them prisoners while you send a part of your men to a valley about 2 miles from the Indian camp, where, I am told, there is a large number of stock stolen from murdered emigrants, which, if you have reason to believe that my information is correct, you will drive to this post. You will search the Indian camp thoroughly for the emigrant boy, and if you should not find him you demand him of the Indians, and if not given up you will bring three of their principal men to this post as hostages. You will also investigate as to their complicity in the massacres of last summer, and if you have reason to believe any of them are guilty you will bring all such to this post for trial. You will not fire upon the Indians unless you find it necessary to the proper execution of your instructions.

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding District.

Maj. E. MCGARRY,
Second Cavalry, California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Douglas, Utah, November 28, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, agreeable to instructions of the colonel commanding the district, I left this camp on the night of the 20th instant and proceeded to Cache Valley, where I arrived about 11 o'clock p.m. on the 22d, distance 100 miles, where I was met by Mr. Van Orman, the uncle of the emigrant boy you ordered me to rescue from the Indians; he informed me that Chief Bear Hunter was encamped with 30 or 40 of his tribe, Shoshones, Snakes, and Bannocks, about 2 miles distant. I left the horses in the settlement called Providence, in charge of a guard, and started about 1 o'clock for the Indian camp; the night was dark and cold, and we did not find the camp until the morning of the 23d. I then divided my command into three parties under Captain Smith, Lieutenant Conrad, and myself, with instructions to surround the camp and close in upon them at day-break. I found in a tent two squaws; the Indians had all left that night, as I perceived that the fires in their huts were not extinguished. I then returned to where I had left the horses, at which place I arrived about 7 o'clock a.m. Captain Smith brought in one Indian, caught in trying to escape; I made a prisoner of him. About 8 o'clock a party of mounted Indians, I should think 30 or 40, armed with rifles, bow and arrows, made their appearance on a bench between the settlement and hills, about a mile from the settlement, and made a warLIKE display, such as shouting, riding in a circle, and all sorts of antics known only to their race. I immediately ordered my men to mount and divided them as before, sent Captain Smith to the right, Lieutenant Conrad to the left, and I took the center, driving the
mouth of the cañon I halted for the purpose of reconnoitering; just at that time the Indians opened fire upon Lieutenant Conrad; I then ordered my men to commence firing and to kill every Indian they could see; by this time the Indians had possession of the cañon and hills on both sides. I found it would be impossible to enter the cañon without exposing my men greatly. I therefore re-enforced Lieutenant Conrad on the left of the cañon, with orders to take the hill on the left of the cañon at all hazards. About the time the re-enforcements reported to him Chief Bear Hunter made his appearance on a hilltop on the right, with a flag of truce (as I was informed afterwards); I at the time took it to be a war-like demonstration; a citizen who heard his halloing came up to me and told me that the chief said they did not want to fight any more. I then ordered my men to cease firing, and told him to say to the chief if they would surrender and come in I would not kill them, which terms they acceded to. Chief Bear Hunter with 20 or more of his warriors then came in. I took them into the settlement, took Bear Hunter and four others that I thought to be prominent Indians and examined them (through an interpreter) as to the whereabouts of the white boy, and ascertained that he had been sent away some days before.

I told Bear Hunter to send some of his tribe and bring the boy to me; that I should hold the five as hostages until they delivered him to me. He dispatched three of his men and they returned the next day about noon with the boy. I then released Bear Hunter and the four others. I killed three and wounded one Indian in the fight. I was told by Bear Hunter that an Indian known as Woeber Tom, alias Utah Tom, communicated the information of our approach. In relation to the emigrant stock I was ordered to examine into and bring to camp, I could not find any, and from the information I could gather I am of the opinion all or nearly all of the stock taken by the Indians last summer is now in the Humboldt country. I left Cache Valley on the morning of the 25th, and arrived at this camp on the afternoon of the 27th, without the loss or scratch of man or horse. It affords me great pleasure to report to the colonel commanding the good conduct of the command, and during the fight, which lasted about two hours, the officers and men behaved handsomely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MCGARRY,
Major, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Second Lieut. THOMAS S. HARRIS,
Second Cavalry, California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General District of Utah.

A true copy.

T. S. HARRIS,
Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

San Francisco, December 19, 1862.

To Adjutant-General L. Thomas:
I request authority to raise four companies of native cavalry in the Los Angeles district, to be commanded by a patriotic gentleman, Don Andreas Picas.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, January 20, 1863.

To General Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:
Secretary of War gives authority to raise four companies native cavalry in Los Angeles district.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

S. Ex. 2—34
GENERAL: I have already forwarded estimates and asked for authority to establish a military post at or near Fort Boise, on the Snake River. The great necessity for a strong garrison in that quarter is daily becoming more apparent. In the very heart of the mining districts of the North, and on the route by which the vast emigration from the East approaches that country, a strong military force can afford protection to all against those wandering bands of Indians which infest that section, and maintain peace between the races. In accordance with the authority of the Secretary of War, communicated to me through your office, I suspended the further organization of the regiment of Oregon Cavalry on the completion of the sixth company. It is now deemed important that the regiment should be completed, and I have directed Brigadier-General Alvord to call out six more companies and organize the regiment in accordance with General Order No. 126, C. S.

Inclosed herewith is a slip from a paper published at Lewiston, Wash., relative to the navigation of Snake River, and the probability that steamers will be able to ascend as far as Boise or Salmon Falls.

Hoping that my action in completing the Oregon regiment may be approved, and that the establishment of a post at Fort Boise may be authorized,

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the establishment of military posts at Fort Boise and Klamath Lake, if you deem necessary.

H. W. HALLECK
General-in-Chief

[Telegram.]

GOVERNOR LEELAND STANFORD,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Have you been advised by the War Department of the call for additional troops in this State?

G. WRIGHT
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
Hon. A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have been instructed by General George Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, to request that you shall raise the six additional companies required to complete the First Regiment of Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers.

They will be needed for service on the frontiers in the coming spring, and I can not doubt that the patriotic citizens of Oregon, who have always heretofore promptly responded to any demand for their military services, will in like manner respond to this call.

The enlisted men when mounted will be supplied with horses by the United States; it being understood that they will be mounted or not as shall be deemed advisable by the Government.

Propositions to raise a whole company which will furnish their own horses and horse equipments may be entertained. The men are in such cases entitled to 40 cents a day for the use and risk of their horses and horse equipments.

The companies when they reach each 100 enlisted men, will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve for three years unless sooner discharged.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Hon. A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: Each company of the First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, called for in my communication of the 5th instant will be composed of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates. The 2 buglers to be taken from the privates, the law not providing for increased pay for the musicians.

The recruits as fast as raised will be sent in small parties to designated military posts, where they will be examined by the medical officers, quartered, subsisted, and drilled, those for each company being kept distinct under non-commissioned officers. When each company reaches 100 enlisted men, it will be mustered into the service of the United States by officers announced by orders from this office. If there is a failure to raise a full company within a period of time satisfactory to you, the men may be attached to some other company.

The companies raised in this vicinity will be mustered in at Fort Vancouver by Maj. Thomas M. Winston, U. S. Army, who has been appointed by General Wright, the superintendent for recruiting and mustering volunteers in this district. He has also been appointed disbursing officer of the fund appropriated "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," and has accordingly estimated upon the Adjutant-General for funds on account of that appropriation, to be sent to him.

From that fund re-imbursements will be made (vide War Department Orders No. 70, of September 3, 1861) for the necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization, rent of recruiting offices, advertising, etc. War Department General Orders No. 70, above quoted, also says "actual stage or steamboat fare necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers will be re-imbur sed from the same fund."

War Department General Orders No. 75, of the 8th July last, has already been sent to you. I also inclose herewith to you General Orders Nos. 74 and 126, of 1862.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.
His excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Thomas W. Vincent telegraphs that Brigadier-General Wright was authorized to raise a regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry subject to my approval. I am ready cheerfully to respond to a call for troops, and do not understand why the call is not made upon me directly as a requisition by telegraph will be obeyed.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

PORTLAND, OREGON, January 12, 1863.

General ALVORD:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th, with circular of the 7th, is before me. I not only assent to your plan of placing men at once at Vancouver and other posts, but am much pleased with it.

As boats will be running to Corvallis for some time, I had thought perhaps men could come down about as well as to go to Fort Hoskins in winter. I never was at Fort Hoskins, however, and your decision in the matter will be satisfactory to me.

I have requested Major Winston to muster in D. M. Thompson, John F. Noble, and Mr. Hand as second lieutenants.

Mr. Hand will recruit in Jackson County. He has been one of the publishers of the Sentinel. He is highly recommended by Secretary May and General Reed. I know something of him also. He is now at Salem, but will be down soon.

Mr. Thompson will call on you to-morrow. My Adjutant Reed has gone to The Dalles and will call on you on his way down, probably on Wednesday night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OREGON, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Portland, January 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: The order that C. R. Megs, of The Dalles, be mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant Oregon Cavalry is hereby countermanded.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

Cyrus A. Reed, Adjutant-General Oregon.


His excellency LEAND STANFORD,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: After a careful consideration of the Indian difficulties in the district of Humboldt, comprising the northwestern counties of this State, and deeming it for the best interest of the Government that volunteer troops raised within the district should be employed against the hostile Indians, I have, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the War Department, respectfully to request that your excellency may be pleased to organize within said district four companies of infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States.

My design is to retain these companies in service only so long as our difficulties in the district may render necessary. Should your excellency respond favorably to this request, I will designate an officer of the regular Army to muster in the companies at such points as may be convenient for their organization.

Each company will consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, and 64 to 82 privates.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
GENERAL: Your favor of 21st instant is at hand. It will afford me much gratification to co-operate with you in the raising and organizing of the four companies referred to for service in the districts where Indian hostilities are threatened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,


Commanding Department of the Pacific.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

PORTLAND, OREGON, January 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General Alvord:

Dear Sir: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Governor Pickering and a copy of my reply.

I fear he will not raise a company unless expenses are paid. Can they be paid under Major Winston's instructions? Please confer with him, if necessary, and give a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have some doubt about raising even five full companies in this State. H. C. Small has commenced on the fifth company at Eugene, with the understanding that if he does not raise a full company his men must be attached to another company, and he retain his position as second lieutenant. I have ordered Captain Harding to assist Lieut. D. P. Thompson in recruiting in Marion County and vicinity.

My adjutant, Reed, is unwell and confined to his room.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

[Copy of letter referred to in foregoing.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, January 21, 1863.

Hon. William Pickering,
Governor of Washington Territory:

Sir: Your letter of the 14th instant is received and contents noted.

I have made provisions for raising five of the six companies required, but will gladly accept the sixth from your Territory. As at present advised the expenses of recruiting will not be paid unless the men are raised in this State. But if Mr. Henry will raise a full company, one hundred men, I will have them mustered into the service, and commission him and Mr. House as you desire. After conferring with General Alvord and Major Winston I will write you again upon the subject of "expenses."

Hoping to hear from you again upon this subject, I remain, Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., January 26, 1863.

Hon. A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Sir: Yours of the 23d instant, with two inclosures, is this day received.

In your reply to Governor Pickering's letter of the 14th instant, you say "as at present advised the expenses of recruiting will not be provided unless the men are raised in the State." I think you have been erroneously advised. I am reliably informed that it is quite customary East for a recruiting officer to pass from one State to another to collect men. Thus officers at New York will go to New Jersey or Philadelphia or Boston and vice versa, and there is nothing that I am aware of either in the laws or in general orders forbidding this.

I would recommend that you give authority to raise a company on the Sound. The legitimate expenses, as provided in General Orders No. 70 from the War Department, dated September 3, 1861, of raising the company will be paid by Maj. T. M. Winston,
superintendent mustering and recruiting volunteers for the district of Oregon, as in the case of other companies. I will designate Fort Steilacoom as a depot for the Sound.

The recruiting officer selected for the Sound had better report to you and this office before entering on his duties.

I return you herewith Governor Pickering's letter; also a letter from Mr. J. A. Odell.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
J anuary 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23d instant, inclosing a dispatch of W. Scott Ketchum, brigadier-general and assistant adjutant-general, ordering the mustering into the service of the United States of four companies of cavalry, to be raised in this State, for service in the contingent of the State of Massachusetts.

The proceedings under and by force of which these troops are to be raised are clearly irregular, and in violation of the rights of this State. I know of no authority by which the governor of Massachusetts can raise volunteers in California, either through the orders of the War Department, or the inconsiderate and officious action of citizens of this State.

For reasons that follow I do not feel bound to interfere in the case alluded to at this time, if at any, to prohibit recruiting for the four companies proposed to be raised, yet I must protest against its being accepted as a precedent to bind the authorities of this State in the future. While I am more than willing to discharge every obligation that is incumbent upon me in obeying requisitions for troops properly made, I am not willing that my silence shall be construed into an obligation not to interfere with the raising of the said four companies for Massachusetts, as I may very likely do, should the necessities of this State, or the action of her authorities at any time, in complying with the calls of the General Government, seem to require it.

The considerations that move me at this time not to interfere with the raising of these companies are, in brief, the heavy burdens that have been borne by our loyal sister States in sustaining the Government, and in fighting in a sacred and common cause battles that are ours as well as theirs; and the heretofore comparative exemption of California from calls upon her loyalty and patriotism, and, further, because an opportunity is offered to Californians to seal their loyalty and devotion to their country and to constitutional liberty by offering their bosoms as a bulwark against the surging tides of this unholy rebellion.

And I am anxious that in the future our people may have, in common with the people of other States, their glorious traditions of sacrifices made in behalf of the Union and of gallant efforts to save and perpetuate it.

The great heart of California beats responsive to the mighty throbs that are convulsing the loyal States, and she feels it her duty to do all she can to stay the fratricidal hand that is raised to divide and destroy the nation. It is to be desired that she should be recorded upon the page of history that will reveal the glowing deeds of patriotism and sacrifice now being enacted, and that her people may mingle in the great events that are passing in our country's midst, that there may be created a chain of bright and glorious memories to bind the East and the West in bonds of union and fraternity under a common and perpetual government.

Thus, as a citizen of the United States, with sympathies that embrace every portion of our nationality, and anxious to do all in my power to preserve and strengthen that nationality, I would not deny to the General Government one soldier, and would earnestly and cheerfully obey to the last extent her calls for aid, yet I do not conceive it to be my duty in any manner to permit the rights of the State to be invaded or disregarded without taking means as occasion may seem to require to guard those rights in the present and in the future.

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

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, U. S. Army.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops in this department, although widely dispersed, have preserved their discipline, and performed their duties generally, in a very creditable manner. We have been forced to devolve the duties of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments, very frequently on subalterns of volunteer companies. Many of them have proved to be zealous, capable, and honest in the discharge of their duties; a few have proved recreant to their trust; but the Government has lost but little, as prompt measures were taken for the removal, and in most cases for the dismissal from the Army, of the latter class. The vigilant guardianship exercised by my chiefs of disbursing departments, is highly commendable.

The condition of affairs on this coast is satisfactory. With the exception of Indian difficulties, the greatest quiet prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land. From the District of Oregon, I have nothing of importance to report. Under the instructions received from the War Department, arrangements are being made for the establishment of a post, at or near Fort Boise, on the Snake River. The administration of affairs in the district, by Brigadier-General Alvord, has been marked by zeal, ability, and devotion to the best interests of the Government.

The Indian difficulties in the district of Humboldt, I regret to report, still exist. During the past year Colonel Lippitt, of the Second Infantry, California Volunteers, has been in command of the district with his entire regiment, the untiring zeal and activity of the colonel, his officers and men are highly praiseworthy, but the fact is, I doubt much whether we can ever have peace there until all the Indians are removed entirely out of the country; vast numbers have been collected by the troops and placed on the reservations, but it has been found impossible to keep them there. If the Indians in that district can be carried to a reservation in the southern section of the State, or what would be still better, placed on some island, and supported entirely, peace would be restored and money saved. The troops under Colonel Lippitt have been in the field, and suffered many hardships and privations during the past eighteen months, and I shall withdraw the headquarters and active portion of the regiment early in the spring. The country is densely wooded, and presents many obstacles to the operations of troops unacquainted with the numerous trails; and after consultation with the members of the legislature from that district, and also with his excellency Governor Stanford, it was the unanimous opinion that the best interests of the Government would be subserved by organizing four companies of militia, composed of men residing in the districts, and well acquainted with the country, for special service there. Believing this plan is the best that can be adopted, I have requested the governor to organize the four companies, which with a like number of companies now in service, will, after the withdrawal of Colonel Lippitt, constitute the active force in that quarter, to be under command of an intelligent officer, specially selected. Hoping that my acts may be approved by the General-in-Chief and War Department, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Time received, 5:10 p. m. United States Military Telegraph, War Department, Washington, D. C., January 27, 1863.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27.

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

Will the Department approve of my issuing small-arms to a limited extent to governor of California to arm organized militia companies in certain localities, as indicated in my letter dated December 15?

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully submitted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, February 3, 1863.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 10, 1863.

P. H. Watson,
Assistant Secretary of War.
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the

Not approved except in cases of extraordinary exigency, when the arms should merely be loaned, to be immediately returned when the exigency has passed.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

April 13, 1863.

Opinion of general-in-chief approved, and the Adjutant-General will advise General Wright accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

P. H. Watson,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, April 20, 1863.

The Secretary of War does not approve issue of arms to State.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.: 

General: Your letter to the Adjutant-General, dated January 23, in regard to supplying arms and equipments to loyal companies organizing in California, etc., is received.

I regret to say that at the present time the demand for arms and military equipments are so great that the Government can barely supply the troops actually mustered into the service of the United States. In regard to the defenses of the harbor of San Francisco the same difficulty exists so far as heavy ordnance is concerned. Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the War Department, Congress, session after session, has failed to authorize a national foundry, and nearly all private foundries capable of casting large guns are employed in arming naval vessels; so that it is hardly possible to get any guns cast for fortifications. The War Department, however, will do all in its power to increase the armament of the forts at San Francisco, as the importance of that place is fully appreciated. An iron-clad vessel is already on its way to assist in the defense of that coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.: 

Your plan of sending seven companies of cavalry to New Mexico is approved.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

[Telegram.—Received in cipher 11 p.m.]

Sacramento, Cal., January 31, 1863—2 p.m.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

Apprehensions entertained that enemy's steamers may threaten harbor of San Francisco. Troops in forts on the alert. War steamers necessary to cooperate with forts in harbor.

No Government vessels at San Francisco.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General.
Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,  
Adjutant-General:

Colonel Connor had a severe battle with Indians on Bear River, Utah. Enemy routed and camp destroyed. Our loss fifteen killed and four wounded.

G. Wright,  
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,  
San Francisco, Cal.:  
The Secretary of War authorizes the completion of the Oregon Cavalry Regiment.  
H. W. Halleck,  
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,  
San Francisco, Cal., February 5, 1863.

His Excellency Leland Stanford,  
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:  
Sir: In view of the condition of affairs in the District of Humboldt, and the propriety of using all our means to bring the Indian war in that district to speedy termination, I have the honor to request that your excellency may be pleased to call out six companies of infantry, to be commanded by a major, for special service in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,  
G. Wright,  
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,  
San Francisco, February 7, 1863.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:  
Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith letters addressed to me by G. M. Hanson, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs, northern district of California, to wit:  
October 9, 1862; October 10, 1862 (3 inclosures); November 3, 1862 (2 inclosures); November 11, 1862; December 10, 1862 (1 inclosure).

Also letters from Capt. C. D. Douglas, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding Fort Wright, Round Valley Indian Reservation, Mendocino County, to wit: December 12, 1862; December 23, 1862, with copy of the investigation of Indian affairs.

After mature consideration of the state of affairs on the Round Valley Reservation, as reported by the superintendent and his supervisor, I came to the conclusion that the only course left me to protect the Indians and preserve the public property from utter destruction, was to declare martial law and remove all intruders from the reservation. Accordingly on the 15th of October I sent instructions to the officer in command of the District of Humboldt to station a company of troops on the reservation and declare martial law, and when specially called upon by the superintendent or his agent, to remove intruders.

Although I was led to believe that the acts of the settlers in Round Valley had been of the most atrocious character, such, in fact, as to entitle them to very little consideration; yet, in view of the lateness of the season and the inclement weather, I instructed the commander at Round Valley to act with humanity and prudence, as I would not, except in extreme cases, remove settlers with their families until spring. Soon, however, I began to receive petitions from the settlers in Round Valley, averring their innocence of the charges made against them by the superintendent of Indian affairs, and asking for a full investigation. Justice to the settlers, as well as to the United States, demanded a careful investigation of the charges, and accordingly I directed Captain Douglas to procure all the evidence possible, both from the employes of the Government and the settlers, and to make to me a special report on the subject. The investigation was made by Captain Douglas on the 18th and 19th of December, and is contained in the printed inclosure accompanying his communication of the 23d of December. The summing up of Captain Douglas, based upon the facts
elicited from the witnesses, is clear, comprehensive, and conclusive. The charges against the settlers were not proven. The evidence taken and the report of Captain Douglas exhibit a state of affairs on the reservation which requires the attention of the proper department. I have revoked my orders declaring martial law in the Round Valley and restored everything to its original status.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:

Sir: I am just in receipt of two letters from the supervisor of the Indian reservation at Round Valley, and two letters from other persons corroborating his statements, informing me that some of the settlers in that valley have in a clandestine manner from time to time during the growing season opened the fences on the Indian farms and turned in their cattle, hogs, and horses, until the entire crop of corn (over 100 acres) and nearly all the wheat, oats, and barley have been destroyed except about 600 bushels, whereas there should have been more than that many thousand in the aggregate. He informs also that the settlers told the Indians that they had not provisions now to last them through the winter, so that they must steal or starve, and if any of their stock was missing they would kill every Indian; thus alarmed, they induced two entire tribes to leave, the Cow-Cows and Hat Creeks, and went with them part of the way. The supervisor had no troops to assist him, and consequently was compelled to submit, and he now expects every day they will drive away the remainder of the Indians. The settlers now propose furnishing me with supplies for the winter if our Congressmen will guaranty them assurances of payment for them and also for their land claims in the valley, so that they may remove and give up the entire valley for a reservation. Whether they have destroyed our crops in order to sell us their own surplus the facts and circumstances can only determine. I shall endeavor to get either Mr. Phelps or Sergeant to visit the valley and see for themselves what is actually needed, that when in Congress they may govern themselves accordingly.

My policy heretofore recommended to the Indian Commissioner I have again urged in my last report, viz, to abandon and sell the lands of Nome, Lackee, and Mendocino reservations, which are entirely unsuited to the Indian service, and enlarge Round Valley reserve so as to include all the forks of the Eel River, thereby giving the Indians an extent of mountain territory of 25 by 30 miles for hunting and fishing purposes, and pay the white settlers for every legitimate land claim they have in the valley, removing them entirely beyond the line of the reservation. The mountain district included in the enlargement is entirely unsuited to white settlers' use and will give general satisfaction to the Indians. This enlargement would be locating the reservation in the northeast corner of Mendocino County and adjoining Tehama, where the Indians would be protected against the trespasses of white settlers hereafter by interminable mountain barriers, and upon this reservation could be collected and subsisted all the interior Indians of the northern district. The same can be said of Smith River Valley for the use of every coast Indian. Ranges of mountains on its north and east which can never be settled by white men, only suited for Indian hunting grounds, constitute a barrier for the protection and safety of both races, with the Pacific Ocean on the west and south affording an entrance at Crescent City. The troops under Major Curtis at Camp Lincolns, stationed midway between the settlements of whites and Indians.

The settlers' farms of this valley have also to be paid for, and the money arising from the sale of Mendocino and Nome Lackee Reservations will nearly or quite refund the money thus expended, and one-half the expenses of keeping up these reservations thereby reduced. It has been suggested to me by the members of Congress, as well as other officers of Government, both civil and military, if you would write to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating "that you have been made fully acquainted with the policy of the superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern district in securing Smith River Valley for the coast and Round Valley for the interior Indians, and that you fully endorse it good," as set forth in my last reports, it would accomplish much in securing the object desired.

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

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.
Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

Sir: Inclosed please find copies of letters from my supervisor at Round Valley Indian Reservation; also one written, I suppose, by Col. J. T. Henley, who was one of my predecessors, and who has sons owning farms in the valley. The letter had no signature, which I think was simply an omission. In an interview with our Congressman, T. G. Phelps, last evening, he expressed himself thus: "See General Wright; inform him about the annoyances, the Indians that have been killed by the white people in the valley from time to time, the destruction of the Indian crops, their driving away the Indians, and threats to kill the rest of them if they don't leave, etc., and ask him to declare martial law in all the valley, for the whole is now an Indian military reservation." Colonel Henley informed me that before he surveyed the whole valley into a reservation and gave notice that it should not be settled on any further, more than half the settlers that are now in the valley were in it then. The truth is, there are not five good Union men in the valley, except my employees, as the several elections show.

Mr. Phelps thinks, "that when you see the necessity for such a course you will order sufficient troops to at once remove every man from the valley and then take possession of the same, and let them present their claims to Government for the damages sustained, and the Government will pay all loyal men for any such losses." If ever a case of military necessity of the kind existed this is one, and I make the above suggestion to you at the instance of Mr. Phelps. Should all the Indians be driven off, as I fear they will, a war of extermination will inevitably be the result, and it would be too humiliating on the part of the Government to be thus coerced into purchasing farms and provisions (which have been nearly all made by Indian labor) after they have thus killed our Indians and destroyed our crops. I would be pleased to hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. Hanson,
Superintendent Agent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

Hon. G. M. Hanson:

DEAR SIR: I should not again have addressed you so soon had it not been for the fact or receipt of a visit from Colonel Lippit. It was agreed upon by the party following Colonel Lippit, Colonel Henley, and myself, that information should be given you that you might come in company with Sergeant and meet here, and if possible devise some means to purchase the surplus produce in this valley, which is thought sufficient until the season comes round, and which can be done in case Sergeant will agree to use his best endeavors to obtain an appropriation to meet it. But I am fully of opinion it is with the view of Government taking the whole valley, or, in other words, buying them all out. Do not delay this visit.

Truly, yours,

James Short,
Supervisor Round Valley Reservation.

Hon. G. M. Hanson:

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that the whole of the Concone and Hat Creek tribes of Indians pulled up stakes yesterday evening and left. The settlers have succeeded in destroying a large portion of the crops of small grain and the entire crop of corn (over 100 acres). We have found as high as seven slip gaps of one-morning, where they had raised up the corners of the fence, put in chunks, and slipped out the rails, until the largest hogs could walk in. And when they had destroyed the crops, they then told the Indians there was nothing for them to eat, that they would have to starve or steal, and if they did not leave they would kill them. There were quite a number of the settlers came in about the time they left, I suppose, to see that all went off right. I did not attempt to prevent them by force,
for I knew it would be useless, as I could do nothing alone, when every person in the valley was doing all they could to put them off. Old Reese, after feeding him all the winter, came here and told the Indians “to leave and go back to their homes, that there was no reservation any longer, that it had gone in.” Several of the citizens went up and spent the first night with the Indians on Eel River as they journeyed on. On their return, some brought their squaws back with them, etc. Smith told the Pitt River Indians if they did not leave inside of three days they would all be killed. Some talk of leaving, others say they will stay and risk it, etc.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES SHORT,
Supervisor.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT CALIFORNIA,
Round Valley, September 27, 1862.

Major Hanson,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District California:

Sir: Since I came into the valley the Hat Creek and Concone Indians have left the reservation to return to their old home in Butler County. They left in consequence of there being no food here for them. The Pitt River Indians still remain here; these with the Yerkas, belonging to the valley, make the number of about 500 that have to be provided for this coming winter. There are but few cattle here that are in condition to kill. The quantity of grain on the reservation I think does not exceed six or seven hundred bushels. The potato crop is not harvested, but I am told it is short. This makes your supply of food totally inadequate to the number of Indians to be fed. Now, the question is, what is to be done? If these Indians are left in a starving condition they will undoubtedly kill the stock of the settler, and that will naturally result in Indians being killed by the whites; and if a war of this kind begins no one can tell where it will end. It may be very disastrous both to whites and Indians. Colonel Lippit, of the volunteers, is here on a tour of observation; he looks upon this subject precisely as I do, and that is, that prompt and efficient action is necessary to avoid a great calamity.

Now, in answer to the question, “What is to be done?” I will reply that there is surplus grain and cattle enough in the village belonging to the settlers to supply you through the winter, and they will sell it to the Government on credit, provided they can be assured of two things—first, that the money will be appropriated next winter to pay for the supplies thus furnished, and that provision will also be made for the purchase of their claims and improvements, and the appropriation of the entire valley to the purposes of a reservation and the removal of the settlers from it. When I saw you last you informed me that Mr. Sargent had promised to accompany you in a visit to the valley. Now, there is but one way to accomplish these objects, and that is for Mr. Sargent and yourself to come here and give the assurances I have mentioned, and the whole matter can, in my opinion, be arranged in a single day, and this, I think, the only method by which anything can be done. The settlers are very anxious, and will do anything in their power to assist you in providing for the Indians this winter, provided they can look forward with some hope to a period when their difficulties with the Indians can be terminated.

I wish, now, to impress upon you the importance of coming, in company with Mr. Sargent, immediately, while there is yet time to provide for the winter. It will do no good to come unless Mr. Sargent is with you. His presence is necessary to give confidence to the measures proposed. Write to him that it is all important for him to come with you; but I would not undertake to explain to him these plans in writing. It will be better to explain them to him here, where he will have no difficulty in understanding what is necessary to be done. Write to me when you will come, so I can make arrangements to be here at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

George Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army:

Sir: Since I had the honor of addressing you in regard to the trouble on the Indian reservation at Round Valley, I have received other information which I beg leave to lay before you; also I have just returned from a visit in person, and find the facts are not exaggerated. I inquired into the cause of the late massacre of 21 Indians at one
of the Indian farms, viz: In July last, some 28 whites came armed after night, surrounded the Indian camp; and killed 12 men, 7 women, and 3 children, wounding several others. The reason alleged was, that they killed them because they expected the Indians would leave the reservation and steal their cattle, hogs, or horses. Since then they cut the throat of 1, stabbed and hanged 2 others. They have now destroyed our crops, and driven or frightened away some 400 Indians. Nearly all of this mischief is done after night, and I fear the presence of troops even will not remove the principal trouble. I represented to the Department at Washington that the settlers were entering upon our lands in the valley and giving us much trouble, as they called it "swamp" land, which they had purchased from the State, and requested advice in the premises. They answered, directing me to consult the United States district attorney, but carefully to protect the rights of the Indians, and Government would sustain me. I advised with the United States attorney, and he said: "Take troops and put them out."

While in the valley, I talked with the most interested, and they all admitted that the two races could not remain in peace so near each other, and they would all be willing to leave, if they had any assurance that they would be paid for their improvements on the reservation lands. I then told them that I must apply to you for troops to expel them from the valley, and asked if they intended to resist; they answered they would not. I promised, then, if they left peaceably, I would purchase their surplus produce and some of their stock, and, furthermore, I would go immediately to Washington and urge payment for their improvements. They appeared to be satisfied with this. The fact is, the whole valley was surveyed for a reservation years ago, and as such reserved from sale, and notice to that effect frequently posted by my predecessors, as well as myself, forbidding further improvements and settlements, which has all been disregarded. I can not hazard another crop in the valley while the settlers remain there; they keep immense herds of cattle, hogs, and horses, devouring our grass, as well as our grain. So the crisis is upon us, and I do hope you will come to our relief before the winter sets in and they can not be removed. Indeed, I believe most of them would be glad to be coerced, thinking they would then be paid for their improvements.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

Round Valley, August 28, 1862.

Hon. Geo. M. Hanson:
Dear Sir: Have been employed by the superintendent of this valley subject to your decision. However, my object in writing to you is merely to state that there will be little or nothing saved of all the crops here, as there seems to be a determination in the inhabitants that there shall be nothing raised; fences are burned; ditches are found made, In short, you must make some other arrangements for keeping these natives. You must not think me officious; but, sir, in my opinion you must remove all the whites—use the whole valley—as you will find it impracticable and impossible to live together.

Respectfully,

J. M. Robinson.

Round Valley, October 19, 1862.

Hon. G. M. Hanson:
Dear Sir: I again call your attention to the aggrievances which I have given you an account of in a former communication, perpetrated by a portion of our white population. In addition to what I have written you, I will briefly state that our supervisor planted 100 acres of corn, 50 or 60 acres of wheat, which has been entirely destroyed by our neighbors' cattle and hogs, and destroyed a part of other grain which has been raised on this reservation; fences have been let down at night and their stock drove in. Now, sir, what language can I make use of to awaken you so that some action may be taken to prevent these outrages? Winter is near at hand and nothing to feed our Indians. There are many other strong reasons I might add why some immediate action should be taken, but forbear with a single remark, that unless some steps are taken in earnest immediately we shall be obliged to leave the reservation.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

W. P. MELENDY.
General G. Wright, 
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding:

Sir: I am just in receipt of another letter from Round Valley, from Supervisor Short, in which he says: “No troops have yet come and no news of them.” “David Jordan has come into the valley with six or eight barrels of whisky, and I know we will have trouble here as long as it lasts.” “There was a Peter McWilliams started out of the valley last Monday with a little Indian child about four years old,” (hearing of it) “I got out a writ for him and started a constable after him, who caught him at the McCord camp and brought him and the child back; had a trial and was acquitted. He proved by Mr. Witt he got the child by consent of its parents; Witt does the talking” (interpreted, I suppose). The foregoing paragraphs are taken from the supervisor’s letter of the 4th instant, which demonstrates more than ever the importance of martial law in the valley. The reason I quote these facts is, Mr. Short also says in his letter: “The settlers have held a meeting and got up a remonstrance to General Wright against declaring martial law in the valley, or against their removal setting forth their loyalty and good intentions.”

I wrote to the supervisor immediately after I received your letter of the 5th instant in relation to removal of settlers, informing him not to make the requisition until the weather would be favorable, and they could have time to dispose of their produce, stock, etc., for the object was not to injure them, but to protect the rights of the Indians and Government property, etc. “Martial law,” I said to him, “was declared over the whole valley, as it was all a regularly surveyed Indian reservation, and reserved from sale or pre-emption, and map filed in the United States office here, all done by orders of United States authorities at Washington.” Hence I have instructed him to require troops to arrest these Indian kidnappers, take or destroy the whisky brought in the valley to retail, etc., and for all other necessary purposes protecting the United States in its rights.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,
Superintendent, etc.

P. S.—Please say if I have done right in said instructions.

Brigadier-General Wright:

Sir: Inclosed please find copy of my letter to Hon. William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, and his reply by telegraph received this day. I hope the orders you have given declaring martial law in the Round Valley and authorizing the removal of the settlers will not be annulled or revoked. I have directed the supervisor to let the settlers remain and not to make a requisition for their removal until spring, or until the weather is favorable, provided they discontinue their annoyances.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

Hon. William P. Dole, 
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: A few days since I received several letters from the supervisor and physician on the Round Valley Indian Reservation, giving me the unwelcome news that the white settlers in said valley had clandestinely, after night, during the maturing and harvesting of the grain crops, from time to time thrown open our fences, making as many as seven gaps in one night on the Indian farm, turning in their hogs and cattle, until nearly the entire crop has been destroyed, and then they told the Indians they had nothing to eat throughout the winter and must steal or starve, and if they stole anything belonging to the settlers they should all be killed. This frightened and induced several hundred Indians to leave the reservation and start back to their old homes in the mountains. I immediately telegraphed to the officer in command of troops at Red Bluff to stop them, which he has done, and they are now at Nome Lake, in
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

charge of troops, whither I go to-morrow to make some arrangement for their support. I have laid the whole matter before Brigadier-General Wright, who has answered me promptly, as you will see by the inclosed letter.

I hope you will now, without delay, have instructions by telegraph given to the general to remove every settler within the limits of the valley immediately, all of which has been surveyed for and declared an Indian reservation, called Nome Cult. Some of the settlers in this valley have just claims for their farms made in the valley before the whole of it was declared an Indian reservation. But it is a military necessity now to remove them in view of securing peace, quiet, and safety to Government property, and afterwards let them bring their claims up against the United States for settlement and payment after having been compelled to remove. I know of no other way to have the constant annoyance we have with the settlers settled, for I feel sure nearly all who thus annoy us are disloyal to the Government of the United States, and will continue these troubles while they remain.

Should they be immediately removed I can buy their surplus grain, which will keep the Indians until in safety we can raise another crop, in 1863. Hoping to hear from you soon on this subject, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintendent, Agent Indian Affairs, Northern District of California.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL., December 12, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that all I have met so far of the settlers in Round Valley appeared to be peaceable and law-abiding men. I have only seen about twenty or so, and they tell me that they are entirely willing to live under any law the Government pleases to set over them. There is no doubt that there are some disloyal men here; but so far they have kept very quiet. On my march into the valley yesterday I passed the only whiskey shop in this valley. I ordered it closed forthwith. The order was obeyed without a word. I had information that this was the headquarters of the disloyal men of the valley, and to prevent trouble between my men and them just now I thought it was best to close the house. I have had no time to investigate any charges against the settlers of this valley, such as destroying fences on the reservation and running off of the Indians and like misdeeds. The men that it is supposed shot at Mr. Short (the supervisor) were two men named Lamb and Ward, both since dead. I will hold an investigation of all these matters as soon as Mr. Short returns from San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.
Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT WRIGHT, CAL.,
December 23, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a copy of the testimony taken at a general investigation of Indian affairs, held in Round Valley by myself on the 18th and 19th instant. The examination was conducted with reference to certain charges preferred against the settlers of this valley, such as killing Indians on the reservation, running the Indians out of the valley, destroying Government fences, and turning their cattle and hogs into the fields, and destroying the crop and other Government property. Also that the settlers of Round Valley were a set of lawless men, and that all or nearly all were disloyal to the Government of the United States. The general commanding will see by the testimony given under oath by the employes on the reservation that they entirely fail to prove any of the above charges. They swear positively that they never saw any Indians killed on the reservation, and never heard any of the settlers threatening to kill the Indians if they did not leave the reservation and valley. It is shown that Captain Short, the supervisor, parted with the 400 or 500 Indians that left the valley last October in a “very cordial manner.” It is now certain that these Indians did not leave through fear of the settlers, nor on account of any threats they had made. But they did leave to prevent starvation in the winter season, which they knew would overtake them if they remained on the reservation, where they knew there was nothing for them to eat. They knew and said that they would be compelled to kill cattle, if they remained, or starve, and they knew also that if they did kill the settlers’ stock that the settlers would kill them; so that nothing but death awaited the poor Indian if he stopped on the reservation. No matter which way the Indian turned, a cruel death stared him in the face.
Now, the question is, which of the two parties is to blame for this wild and disorderly state of Indian affairs, the Government agents or the settlers? Without question, the superintendent, Mr. Hanson, and the supervisor, Mr. Short, are the parties guilty of the whole trouble. Through their misrepresentations they have caused it all. The interests of the Government and of the Indians have been grossly and shamefully neglected in this valley. The entire reservation is in a most ruinous condition, rendered so by neglect. There is no fencing on the reservation that will prevent stock from breaking in anywhere; they try nothing hardly to protect the crop without any fencing at all, and Supervisor Short stated under oath that, if farming on private account, "he should have hated to put in a crop protected by such fences." Yet he seems to consider a Government crop well enough protected by such fences.

The supervisor's two sons, employed on the reservation, swear that if farming on private account they would not have trusted their crops to the protection of any such fencing as there is on the reservation. Mr. Robinson (an honest man, I believe, and the best man employed on the reservation), an old farmer, testifies to the same thing, and further states "that it is the worst managed place or concern he ever saw." From my own observation I know that he tells the truth. As per example: The supervisor does not know the number of Indians on the reservation; does not know the amount of provisions, if any, on the reservation; nor does he know the number of cattle, horses, or hogs belonging on the reservation. He knows nothing of what he has or should have. While he was absent for at least ten days the first of the present month at San Francisco, he left the keys of the Government storehouses on the reservation in charge of a squaw. My acting assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Johnson, could not obtain public letters, that were finally found in the supervisor's room, because said squaw was absent with the keys. These letters were from headquarters of the Department, and addressed to me at this place. I have myself rode around and all over the entire reservation, and have seen enough to convince me that Government interests have been most shamefully neglected. Even had the supervisor saved all of the crop put in last year, there would not have been enough to feed one-third of the Indians then on the reservation. The greater portion of the crop was put in a field full of weeds of all kinds; indeed, the field has not been plowed for two years or more. It could not, therefore, be expected that seed cast on such ground would yield a good crop. And even this poor crop, if it can be called a crop, was lost by carelessness and the utter uselessness of the fences.

There were about 23 Indians killed last August by about 20 or more of the settlers. These Indians were killed on the reservation within a mile of the supervisor's house and about 100 yards from his son's house; yet neither the supervisor nor his son could tell the names of any of the party that killed the Indians at their very doors. The Indians were the Wylackees, a wild and hostile band. The supervisor's two sons were told that the Indians were to be killed that very night, and one of the sons swears that he told his father of it the same night; yet none of them made any efforts to prevent the killing. The testimony shows that one of the supervisor's sons gave his revolver to Martin Corbert, knowing what use Martin Corbert was going to make of it. Another one of the supervisor's sons took his wife and family away from the upper station to his father's house, as he swears himself, to prevent his wife from being frightened during the affair that he knew was to take place between the settlers and the Indians. This same son testifies under oath that all of the whites on the reservation and the Indians and all the settlers in the valley were in fear of this band of Wylackees. From all the testimony taken on this matter I am convinced that the settlers killed the Indians in self-defense. I would not say so much about these Indians, but that it has been reported that they were a peaceful tribe, living on the reservation. But as the whole testimony on the subject is before the department commander, the proper officer to judge whether or not the Indians were killed by the settlers in self-defense.

It was also charged that the settlers of Round Valley shot at the supervisor in his own house on the reservation. This is not true. It appears that two men, of the name of Lamb and Ward, did this shooting because the supervisor took their squaws away from them. These two men were not at that time or any other time settlers in this valley; neither were they supported in their lawless acts by the actual settlers off and from this valley to the general commanding and to the public at large during the last year or more, and the superintendent, Major Hanson, can not but know the fact. He has been here several times in the last year, and, in my opinion, no man
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES. 145

could be in this valley twenty-four hours without seeing that the employes were grossly neglecting their duties, or at least those charged with the management of the reservation were doing so. I could and did see it before I was here half the time named, and the superintendent ought to know, and no doubt does know, more about Indian affairs than myself. The supervisor testifies that he never had any difficulty with any of the settlers except with Lamb and Ward, who were not considered by him as settlers.

I will here state that the mismanagement of Indian affairs in this valley has brought the Government into discredit, so much so that the settlers of the valley will not sell a pound of provisions to the Indian Department without the cash in hand. The superintendent and the supervisor's notes or bonds are held worthless, and the settlers justify themselves under the plea that the superintendent has never paid a dollar since he has been in office on any of the reservations, to their best knowledge and belief. He has not paid for anything in this valley since my coming into the valley.

The supervisor bought of Mr. Steven Smith about 2,500 bushels of corn to feed the Indians on, and for this small amount Mr. Smith would not take the notes of the superintendent or supervisor, and to keep the poor Indians from starving a private citizen went security for the payment of the amount. It can not be said with truth that Mr. Smith refused the notes of the Indian agents through any other feeling than that of making sure of his money, for which he is not to blame. I know Mr. Smith to be a truly loyal citizen; being from the State of New York, he could not well be otherwise than loyal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding.

To Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OREGON,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, February 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Thus far the recruiting business prosper slowly, most especially in Southern Oregon.

The complaint from that quarter is that the soldiers at Camp Baker have not, as yet, been paid off, and it is anticipated that when they are it will be in the legal-tender currency, thus reducing the pay of a private to a very small sum.

Another complaint from the same quarter is that the governor in his proclamation failed to mention the protection of the people of Southern Oregon from Indian depredations.

There is another complaint which seems universal, that the old recruiting service has not yet been paid; then there is a certain class of people that are throwing every obstacle in the way of those inclined to enlist. Is there not some way that these obstacles can be overcome? First, that good pay will be insured to the soldier; second, it will be made promptly; third, that protection will be furnished to Southern Oregon. Then is there no way to punish those who are throwing obstacles in the way of those inclined to enlist?

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

Cyrus A. Reed,
Adjutant-General, Oregon.

[Telegram—received February 16, 1863.]

SACRAMENTO, CAL., February 14, 1863.

Adjutant-General L. THOMAS:

Will the Department approve of my letter of the 15th of December in relation to issuing arms to a limited extent to organize militia companies?

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General.
Adjutant-General Thomas:

Can I issue limited number of small arms to organized militia companies, as requested in my letter of December 15.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General

---

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1863.

To General Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary does not deem it advisable to issue arms to militia companies.

L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General

---

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 21, 1863.

General: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of correspondence between myself and the commandant of Mare Island navy-yard and collector of the port of San Francisco on the subject of the defenses of the harbor. The U. S. S. Cyone has arrived in port, and will remain on this station; but to make the city perfectly safe steamships are indispensable. I learn (unofficially) that an iron-clad vessel is on the way to this coast. I hope such is the case. The arrival of such a ship would quiet the apprehensions of the people.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

---

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 26, 1863.

Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

Captain: The defenses to guard the city of San Francisco against the attacks of hostile steamers have received my most serious consideration. Under cover of the darkness or a fog I have but little doubt that a steamer might pass the two forts without serious injury; at least the chances are decidedly in her favor. Once within the harbor she can take a position beyond the reach of the guns on Alcatraz Island, and, of course, command the city. We must be prepared to meet such a state of affairs effectually, both by land and water.

Have you any vessels at your disposal suitable for mounting heavy guns on; and, if so, could they not be moored in front of the city?

When I was in this city, a week since, I was waited on by several gentlemen, who expressed much anxiety on this subject, and I assured them that I would communicate with you and ask you to lay the matter before the admiral commanding on this coast. I regret very much that we have not a ship of war in the harbor; with the Lancaster, or some other single ship with heavy guns, we should have no apprehensions that a rebel steamer would venture within the Gate.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
SIR: Your communication of the 26th instant, relating to the defenses of the city of San Francisco, was received this morning.

The necessity of being prepared to meet any aggression, come from what quarter it may, is highly important, but I have no control of any vessels of war beyond the limits of the yard. In cases of emergency I should not, however, hesitate to assume any responsibility necessary for the public welfare. The Independence is the only vessel suitable for mounting heavy guns at the yard, and which would be effective as a floating battery, and she is now used as barracks for the marines. It would occupy some time, with our means, to put her in condition for service as a floating battery, and it is doubtful whether I could obtain a crew for her at San Francisco. The only steamer we have here is the Saginaw, undergoing repairs, which will be completed in four or six weeks. I would suggest that the State of California, or the city of San Francisco, purchase a steamer, iron-clad, and arm her for harbor defenses. The Cyone, sailing ship, is on her way to this place, where she probably will arrive about the 20th of next month. On her arrival, if it is necessary, I will direct the commander to lie in the harbor of San Francisco prepared to co-operate with the fort against any attempt to enter the harbor by a rebel steamer. I shall send the admiral a copy of your letter, and advise him of the necessity of keeping a man-of-war ready for immediate service in these waters.

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

THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 11, 1863.

Hon. IRA P. RANKIN,
United States Collector, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir: It being highly important to ascertain the character of all steamers entering the harbor, before being allowed to pass beyond the range of the guns at Fort Point, I would most earnestly recommend that a revenue vessel be stationed in the outer harbor, with instructions to stop and board all incoming steamers. A signal from the revenue vessel would advise the fort of the character of the steamer. Should the steamer refuse to stop, a signal from the revenue vessel would so notify the commanders of the forts.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
February 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, asking me to station a revenue cutter in the outer harbor for the purpose of boarding all steamers entering the harbor before they pass beyond range of the guns of the fort. Unfortunately, I have at present no vessel at my command. Appreciating, however, the importance of the precaution suggested by you, I am telegraphing to the Secretary of the Treasury for authority to send to Puget Sound for one of the two cutters now on that station. I hope a favorable reply. In the meantime I shall endeavor to induce Captain Rogers of the Coast Survey to employ the W. L. Maroy on the service proposed. In due time I will inform you of the result of both applications. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA P. RANKIN,
Collector.
SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Cyane, soon expected from sea, has been ordered to remain at San Francisco for defensive service beyond the range of the guns of Fort Alcatraz until relieved by some other vessel. I would respectfully suggest for the protection of the city of San Francisco, or that part uncovered by the guns of Alcatraz, that earth-works be thrown up on Yerba Buena Island and battery of guns planted on Point Rincon. This would bring a cross-fire on any vessel which might get past Alcatraz, on the city side. In connection with this subject, I would suggest for the protection of the city of San Francisco, that earth-works be thrown up on Yerba Buena Island and battery of guns planted on Point Rincon. This would bring a cross-fire on any vessel which might get past Alcatraz, on the city side. In connection with this subject, I would respectfully suggest for the protection of the city of San Francisco, or that part uncovered by the guns of Alcatraz, that earth-works be thrown up on Yerba Buena Island and battery of guns planted on Point Rincon. This would bring a cross-fire on any vessel which might get past Alcatraz, on the city side.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 23, 1863.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to me by his excellency Leland Stanford, governor of the State of California, for the consideration of the War Department. In connection with the subject of the governor's letter, I deem it proper to say to the Department that the authority given to individuals to raise troops in this State, independent of the executive authority, and to send them to the theater of war, as a portion of the quota from another State, has not been regarded favorably by the people. This feeling, however, will not prevent the prompt organization of the companies called for. The great anxiety among these people is for active service in the field, and if they can not go as California troops they will seek service under any call which will carry them to the battlefield.

The executive, the legislative, and a large majority of the people of California are eminently patriotic and devoted to the Union. Far removed from the scenes of war, yet they manifest a deep interest in the cause; they have exhibited their feelings of sympathy for our suffering soldiers in the East by magnificent contributions of money, and should a requisition be made for men to go East a similar result would be most cheerfully and promptly responded to. The subject of military instruction, both theoretical and practical, and the organization of militia companies is at this moment receiving the earnest attention of the executive and State legislature. Isolated as she is from her sister States, California feels the importance of making preparation to meet any emergency; she asks through her executive arms for the loyal companies now being organized in every town; she asks that the harbor of San Francisco, her great emporium, shall be made impregnable; and then, relying on the stout hearts of her brave people, she will defy her enemies. Permit me again to ask that at least 10,000 stand of small arms and equipments may be sent to Benicia at an early date.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1863.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23d instant, inclosing a dispatch of W. Scott Ketchum, brigadier-general and assistant adjutant-general, ordering the mustering into the service of the United States of four companies of cavalry, to be raised in this State for service in the contingent of the State of Massachusetts. The proceedings under and by force of which these troops are to be raised are clearly irregular, and in violation of the rights of this State. I know of no authority by which the governor of Massachusetts can raise volunteers in California, either through the orders of the War Department or the considerable and officious action of the citizens of this State. For reasons that follow, I do not feel bound to interfere in the case alluded to at this time, if, at any, to prohibit recruiting for the four companies proposed to be raised, yet I must protest against its being accepted as a precedent to bind the authorities of this State in the future.
am more than willing to discharge every obligation that is incumbent upon me, in obeying requisitions for troops properly made, I am not willing that my silence shall be construed into an obligation not to interfere with the raising of the said four companies for Massachusetts, as I may very likely do, should the necessities of this State or the action of her authorities at any time, in complying with the calls of the General Government, seem to require it.

The considerations that move me at this time not to interfere with the raising of these companies are, in brief, the heavy burdens that have been borne by our loyal sister States in sustaining the Government and in fighting in a sacred and common cause battles that are ours as well as theirs, and the heretofore comparative exemption of California from calls upon her loyalty and patriotism; and further, because an opportunity is offered to Californians to seal their loyalty and devotion to the country and to constitutional liberty by offering their bosoms as a bulwark against the surging tides of this unholy rebellion. And I am anxious that in the future our people may have, in common with the people of other States, their glorious traditions of sacrifices made in behalf of the Union and of gallant efforts to save and perpetuate it. The great heart of California beats responsive to the mighty throbs that are convulsing the loyal States, and she feels it her duty to do all she can to stay the fratricidal hand that is raised to divide and destroy the nation.

It is to be desired that she should be recorded upon the page of history that will reveal the glowing deeds of patriotism and sacrifice now being enacted, and that her people may mingle in the great events that are passing in our country's midst, that there may be created a chain of bright and glorious memories to bind the East and the West in bonds of union and fraternity under a common and perpetual Government. Thus, as a citizen of the United States, with sympathies that embrace every portion of our nationality, and anxious to do all in my power to preserve and strengthen that nationality, I would not deny to the General Government one soldier, and would earnestly and cheerfully obey to the last extent her calls for aid, yet I do not conceive it to be my duty in any manner to permit the rights of the State to be invaded or disregarded, without taking means, as occasion may seem to require, to guard those rights in the present and in the future.

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

To Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1863.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL: Your letter to the Adjutant-General dated February 23, in regard to supplying arms and equipments to loyal companies organizing in California, etc., is received. I regret to say that at the present time the demands for arms and military equipments are so great that the Government can barely supply the troops actually mustered into the service of the United States. In regard to the defenses of the harbor of San Francisco the same difficulties exist so far as heavy ordnance is concerned. Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the War Department, Congress, session after session, has failed to authorize a national foundry, and nearly all private foundries capable of casting large guns are employed in arming naval vessels, so that it is hardly possible to get any guns cast for fortifications. The War Department, however, will do all in its power to increase the armament of the forts at San Francisco, as the importance of that place is fully appreciated. An ironclad vessel is already on its way to assist in the defense of that coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., February 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I desire hereby respectfully to call the attention of the General-in-Chief, and through him of the War Department, to the defenseless state of this coast.

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the 22d of December which I have received from Brig. Gen. J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, in which he promises to make arrangements to forward as soon as possible a certain quantity of heavy ordnance for the mouth of the Columbia River. His letter is in response to several letters of mine written since August last on this subject.

I have to request that the Engineer Department may be instructed to take imme-
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the Columbia.

In order to have the necessary works constructed to receive said ordnance, the intervening time which must elapse before they can be ready and make the voyage around Cape Horn should be put to good account in such preparation. Appropriations may have been made for this purpose at the present session of Congress. At all events the fortification bill passed on the 20th February, 1862, provided an appropriation of $100,000 "for defenses in Oregon and Washington Territory, near the mouth of the Columbia River, if in the judgment of the President the same or any part thereof should be advisable." I respectfully recommend that the President order the commencement of such defenses.

I desire also respectfully to urge that the War Department will request the Navy Department to have an ironclad vessel built for and sent to the Columbia River. In view of the contingencies of foreign war these preparations should be made early; it takes so long to forward anything around Cape Horn. For that reason those portions of the United States most remote should be first provided for. Arrangements made to-day in Washington City will not be efficient for defense here in much less than a twelvemonth. Thus, early and prompt steps should be taken. On the 1st September last I wrote to the honorable Secretary of the Navy on the subject of an ironclad vessel for this river, but have had no response.

By the newspaper slip hereto annexed you will perceive that designs upon our commerce exist across the line in the British possessions north of us. Their projects deserve attention and proper preparation.

The new discoveries of gold in this region, covering such a wide extent of territory, show that we have here a second California. The population of Washington and Oregon was increased 20,000 inhabitants last year. The rush of emigrants and miners will be still larger next summer. The commerce and importance of the country are constantly increasing, justly claiming the attention of the Government.

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

Benjamin Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General, U.S. Army, Washington City, D.C.

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord
Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Sir: Your letters in relation to heavy ordnance for armament at the mouth of the Columbia River have received the attention of this, and the Engineer, as also of the War Department. After full consideration of the subject, in connection with our present means of providing armament, and of the want of it in other positions requiring more immediate attention, it has been suggested to, and approved by, the War Department, to supply a portion of that you mention, viz, two 15-inch guns, twenty-three 10-inch and five 8-inch columbiads and fifteen Parrott 200-pounders, with proper ammunition, etc., as soon as possible, consistently with other imperative requirements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Jas. W. Ripley,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Governor: I have the honor herewith to inclose to you a letter of the 9th ultimo, forwarded through this office from Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific.

You are aware that by my letter to you of the 10th ultimo, I already anticipated his wishes in making a request that the six additional companies of the First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers may be raised. This I did pursuant to his instructions of the 23d December, 1862. I suppose that this new communication from General Wright is due to a recent communication he has received from the Secretary of War.

In the letter of Colonel Drum, assistant adjutant-general, of the 10th ultimo, forwarding the accompanying letter, he says, referring to the original instructions of the War Department, dated 24th September, 1861, to Colonel Cornelius, R. F. Maury
and B. F. Harding, etc., for raising the regiment: "Since the date of the above-named instructions the administration of the State government has fallen into other hands, and the general therefore directs that all appointments to commissions in the regiments will be made by the present governor. The general desires you to confer freely with the governor on this subject urging the importance of speedy action."

In my letter to General Wright of the 8th January, I said that I had conferred with you. I sent him a copy of your proclamation of 6th January, and said that I had no doubt that you would make a strenuous effort to raise the companies. I know well your patriotic sentiments and your desire to comply with the requisition.

I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 9, 1863.

His Excellency, Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

Sir: Having received authority from the War Department to complete the organization of the Oregon Regiment of Cavalry, I have the honor to request that your excellency may be pleased to have raised such number of companies and appoint such officers as may be necessary. Brigadier-General Alvord, the commander of the district of Oregon, will communicate with your excellency, and afford every facility in his power for a speedy completion of the regiment.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1863.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

Sir: Apprehensive that there may be some misunderstanding as regards the raising and organizing the volunteer companies for special service in suppressing Indian hostilities in the military district of Humboldt, I deem it important to say that when I called upon your excellency for those six companies, it was understood that they were to be called out not under the laws calling for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, as for that purpose I had no power, but simply for service in their own neighborhood, and for their own safety and protection against the Indians, and when no longer required for that purpose to be discharged.

I am under the impression that these troops, when called out for the purpose above stated, may suppose that they are entitled to be placed on the same footing with the volunteer troops called for by the Government to serve for three years, or during the war, and so they should be by rights; but if they enter the service in this special call, I wish it distinctly understood that I can not guarantee that they will receive all the allowances made to men enlisted for three years or during the war.

To be explicit, if these companies are raised and mustered into the United States service I can provision them and furnish arms and everything necessary to make a campaign, but I have no means of defraying expenses of recruiting such companies, or of paying the officers and men their monthly allowances; all these things would require a special appropriation by Congress. All the moneys in hands of disbursing officers in this department have been furnished to meet the demand under existing laws, and I have no power to divert any portion of such funds to other purposes.

I have said thus much because I did not want to get these companies enrolled and then have dissatisfaction and complaints of not being placed on the same footing as other volunteers.

Under all these circumstances, it is submitted to your excellency whether it would be better to call out these companies at once or wait the action of the War Department.

With great respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
General Alvord:

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will please find a communication from A. D. Barnard. I have full confidence in your knowledge of the facts to do what is best in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, February 27, 1863.

Sir: We of Corvallis and vicinity have received information from the officers of Fort Hoskins that the fort is to be immediately abandoned. That a few men soldiers are to be left with the agent on the reserve, and that the change is to be made within three weeks. The time is short in which to prepare and circulate amongst the people petitions against such a policy. Here are 2,500 of the worst Indians on the coast. Indians who have been engaged in war; who have destroyed settlements; burned infants; carried off women captive; surrounded and nearly captured companies of United States troops; who we know have done these things and within eight years; Indians who are posted in the matter of the present troubles of the country; who have been led to believe the Government has failed, gone in; who have recently forced their agent to leave through fear for his life; who are plentifully supplied with powder, having free access to this town; who are thoroughly posted as to their portion of the valley and its means of defense; have knowledge of recent uprisings of the Minnesota Indians, and to whom the promises and pledges of the United States, in treaty, are as naught, never fulfilled. And yet, with the past—yes, present—Minnesota Indian massacres in view, the officer commanding this military department, invites such a disaster.

I feel it to be my duty, as one, to call your attention to this matter, that you may, if you deem it best, cause the order for abandoning the necessary protection of this settlement to be revoked. And allow me to add that Mr. J. B. Congle, of your city, is one well acquainted with this settlement, and of the importance of that post, situated as it is, just at the edge of the settlement, as well as the line of the reserve, and also, that on this day Dr. Carpenter, of Fort Hoskins, is on route to Portland, and can give you full information of the feelings of the Indians. It is a well-known fact that the Indians have had plans long laid to, and how to, cut off the settlements, which though never to be fully realized will, I have no doubt, if this force is removed, be partially successful. Dr. Carpenter, who is a gentleman and man of family, residing "at Garrison," was, with reason, somewhat inclined to remove from the fort to town with his family last summer. The danger is in the summer, when the men are at the mines. There will, doubtless, be petitions presented to you, for you, your influence to be brought to prevent the removal of troops from this post. I hope they may meet with your approval, and having presented the matter in the light I view it, I have only to say,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. D. Barnard.

To his excellency Governor A. C. Gibbs,
Portland, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., March 6, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instanct inclosing to me the letter of A. D. Barnard, esq., on the part of certain citizens of Corvallis, urging that Fort Hoskins shall not be abandoned.

It has been decided that a detachment of twenty or thirty men will be left at that post.

If the company of Oregon volunteers now being raised by Lieutenant Small at Eugene City can be completed, I think I am justified in saying it will be stationed at Fort Hoskins. The companies stationed at forts Yamhill and Hoskins since the autumn of 1861 were raised in California. Oregon has furnished seven companies, California seven regiments, since the war began. The population of California is not ten times that of Oregon.

I know well the patriotic sentiments of your excellency and of the masses of the people of Oregon. I know that in former wars the people of Oregon have promptly
and gallantly rallied for the defense of the frontier, and that they would now come forward if they were thoroughly convinced of the necessity. 

California has sent troops to Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon, and her volunteers have recently achieved a brilliant victory over the Indians on the soil of Washington Territory—the same Snake Indians against whom troops from this quarter will operate.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon.

[Telegram.]

Sacramento, March 9, 1863.

To Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I request authority for mustering in six companies for special service against Indians in Humboldt district. Specially recommended by the governor.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
March 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Sacramento Cal.: Secretary gives authority to muster in six companies requested in your dispatch yesterday.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, March 14, 1863.

General: Within the last ten days affairs in Utah have assumed a threatening aspect. My latest dispatch from Colonel Connor, dated on the 12th, says that Brigham Young hoisted a signal flag that day, and assembled fifteen hundred armed men; they were subsequently dismissed, but Mormon guards patrol the city nightly. Colonel Connor is impressed with the belief that they are courting an attack by his forces; that they do not wish to take the initiative, but will do all in their power to provoke a combat. I have telegraphed to Connor to be prudent and cautious. He has a commanding position, with ample supplies. As soon as the roads are passable I will throw forward the residue of Connor's regiment and such other troops as can be spared.

I have directed Colonel Conner to telegraph direct to you anything very important. We are raising the additional regiment of infantry and the seven companies of cavalry, but the recruiting is slow. The greatest embarrassment is the want of funds. We can not possibly get along on this coast without specie. With Treasury notes fluctuating in value, frequently at a discount of 50 per cent, it is impossible to make contracts, and when purchases are made we pay nearly double price. Arrangements are being made to throw forward troops and supplies in the early spring for the establishment of a post at Fort Boise, on Snake River, under the immediate supervision and orders of Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the district of Oregon. I am also making preparations to establish a post at the Klamath Lakes in Oregon. With the exception of Indian disturbances in the district of Humboldt and on Owens River, Camp Independence, the country is quiet.

I am advancing the Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, under Colonel Bowie, into the Territory of Arizona, and the Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, will occupy the southern portion of California, including Fort Yuma. General Carleton asked for reinforcements, and I deem it important to secure both Arizona and Mesilla from being again overrun by the rebel hordes, that a respectable force should occupy these districts; and another object I have in view is to keep an eye on the neighboring States of the Mexican Republic, where most of the disaffected of this State go.

The legislature of this State is still in session at Sacramento. A bill is now pend-
ing, which will doubtless become a law, appropriating $600,000 to place the State on a war footing. On the 18th instant I shall review and inspect Major Thompson's battalion of four companies of cavalry; they will sail for New York on the steamer of the 21st.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 16, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a communication received at my headquarters from Maj. C. S. Drew, First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. Major Drew is in command of Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, State of Oregon, and is the officer whom I design to establish and command the new post at or in the vicinity of the Klamath Lakes. The difficulties and embarrassments enumerated in the major's communication are common to all the troops in this department, and I most respectfully ask the serious consideration of the General-in-Chief and the War Department to this subject. Most of the troops would prefer waiting for their pay to receiving notes worth but little more than half their face; but even at this ruinous discount officers, unless they have private means, are compelled to receive the notes. Knowing the difficulties experienced by the Government in procuring coin to pay the Army I feel great reluctance in submitting any grievances from this remote department, but justice to the officers and soldiers demands that a fair statement should be made to the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

CAMP BAKER, OREGON, March 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I inclose herewith for the consideration of the commanding general the resignation of Asst. Sur. D. S. Holton, First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. Dr. Holton is a zealous and faithful officer, and I regret that circumstances, those which he sets forth, render it necessary for him to leave the service. But knowing the facts in the premises I must nevertheless recommend, as I now do, that his resignation be accepted. While upon the subject of resignations I beg to remark that the cause assigned by Dr. Holton for his resignation is valid and sufficient for its acceptance. But there is another which in its practical workings is almost as potent, and which precludes the possibility for any of the officers at this post to remain much longer in the service; I allude to their nonpayment since they entered the service, as also that of the entire command. This has borne heavily upon the officers, more especially as they have been compelled to hire money, some of them for more than a year past, with which to purchase their horses and equipments, and to defray personal expenses. The act of Congress of June 18, 1862, requiring "that company officers of volunteers," and unjustly applied to the field and staff of regiments also, "shall be paid on the muster and pay rolls," has worked a great injury to the officers here, as it has no doubt in other portions of this department, by inhibiting the use of "pay accounts," which in our case could have been used as collaterals, at or near their face, in obtaining the money for our expenses. But no such arrangement could be effected under the new regulation, as by its requirements the death of the officer, or his removal to other and distant post, would enhance the probability of a delay in payment of his indebtedness and increase the risk and expense attending its final collection. Hence the greater rate of interest charged.

But this is not all. The money borrowed has been specie, and must be paid in the same currency, while payment to the officers is liable to be made in Treasury notes, worth here not more than 50 to 55 cents per dollar, and very little sale for them even at those low figures, thus practically, with the interest which has accrued on the amount borrowed, it will require more than 82 of the money in which the officer is paid to repay $1 of that which he owes. With this condition of things, too, each officer and soldier of this command is serving for less than half-pay, and have done so, some of them, for more than sixteen months past. Under these circumstances it must be impossible for any of the officers here to serve much longer without becoming

...
irretrievably bankrupt and bringing upon themselves all the contumely and reproach that such misfortune is always sure to create. But private injury is not all that this delay and final mode of payment inflicts. It is exceedingly detrimental to the public service generally, as without any stated market value to the notes, and no security as to when payment in them, even, will be made, in every purchase or other expenditure made here, not only the current San Francisco discount on the notes is added to the specie value of the article or service, but, in addition to all this, a large percentage for the risk of a further depreciation in their value, and a vexatious delay in payment.

It is thus that capital protects itself from loss, and perhaps realizes better profits than under the old and better system of payment in coin. But the soldier has not this power, not even that to protect himself against loss, and if paid in notes must necessarily receipt in full for what is equivalent to him of half-pay or less, for the service he has rendered, and must continue to fulfill his part of contract with the Government, for the same reduced rate of pay, until his period of service shall terminate. This, in its practical results, is making a distinction between capital and labor, or personal service, unfriendly and injurious to the latter, that I am sure was never contemplated or designed by the War Department, and its abolishment here at least would be of much advantage to the service, besides meting out but simple justice to long deferred creditors, and at no greater cost to the Government. This delay and uncertainty about the payment of the troops at this post is also working a public injury by preventing enlistments in this part of Oregon, in any considerable number, for the new companies ordered to fill this regiment. Good men will not enlist for $6 or $7 a month while $13 is the regular pay, and, moreover, being realized by every soldier in any other department than the Pacific. Men who would enlist under these circumstances are, as a general rule, entirely worthless for soldiers or anything else, and would be an incumbrance upon the service if permitted to join it.

I beg to be understood as reporting the condition of things actually existing here, and not as I would have them. Neither would I be understood as casting any censure whatsoever upon any officer of this department. I am aware that Colonel Ringold would have taken as favorable action in our case with regard to payment as he has at any other post, had it not have been for the unfortunate order of the Secretary of the Treasury that his drafts should be paid in notes, and at a time, too, when there were no notes on hand. I trust that the commanding general will give us a word of encouragement, if in his power, so that it may be imparted to the men of his command, many of whom are becoming somewhat alarmed as to their pay and as to the currency to be used in payment.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

[Telegram.]

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:
Prepare to reinforce Colonel Connor as early as possible. The Secretary of War authorized you to raise additional troops for that purpose in California and Nevada.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Telegram.]

Adjutant-General L. THOMAS:
San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1863—1 p. m.

Orders of Major-General Halleck, dated 19th instant, received. Affairs at Great Salt Lake have somewhat subsided. Re-inforcements will advance. Some infantry and cavalry regiments. Volunteers being raised. This country is quiet, except Indian disturbances.

G. WRIGHT,
Commanding General.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1863.

Col. P. E. Connor,
Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City:

All arms and military munitions intended for use against the authority of the United States are liable to seizure. You will exercise your discretion in regard to making such seizures. You will be cautious and prudent, but when you act, do so with firmness and decision.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have this day received your letter of February 20, inclosing Col. P. E. Connor's report of his severe battle and splendid victory on Bear River, Washington Territory. After a forced march of 140 miles in mid-winter, and through deep snows, in which 76 of his men were disabled by frozen feet, he and his gallant band of only 200, attacked 300 Indian warriors in their stronghold, and after a hard-fought battle of four hours destroying the entire band, leaving 224 dead upon the field. Our loss in the battle was 14 killed and 49 wounded. Colonel Connor and the brave Third California Infantry deserve the highest praise for their gallant and heroic conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 20, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The following is a copy of a resolution adopted in the Senate of California March 19, 1863:

"Resolved, That the governor be requested to telegraph to the War Department immediately to ascertain whether the General Government will furnish to the authorities of this State for its use five complete bronze field batteries, to consist of two rifled 12-pounders, two smooth-bore 6-pounders, and two 12-pounder howitzers, together with a number of small-arms, accouterments, and equipments for infantry and cavalry, not exceeding the value of 29,000 muskets with accouterments and also such amount of ammunition as may be deemed necessary, or any less amount of the artillery and arms named above." Adopted in Senate March 18, 1863.

An early reply is requested upon which legislative action may be based.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.
GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department, a communication dated on the 15th instant, and addressed to my headquarters by Col. P. E. Conner, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, together with the remarks of Brigham Young on the 3d of March, and the replies of Governor Harding and Judges Drake and Waite to the Mormon committee who waited upon those gentlemen and presented the resolutions passed by the mass meeting held on the 3d instant requesting them to resign and leave the Territory.

The astounding developments exhibited in these documents demand serious consideration and prompt action to enforce obedience to our laws, and to sustain and support the officers of the General Government in the proper discharge of their duties. Although the excitement at Great Salt Lake City, brought about by the treacherous acts of Brigham Young and his adherents, has somewhat subsided, yet I am fully satisfied that they only wait for a favorable opportunity to strike a blow against the Union. When Colonel Conner approached Salt Lake City, he submitted to me the question as to the location of his camp.

Brigham Young was exceedingly anxious that the troops should re-occupy Camp Crittenden, or some point remote from the city, but after mature consideration I came to the conclusion that the site of the present camp was the most eligible for the accomplishment of the objects in view. It is a commanding position, looking down on the city, and hence has been dreaded by the Mormon chief. The good order and strict discipline enforced by Colonel Conner have left the people of the city without any cause of complaint, on account of the proximity of the troops; but they have, doubtless, great apprehensions that their odious institutions, so repugnant to civilized society, may receive a check by the presence of a large body of loyal men sworn to maintain the laws and authority of the United States.

Colonel Conner has a strong position and is in no immediate danger, and I shall throw forward re-enforcements as soon as they can be procured; as they advance towards Salt Lake the command will be increased by the addition of such troops as can be spared from the posts east of the Sierra Nevada.

By late telegraphic dispatches, I am advised of attacks on two or three of the overland mail stations, by Indians beyond Ruby Valley. Detachments of cavalry from Salt Lake and Fort Churchill have been ordered along the line to punish the offenders and protect the mail. The cavalry company from Fort Churchill will then unite with other troops on route for Salt Lake. Captain Selfridge, commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island, having received information that an organization existed in Solano County, composed of rebel sympathizers, with the purpose of seizing the yard and destroying the public property, recalled the steamer Saginaw, then lying in the harbor of San Francisco and on the eve of departure on a cruise south, as I reported some days since. A feverish anxiety exists in the public mind that organizations inimical to the Government are prepared and will strike when an opportunity offers a fair prospect of success; I shall take care that no such opportunity is presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH,
March 15, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate, for the information of the general commanding, the following facts in relation to the extraordinary proceedings of the people of the Territory during the last twelve days. On Tuesday, the 3d instant, an excited meeting was held in the Mormon Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City, at which resolutions were passed asking his excellency Governor Harding and associate justices Drake and Waite to resign and leave the Territory.

The reason they give for this action is that those gentlemen caused a bill to be presented before Congress which they say is inimical to their interests; but I have reason to believe that such is not their real cause of grievance, and that because those gentlemen do not choose to become the tools and creatures of Brigham Young, and follow in the footsteps of ex-Governor Cummings, the present Chief, Justice Kinney, and the present secretary of state, Frank Fuller, is the real cause of this action against them. The latter officers, Messrs. Kinney and Fuller, disgrace their commissions and the Government they represent, and I unhesitatingly assert, that while the former Chief Justice Kinney, holds his office, no conviction can be had before his court
against a Mormon unless Brigham Young would sanction such conviction. This appears strong language, but the assertions are susceptible of proof and manifest to every resident and loyal citizen of the Territory.

On Tuesday, the 3d, and between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. of the 4th instant, Brigham caused to be removed from the Territorial arsenal to his residence all the ordnance and ordnance stores, and placed a large body of armed men in his yard, which is inclosed with a high stone wall. On Monday, the 8th, he raised the national flag over his residence, for the first time, I am told, since his arrival in the Territory; but not however from motives of patriotism or for any loyal purpose, but as a signal to his people to assemble armed, which they immediately did, to the number of about 1,500. The same farce was performed again on the 12th instant, and the only excuse his adherents give for this extraordinary proceeding is that he feared I would arrest him for uttering treasonable language, but, in my opinion, that is not the true cause, as there has been nothing in my conduct or language which could be construed so as to induce that belief, further than what I said when I first entered the Territory, to the effect that “any person, whoever he might be, who was guilty of causing treasonable language, would be arrested and sent to Alcatraz Island.” Since my arrival the people of the Territory have been treated kindly and courteously by both my officers and men, who have never given one of them cause for complaint which the people freely acknowledge. But, notwithstanding this, the courtesy we have given is returned with abuse; they rail at us in their sermons, in which we are also classed with cut-throats, gamblers, our Government cursed and vilified in their public speeches and meetings, and those of their people who supply this camp with vegetables, eggs, butter, and produce are proscribed and shamefully abused for extending such favors. The late armed display was a mere ruse to frighten the proscribed Federal officers from the Territory; or else they desire to have a conflict with the Government, and are endeavoring to provoke me into inaugurating it; the latter I believe to be the real motive, however Brigham Young may try to disguise the fact.

As evidence to substantiate the latter belief, he made use of the following language in a speech delivered at the Tabernacle, on Monday, the 3d instant: “Joseph Smith told me thirty years ago that these prophecies were bound to come true. He hoped they would. He would like to live in heaven with the Government of the United States, but he had no desire to live with a people who had brought ruin and disgrace upon their own heads. He would not live with or have anything to do with the United States. He would have a free and independent government to himself, where he could enjoy his civil and religious liberties. That Smith had told him that the South would rise against the North, and the North against the South, that they would fight until both parties were destroyed, and for my part I gave it God-speed, for they shed the blood of the prophet.”

And on Sunday, the 8th instant, he said, “Is there anything we would not do to show our loyalty to the Government? Yes; if the present administration should ask us for 1,000 men, or even 500, to go down there (meaning to fight the rebels) I would see them damned first, and then they could not have them while these soldiers are in our vicinity.”

And at the same place and on the same day Heber Kimball, second president of the Mormon church, said: “We can defy the whole Federal Government, to which the congregation responded, “That’s so, we can.”

The people are, by order of Brigham Young, busily engaged in preparing ammunition and cannon, and their foundry for some weeks past has been used for casting cannon-balls; they also loudly assert that I shall not be re-enforced, and that if the attempt is made they will cut off the re-enforcements in detail and attack me. The law against polygamy is a dead letter on the statute-books; Brigham has lately violated it, and boasts that he will have as many wives as he desires, and advises his people to pursue the same course. American citizens who are not Mormons cannot hold real estate in the Territory, and those who undertake to do so are abused and threatened, their property stolen or confiscated by the Mormon courts upon a charge manufactured for the occasion. I have applications daily from people of the Mormon faith who desire to leave the Territory, and who say they can not do without protection from me, as they fear they will be arrested, their property taken from them on some trumped-up charge, and probably their lives taken. They have ample grounds for their fears, for such has been the fate of many a poor wretch who dared to apostatize and leave the Mormon Church. Yesterday morning Brigham Young started to the northern settlements with a guard of 150 mounted men. Previous to starting they were drawn up in front of his residence, and as the governor’s son, who is also his private secretary, was passing, some of them shouted, “Three cheers for ex-Governor Harding and long life to Jeff Davis.” Companies are drilled daily and exercised in target practice.

I had contemplated and have all preparations made for another expedition against the Indians, this being the best and most favorable season for that service, for the reason that in the summer the Indians scatter in the mountains that it is impossi-
bale to make a successful campaign against them. But in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Mormons I will be compelled to forego such duty for the season.

This is a plain and brief statement of the facts as they exist here, and, unless re-enforced, as I have requested in a former communication, I would respectfully recommend that my command be withdrawn from the Territory, and the Mormons be left to further preparation of their infamous conduct until such time as the Government can spare the number of troops required to forever put a stop to their outrageous, unnatural, and treasonable institutions. My command is in no immediate danger, but if the present preparations of the Mormons should continue, I will be compelled, for the preservation of my command, to strike at the heads of the church, which I can do with safety, for, they being once in my power, their followers will not dare touch me, but if I remain in my present position (although a strong one) for them to attack me I am lost, as they have about 5,000 men capable of bearing arms and cannon of heavier caliber than mine. In any event, the general commanding can rest assured that I will do nothing rashly or hastily, and my intercourse with them will be, as heretofore, courteous and firm.

I herewith inclose the replies of his excellency Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake to the Mormon committee who waited on them the day after the meeting of the 3d instant.

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

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

To Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army;
Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Remarks of Brigham Young, March 3, 1863, not published in Deseret News of March 4, 1863.

Of the Governor, he said:

"Let him go back to his (Governor Harding's) friends, if he have any. He has none, either in heaven or hell or anywhere else.

"This man who has been sent here to govern the Territory, man—did I say thing, I mean; a niggar worshiper, a black-hearted abolitionist is what he is and what he represents, and these two things I do utterly despise—he wants to have the telegraph torn down and the mail stopped and turned by way of Panama. And to the people he said, 'Do you acknowledge this man Harding as your governor?' (Voices) 'No; you are our governor.' 'Yes,' said he (Brigham), 'I am your governor.' Will you allow such a man to remain in the Territory? (Voices) 'No; put him out.' 'Yes,' replied Brigham, 'put him out; Harding and Drake and Waite must leave the Territory. If they will not resign, and if the President will not remove them, the people must attend to it. I will let him (Harding) know who is governor. I am governor. If he attempts to interfere with my affairs, woe, woe, unto him.'"

Of the judges he said:

"Judges Drake and Waite are perfect fools and tools for the governor. If they could get the power, as they want to do, to have the marshal choose juries of cutthroats, blacklegs, soldiers, and desperadoes of California, and if we are to be tried by such men, what would become of us?"

Reply of his excellency Governor Harding to the Mormon committee who waited upon him, presented the resolutions passed by the mass meeting held on the 3d instant, and requested him to resign and leave the Territory.

Having stated the object of this visit, the governor replied to them, in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen, I believe that I understand this matter perfectly. You may go back and tell your constituents that I will not resign my office of governor, and that I will not leave this Territory until it shall please the President to send me away. I came here a messenger of peace and good-will to your people; but I confess that my opinions about many things have changed. But I came also, sir, to discharge my duties honestly and faithfully to my Government, and I will do it to the last. It is in your power to do me personal violence, to shed my blood, but this will not deter me from my purpose. If the President can be made to believe that I have acted wrongfully, that I have been unfaithful to the trust that he has confided to me, he will doubtless remove me; then I shall be glad to return to my family and home in the States, and
will do so carrying with me no unjust resentments towards you or anybody else. But I will not be driven away. I will not cowardly desert my post. I may be in danger by staying, but my mind is fixed.

"I desire to have no trouble; I am anxious to live and again meet my family, but necessary an administrator can settle my affairs. Let me now say to you, sir, in conclusion, and as this is said to be a band of prophets, I too will prophesy: If one drop of my blood is shed by your ministers of vengeance while I am in the discharge of my duty, it will be avenged, and not one stone or adobe in your city will remain upon another. Your allegations in this paper are false, without the shadow of truth. You condemn my message as an insult to you, and yet you dare not publish it for fear that your judgment will not be sustained by the people themselves. That I have done you wrong in representing you to the Government as disloyal is simply preposterous. Your people, public teachers, and bishops have, time and time again, admitted the fact. I am now done, sir, and you understand me."

Reply of his honor Judge Drake on the same occasion.

He said: "The communications you have made are of some importance as they are intended to affect me. I desire to say something before you go. It is no small thing to request a citizen to leave a country. Are you aware of the magnitude of the business you have undertaken? I deny that you have any cause for such conduct towards me. I am an American citizen, have a right to go to any part of the Republic. I have a right to petition or ask this Government to amend the laws or pass laws. You, Taylor and Pratt, are men of experience and reputed to be men of learning, and ought to know better than to insult a man by such means. That it is mean and contemptible. That on your part, Taylor, a foreigner, it is impudence unexampled, and Pratt, a citizen, ought to know better than to trample on the rights of a citizen by performing such a dirty enterprise." Judge Drake said: "Your resolutions are false, and the man that drafted them knew it to be so, and I further understand that Brigham Young in the meeting at the tabernacle, called me a fool and a tool of the governor." Here Taylor admitted that Young did so say. The judge then said: "Go back to Brigham Young, your master, that embodiment of sin and shame and disgust, and tell him that I neither fear him nor love him nor hate him, but that I utterly despise. Tell him whose tools and tricksters you are that I did not come here by his permission, and that I will not go away at his desire or by his direction. I have given no cause of offense to any one, I have not entered a Mormon house since I came here, your wives and daughters have not been disturbed by me, and I have not even looked upon your concubines or lewd women. I am no skull from the punishment of crimes.

"I tell you, if you or this man you so faithfully serve attempt to interfere with my lawful business you will meet with trouble of a character you do not expect. A horse thief or a murderer has, when arrested, a right to speak in court, and unless in such a capacity and such circumstances don't you ever dare to speak to me again."

Reply of Judge Waite to the committee on the same occasion.

"To comply with your wishes, gentlemen, under such circumstances, would be to admit impliedly, at least, one of two things: Either that I was sensible of having done something wrong, or that I was afraid to remain at my post and perform my duty. I am not conscious either of guilt or fear. I am therefore obliged respectfully to decline acceding to your request."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1863.

His Excellency O. Clemens,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Ne.: Sir: I have been authorized by the War Department to raise volunteer companies in Nevada Territory for the purpose of moving east on the overland mail route in the direction of Great Salt Lake City. If it is possible to raise three or four companies in the Territory for this service, I have to request your excellency may be pleased to have them organized. I should be glad to get two companies of cavalry and two of
infantry. The mounted troops to furnish their own horses and equipments; arms, ammunition, etc., will be furnished by the United States.

Should your excellency consider it probable that this volunteer force can be raised even one company will be accepted. I will send you a plan of organization and an officer with the necessary instructions for mustering them into the service.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 8, 1863.

COLONEL: In anticipation of the possibility of hostile vessels passing the forts, I think it would be well to establish small batteries on Yerba Buena Island and also on Rincon Point; will you please to have the island and point examined for this purpose? Captain Selfridge, commandant at the navy-yard at Mare Island, wishes to establish batteries at important points, and asks that Lieutenant Elliott be permitted to go there for the purpose of indicating the best location.

With great respect, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. Reve E. De Russy,
Chief Engineer on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 14, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, of his inspection of the troops, buildings, and property at Camp Douglas, near Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH,
February 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the troops, public property, and buildings at this post, as required by Special Orders No. 15, Department of the Pacific, January 17, 1863.

In compliance with the above I have carefully inspected and examined into each department. This post is garrisoned by the headquarters and Companies A, H, K, and M, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, and the headquarters and Companies E, G, H, and K, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, both of which regiments have conformed to the organization prescribed in General Orders No. 126, War Department.

The discipline of the troops is excellent, but their instruction in military exercises is not as good as I would like, which is however attributable to the time consumed in the march from California to this post, the time consumed in the construction of cantonments and on detached service, and the inactivity of the season, which has allowed of but few drills in the last eight months. They are however well instructed in their other duties; the clothing, arms, equipments, and accouterments of the infantry are in good condition, kept clean, and in good order, their clothing is well preserved, is kept very neat and is warm and comfortable, though the supply of some articles nearly exhausted. The kitchen, mess furniture, etc., of the companies in good order, cleanly and carefully kept, the food well cooked, wholesome and plentiful in quantity. The books, papers, and files neatly kept, and the company fund properly and judiciously expended in the purchase of necessaries for the men.

The quarters or cantonments are thirty-two in number, and are temporary shelters of tents placed over excavations 4 feet deep, with good stone and adobe fire-place;
they are warm and comfortable, capable of accommodating 12 men each, are all dry, well ventilated, and convenient to good water; they are kept clean and in good order.

The quarters occupied by the cavalry companies are constructed in the same manner and are equal in every respect to the infantry in comfort and conveniences. The mess, kitchen, and company furniture is also well preserved, is in good order; the company books, papers, files, etc., kept with system, and the funds fairly and judiciously expended in the purchase of such articles as are needed by the men.

Their clothing is, however, scanty, old, and badly out of repair, much of it quite worn out, having been worn a long time; many of the men are quite ragged, and before a new supply of clothing can be had will be quite destitute.

Their arms, accouterments, and equipments of all kinds need repairs, and some of them are totally unfit for service; their belts are much worn and are nearly worthless; many of the carbines broken and unfit for service and others useless and wanting repairs. Two companies are armed with Whitney rifles, a very unwieldly arm and quite unsuited to cavalry service, being difficult to load or carry on horseback. Many of these are also out of repair, and some of them unfit for use by reason of long service; a large number of the pistols used are also out of repair, and some totally unserviceable, never having been repaired since they have been in use. I also find quite a large number of the Comblin cartridges are too short for those pieces, and some entirely useless.

Their arms, accouterments, and equipments of all kinds need repairs, and some of them are totally unfit for service; their belts are much worn and are nearly worthless; many of the carbines broken and unfit for service and others useless and wanting repairs. Two companies are armed with Whitney rifles, a very unwieldy arm and quite unsuited to cavalry service, being difficult to load or carry on horseback. Many of these are also out of repair, and some of them unfit for use by reason of long service; a large number of the pistols used are also out of repair, and some totally unserviceable, never having been repaired since they have been in use. I also find quite a large number of the Comblin cartridges are too short for those pieces, and some entirely useless.

The officers' quarters consist of thirteen small buildings, constructed of logs and adobes over ground excavations of from 3 to 4 feet deep, and covered with boards, straw, and earth. They have good fire places, and average four rooms each. The building occupied by the commanding officer is above ground, constructed of adobes, contains five rooms, two of which are occupied as adjutants' offices. The above are all temporary structures and only adapted for shelter this winter.

The guard-house contains three rooms and a cell; the bake-house one room and a large oven. These are also above ground, and are built of stone and adobes; they are substantial structures, and well adapted to the wants of the command.

The commissaries and quartermasters' offices and stores are all under one cover, constructed of paulins stretched over a substantial frame 200 feet long.

The hospital consists of a small log structure and three hospital tents, rendered warm and comfortable by boards and earth; is in excellent condition, and well arranged for the comfort and convenience of the sick this winter; has good fire-places and it is well supplied with all the medical stores necessary. The sick and wounded receive every attention and all the luxuries the country affords. But little sickness has prevailed at the post.

At this date, owing to wounds and injuries received on the march to and at the battle of Bear River, the morning report shows 70 sick in quarters and 22 in hospital. 1 officer and 6 men have died of their wounds, all being shot in a vital part; 4 men have had their toes amputated and 2 have lost a finger each.

The inmates of the hospital are now doing well, and with one exception will all probably recover.

There are four cavalry stables, two quartermaster's stables, and one blacksmith's shop, all of which are constructed of willows bound together by uprights, and well linned, and covered with straw and earth. The stables are very warm, well drained, and convenient to good water.

The buildings combine comfort with economy, and the materials used in their construction will answer every purpose in the erection of more permanent quarters. The post treasurer's books are well and neatly kept. The fund is divided among the companies at the post.

The capacity of the officers conducting the administrative and staff departments is good. Their books and papers are in good order, and their respective duties discharged with fidelity and economy to the Government and credit to themselves.

There is $403.35 in United States Treasury notes on hand in quartermaster's department.

The condition of all the public property, with the exception of a few wagons (which need repair), is good, having been well taken care of and carefully used.

There is no post school, but several moral and religious societies exercise a healthful influence in the command.

Divine service is well attended.

There are but two desertions to record during the last two months. Courts-martial are rare, have been seldom for grave offenses, and very few offenders requiring punishment. The officers of the post are with two exceptions gentlemen of sound health, good moral character, and temperate habits and attentive and efficient in the discharge of their duties.
Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit rolls of officers and men who have been mustered into the service since the organization of the companies and regiments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. Edw. Connor,
Colonel Third Infantry, California Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

To Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Department of Pacific, San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 14, 1863.

GENERAL: The apprehensions of a disturbance of the peace in this State by persons sympathizing with the rebellion, which created much alarm in the public mind, have in a great measure subsided. I have lately made a thorough inspection of the forts and defenses of the harbor of this city, and find that the arrangements to meet any emergency, as far as practicable, are perfect. I have also placed such a force at Benicia Barracks as will safely guard that post and the arsenal against any attempts to seize them. Captain Selfridge still retains the United States steamer Saginaw at the navy-yard, and says to me that it is possible he may deem it necessary to withdraw the United States steamer Cyone to the same point. The Cyone is the only United States vessel now in the harbor of San Francisco. I deem it of the greatest importance that ships of war (iron-clads, if possible) should be sent to this harbor at the earliest moment practicable.

It is not beyond the range of possibility that an enemy's vessel might pass the forts in the night or in a fog without serious injury from our batteries; and should such be the case, the vessel could take a position beyond the reach of the guns of Alcatraz Island, masked by the projecting point of Telegraph Hill, and thus command the city. In view of guarding against such an occurrence, I have requested Lieutenant-Colonel De Russy, the chief engineer on this station, to make a reconnoissance in order to establish batteries on Yerba Buena Island and also on Rincon Point. The recruiting for the new regiments and battalions is progressing. We have been greatly embarrassed for want of funds; but the State legislature has just made an appropriation to assist in raising these troops, giving about $1,000 to each company; this will be of the greatest service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding;

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram.]

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to raise additional regiments in California and Nevada to re-enforce General Connor and protect the Overland route. Can not companies be raised in Nevada and pushed forward immediately? General Connor may be able to raise some companies in Utah or out of emigrant trains.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

Same telegram sent to General Connor, Salt Lake City.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received Major-General Halleck's dispatch of the 15th instant. I had previously called upon the acting governor of Nevada Territory for troops to operate on the overland mail route in the direction of Salt Lake, and from his reply I think we can raise in that Territory 200 mounted men, and possibly two companies of infantry. I have urged upon the governor the necessity of promptly enrolling the companies. Although the line is comparatively quiet just now, yet it is liable to interruption at any moment by predatory bands of Indians. The two companies of the Third Infantry, California Volunteers, now at Camp Union, Sacramento, will be put on
the march for Utah as soon as practicable; at this moment it is impossible to forage our animals east of Carson City. The cavalry company stationed at Fort Churchill was under orders to move along the mail line, but I was compelled to send it first to aid in quelling the Indian disturbances in Owens River Valley; when this is accomplished the company will be advanced promptly towards Salt Lake. We have had many affairs with the Indians lately in the district of Humboldt, in the Owens River Valley, on the overland mail line, and south of Camp Douglas, in all of which our troops have been victorious; a large number of Indians have been killed and their property, with their women and children, captured. The California troops have behaved most gallantly, and deserve the highest credit. General Alvord has commenced his movement towards Fort Boise, on Snake River, to establish a post at that place in accordance with the instructions from the War Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, with two companies of Oregon cavalry, is making preparations to move from his camp near Jacksonville east to the neighborhood of the Klamath lakes, to establish a post in that vicinity for the protection of the emigrant route. A few weeks since the public mind on this coast was roused to the highest pitch; apprehensions were entertained that sympathizers with the rebellion were secretly organizing and preparing to raise the rebel flag in our midst. I am satisfied that these apprehensions were not groundless, although much exaggerated. I have been prepared to meet any emergency, keeping my troops well in hand and myself well posted as to the state of affairs in the most disaffected districts. This alarm, lest this State should be thrown into the vortex of civil war, has been productive of the greatest good. It has aroused the whole of the loyal population of the State to a sense of their duty and to be prepared to crush out any attempt to disturb the peace of the State. Great mass meetings of loyal and true men are being held in every city, town, and county in the State. Great Union leagues are everywhere forming, composed of men sworn to uphold the Government and maintain the Union. This is real strength. The governors of the State and all of the high officers and leading citizens are united as one man to promote the organization of these leagues. As commander of this department I have most cordially approved and aided this union of the loyal element. This upheaving of the patriotic masses of California will have a happy effect in quieting the apprehensions of the people, as well as in striking terror into the hearts of the traitors.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, April 14, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will please find a commission for Dr. Horace Carpenter. If he has passed the proper examination, please give it to him; if not, please return it to me. I have no doubt but that he passed the examination; but out of abundant caution, send it in this way. I shall not return to Portland under a week.

Two persons of energy and means here wish to raise a company after Captain Noble's is filled, to be stationed at Fort Hoskins. I have referred them to what you said in your letter to me in relation to the stationing of a company at that post. I think they will be able to raise a company if the men can be sent to Fort Hoskins as fast as enlisted. I merely wish to call your attention to the subject now, and will see you again before Captain Noble's company is filled. I do not think another company can be filled in time to join the expedition to Boise.

Lieutenant Hand, of Jacksonville, writes me that his prospects are more flattering, and that he thinks he will raise a company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington, April 15, 1863, from San Francisco, dated April 14, 1863:

Adjutant-General THOMAS:
When the arms arrive from the East can I let Governor Stanford have some of them for organized military companies?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.
Telegram.

APRIL 15, 1863.

W. C. KIBBE,
San Francisco, Cal.:
Arms shipped to California are subject to the orders of General Wright, who has instructions in regard to their disposition.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., April 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:
I write respectfully to suggest that you write to the Governor of California, Governor Leland Stanford, stating that you desire to raise more volunteers and that you will be glad to send recruiting officers into California for that purpose, and that you trust that such a course would not be objected to by your excellency. I think he would have no objections. This course is frequently taken at the East. If one of your recruiting officers was sent to San Francisco he might meet with decided success. If only one company was raised there it would be very desirable. Also you might authorize Lieutenant Hand to have a recruiting rendezvous opened at Yreka.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1863.

His Excellency O. CLEMENS,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 9th instant.
The Indian disturbances along the line of the overland mail-route east of Carson City threaten the entire suspension of our mail facilities, as well as preventing any portion of the vast immigration approaching from the East reaching Nevada. The interest and prosperity of your Territory depend much upon maintaining free and safe access to it from all directions. My force immediately available for operation on that line is small. A company of cavalry stationed at Fort Churchill and under orders to move towards Ruby Valley, I was compelled to divert for temporary service to assist in quelling an Indian outbreak in the Owens Lake district; as soon as the services of this company can be dispensed with there, it will operate on the mail and emigrant line.

Some infantry companies will also be thrown forward from this side of the mountains as soon as transportation can be prepared and the roads are in order. In the meantime it is of such importance to keep the mail and emigrant route east of you open that I would earnestly recommend that one or two companies of cavalry be promptly organized and prepared for muster into the service of the United States.

The organization of a company or troop of cavalry is: 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 78 privates.

This is the first appeal that has been made to Nevada Territory, a Territory soon to add another star to that glorious galaxy which adorns our beautiful banner, and I doubt not this call will be nobly responded to by the loyal and patriotic citizens of the Territory.

With great respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Army, Commanding.
STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you—
(1) That I have appointed Lieut. W. V. Rinehart regimental adjutant, vice Caldwell, promoted.
(2) That I have appointed Second Lieut. James L. Steel first lieutenant, vice Rinehart, appointed regimental adjutant.
(3) That I propose to appoint Quartermaster-Sergeant John Bowen second lieutenant, vice Steel promoted, after he shall have been examined.

Commissions will be immediately forwarded to them and bear date of to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
April 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have appointed Sergeant James L. Currey second lieutenant First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, vice Lieutenant Capps, resigned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Carson City, April 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to inclose you a copy of my proclamation published in yesterday morning's Virginia Daily Territorial Enterprise and Virginia Daily Union, calling for two companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, to serve three years or during the war.

I have the pleasure to state that so soon as the army board is organized applicants for commissions as captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant of the first company of cavalry will present themselves for examination. They are men that I think will pass examination, and prove themselves excellent officers, as well as surely loyal. To be sure of the latter I require appointees to be Union men, supporters of the administration, including the emancipation proclamation. While at Fort Churchill I took the liberty of requesting Lieutenant Runyon, who was writing the questions, to provide for examination on this by the board, and make the interrogatory pointed on the emancipation proclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORION CLEMENS,
Acting Governor of Nevada Territory.
At this moment everything is quiet on the overland mail route and also in the Territory of Utah; but I shall not be lulled into a false security, but use every effort to throw forward reinforcements as soon as possible. We are, however, laboring in this country under the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, both in the procurement of men and means. One cause is the high price of labor and the wonderful developments constantly being made in the mining districts in this State and in the adjoining Territory of Nevada; and a still greater and controlling cause is the depreciation of our currency. Gold being the basis of our circulation, coin only is used in all business transactions, and Treasury notes can only be used at a discount of at least 35 cents on the dollar. This operates with peculiar hardship on all persons in the service of the Government whose compensation is fixed by law.

My latest advices from Brigadier-General Alvord represent everything as quiet in the district of Oregon. A council will be held early in May with the Nez Percé Indians, whither General Alvord had ordered Colonel Steinberger and Major Lugtenbeel with a suitable force; and then the expedition to chastise the Snake Indians will be pressed forward, in connection with the establishment of Fort Boise.

I have directed General Alvord to send Major P. Lugenbeel as commander, and Capt. W. B. Hughes as quartermaster, to build the new post at Boise. Major Lugenbeel and Captain Hughes are very industrious, active, and economical, with much experience in planning and building, and peculiarly adapted to this duty. It is quite probable that Major Lugenbeel has been already promoted; should such be the case, I hope you will authorize me to keep both him and Captain Hughes for this important duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT.
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco Cal., May 4, 1865.

His Excellency I. CLEMENS,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:

SIR: The examination of David McGowan, E. B. Zabriskie, John H. Dalton, Almon B. Wells, and William H. Dodds before the board instituted for that purpose is satisfactory to the general commanding the department.

The general desires you to report by telegraph as soon as the companies are in readiness to be mustered in, when an officer will be sent to Fort Churchill for that purpose. Inclosed you will receive the order prescribing the organization of cavalry and infantry, which you will see differs from that stated in your proclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
May 3, 1863.

GENERAL: With your approbation I would be pleased to have John F. Noble, second lieutenant Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, assigned to the command of the volunteers for Company G, Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, now at Fort Vancouver, and H. C. Small, second lieutenant Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, sent to Portland on recruiting service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 7, 1863.

DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Colonel Kilgore (Oregon militia), which, taken in connection with the letter from General Applegate which I sent you, gives reliable information as to matters in southern Oregon. I think Colonel Drew has not returned yet.
Would it not be well to have a few men left at Camp Baker with the men enlisted by Lieutenant Hand?

Our independent militia companies are filling up rapidly. I think we will get a thousand men in them in a short time. The company in this county now numbers more than sixty good and true men.

I think I shall call on you for arms in a few days. General Wright told Secretary May that I could get all I needed. Mr. May returned on the last steamer. He says the vigilance committee and five companies have arms and are drilling in San Francisco.

Yours, truly,

P. S.—Please return Mr. Kilgore’s letter.

A. C. GIBBS.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, May 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD:

Sir: I have been disappointed in calling in arms belonging to this State once in the possession of the governor, but now scattered. There are some arms due this State from the General Government, but by a recent letter I learn that none can be had very soon. There are now independent companies organized in this State and others forming under our recent militia law, but I have no arms to equip them. Your knowledge of the condition of things in this State renders it unnecessary for me to call your attention minutely to the importance of placing arms in the hands of Union men. I hope you will comply with the accompanying requisition for arms. I will see that they are placed in the hands of Union men commanded by patriotic officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Copy of indorsement on special requisition for arms for the Oregon State militia. Copy furnished May 21, 1863, to the governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., May 13, 1863.

The Governor of Oregon in a letter dated the 10th instant, having reported that the state of the country required it, the general commanding the district directs that Military Storekeeper T. J. Eckerson, in charge of Vancouver Arsenal, will ship to Salem, Oregon, directed to Col. C. A. Reed, adjutant-general of Oregon, 400 muskets, percussion altered to Maynard primers, with appendages and accoutrements, and 16,000 ball cartridges.

The above arms will be receipted for by the governor of Oregon, or his authorized agent, and be considered as an issue on account of quota due or to become due to the State of Oregon, under the laws for arming the militia.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

Volunteer troops from California can not cross the mountains and reach Salt Lake before the latter part of July. In the meantime, if practicable, I would recommend that reinforcements be thrown forward immediately from the Missouri frontier.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1863.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency’s communication of the 7th instant, together with the letter addressed to you by Col. James Kilgore, of Jacksonville, on the 27th ultimo.

I am happy to inform your excellency that the propriety of retaining a small force at or near Jacksonville for some time to come had received my consideration some time since, and instructions so given to Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your excellency’s obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Carson City, May 19, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant, informing me of the decision of the general commanding the department, on the examination of David McGown, E. B. Zabriskie, John H. Dalton, Amaud B. Wells, and William H. Dodds, is received. Mr. Dodds has not made any application to me for a commission; but I have commissioned Zabriskie captain, Wells first lieutenant, and McGown second lieutenant, Company A, cavalry, and Dalton second lieutenant, Company B, cavalry. The officers are now recruiting for these companies, and as soon as any company is in readiness to be mustered in I will report by telegraph.

I received the enclosed order prescribing the organization of cavalry and infantry, and corrected my proclamation as per enclosed slip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COL. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.

ORION CLEMENS,
Acting Governor.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 25, 1863.

GENERAL: Lieutenant Darrough is here. Mr. Hedrick does not wish to go to Boise. I will send Darrough. His men at The Dalles (5) will be ordered to join Captain Noble’s company.

I wish to withdraw my application requesting the mustering in of Mr. Hedrick. Captain Noble can recruit at The Dalles after Darrough leaves. In haste.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General ALVORD.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, May 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I desire to have Hedrick, of Wasco County, Oregon, mustered into the service of the United States as second lieutenant, cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, preparatory to engaging in the recruiting service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

To Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 26, 1863.

GENERAL: Quiet prevails throughout this department. The loyal masses of patriotic citizens on this coast have banded together, and pledged themselves to sustain the Government in any effort to crush the rebellion and maintain the Union.

Recruiting for the new forces in this State has not progressed very rapidly, owing to various local causes; but we are getting a very superior class of men, and should
danger come a vast number of patriotic men would rush to our standard. In sending the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, to the district of southern California, I retained two of the companies at Benecia Barracks for temporary duty, until the Sixth Infantry, under Colonel Black, should be so far advanced in its organization as to be able to protect the United States arsenal and depot.

I have now ordered those companies of the Fourth Infantry to the southern district, where the disloyal element far exceeds that in any other section of this State. During the last year I had occasion to request the postal agent on this coast to forbid the transmission through the United States mails and express offices of certain newspapers—traitorous and disloyal sheets, constantly denouncing the Government and all its acts, and tending to discourage enlistments, and give aid and comfort to rebels. The result was beneficial, and not long since I desired the agent to remove the restrictions imposed on the circulation of those papers.

At the suggestion of the postmaster of this city, I have desired him to exclude from mail and express facilities a paper styled the "New York Weekly Caucasian," of the same character as those above-mentioned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

State of Oregon, Executive Department, Portland, Oregon, May 26, 1863.

General: Not long since I wrote you requesting that you order a few men left at Camp Baker, Oregon, at which point I might order recruits. Owing to a change of circumstance, I now withdraw that request so far as the recruiting service is concerned. I have ordered the recruiting office closed in that vicinity and the enlisted men there to join a company now nearly full at Fort Vancouver.

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

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. George Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1863.

His Excellency Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Salem:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 26th of May.

For some time past I have been making arrangements for the establishment of a post at the Klamath Lakes. Everything is in readiness, and Lieutenant-Colonel Drew will move as soon as he can return to Jacksonville. It is indispensably necessary that we have two companies for the new post and the detachment to be left at Jacksonville. Under these circumstances I have directed that the recruits enlisted at Jacksonville be retained there to form a part of the new company. I regret that I did not before inform your excellency of my design to station another company in southern Oregon. I believe the balance of the company can be raised in that section of the State if your excellency will be pleased to appoint the officers.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.


His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Governor: I have this morning received a telegram dated 30th May, from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, as follows: "Copy of your endorsement and requisition for arms received. No arms or equipments will be issued to State militia."
Say to governor that detachments of recruits at Camp Baker must not be removed. (Signed) R. C. Drum, A.A. General.

I have just telegraphed General Wright in reply, "Shall I request the governor of Oregon to return the arms? I hope not."

Accordingly I have to request that you will please direct your adjutant-general to delay issuing the arms forwarded on the 13th May until I get a reply to my telegram. I have also to withdraw any assent I have verbally given to the order for the recruits to be sent from Camp Baker to this place, to fill up Noble's company. I understand the above telegram simply on the part of General Wright to refuse his consent, for certainly by War Department General Orders No. 75, of the 8th July, 1862, you are intrusted with the entire question of the consolidation of incomplete companies, and by Paragraph III the "exclusive control" is indicated to be placed in your hands prior to the companies being mustered into the service of the United States.

I do not know whether it is in your power to countermand your orders in reference to the detachment at Camp Baker; if so, I desire that you will do so, as I feel bound to conform in good faith implicitly to the orders of the general commanding the department.

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

Benj. Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 5, 1863.

General: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my letter to Capt. Lyman Bissell, Ninth Infantry, commanding Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, Washington Territory, dated on the 9th of March, 1863, and also Captain Bissell's reply under date of April 16, 1863. So long as the question of ownership of the island remains unsettled, the arrangements made between Lieutenant-General Scott and Governor Douglass will be enforced. I have directed that the civil authorities be permitted to exercise their appropriate functions over that portion of the island under military jurisdiction, and that all persons violating any of the arrangements agreed to by Lieutenant-General Scott for a joint occupation of the island be forthwith removed. I am happy to say that the most cordial feeling and good understanding exist between the American and British commanders on the island.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 9, 1863.

Captain: I have received from Mr. J. E. Higgins, the postmaster at San Juan Island, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of the island, held on the 1st of February, 1863. I do not understand the real object of the meeting. The resolutions are somewhat enigmatical, particularly the second. However, to settle this business for the present, you can say to the American settlers in the portion of the island under the jurisdiction of the United States that they will not be interfered with by the military authorities in any manner whatever. The civil authorities, if duly appointed or elected under the laws governing the Territory of Washington, will be permitted to exercise their usual functions. But it will be borne in mind that the question which arose between the commissioners of the two Governments (United States and Great Britain) as to the ownership of the island is still in abeyance, and until finally settled we are bound in good faith to adhere rigidly to the arrangements entered into between Lieutenant-General Scott and his excellency Governor Douglass.

The joint occupation then agreed upon and approved by our Government will be maintained. For this purpose the United States troops are posted on the island to afford protection to our citizens; but to entitle them to such protection they must settle and remain within the portion of the island under our jurisdiction. However strong may be my conviction that our claim to the island is just and that it will ultimately be so acknowledged by the British authorities, yet, having agreed to this joint occupation pending the negotiations, I will not permit that arrangement to be
interfered with. Communicate to the residents within our limits on the island my
views on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL,
Ninth Infantry, Commanding Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, Wash.

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Wright's letter of
instruction of March 9, with the resolutions purporting to come from the citizens
of San Juan Island. With reference to the meeting and the object of the call I have no
knowledge, except what I have learned from citizens that were present. They state
that they were informed by Mr. Higgins and others that the meeting was for the
purpose of regulating their land claims until the question of title to the island should
be settled by the two Governments; but when they arrived at the place of meeting
and the meeting called to order and a chairman appointed, the chairman had not
taken his seat before he announced a committee on resolutions, and as soon as their
names were made known to the meeting Mr. Higgins stepped promptly forward,
took the resolutions from his pocket, and handed them to the secretary; as soon as
the resolutions were read they saw that the meeting was for an entirely different
object from what they had supposed it to be, and a large majority of the citizens
withdrew, declining to have anything to do with the meeting; the meeting was in
session about ten or fifteen minutes.

I recognize the names of three individuals on the above committee, and for the infor-
mation of the general commanding I would very respectfully state the position
that they occupy on the island. Mr. Higgins is postmaster, but lives by dealing out
his poisonous liquor to my men, thereby destroying them for usefulness. Mr. Offutt
the secretary of the meeting, at one time kept a low whisky ranch in the town, and dealt
out his vile stuff to soldiers and Indians; but, being detected in selling liquor to the
Indians last fall, he left the island, and was not a resident of the island at the time of
the meeting, neither has he been since. Mr. Hibbard has a limekiln on the island
and keeps liquor for sale, but he claims that he only sells it to his men, but his men
sell it to Indians and to the soldiers of the British camp. Last fall he tried to create
a disturbance between the officers of the two camps by writing a dictatorial letter to
Capuan Bazalgatte, because Captain Bazalgatte ordered two of his men out of his
camp that went there for the purpose of selling liquor to his men. I would further
state for the information of the general commanding I would very respectfully state the position
that they occupy on the island. Mr. Higgins is postmaster, but lives by dealing out
his poisonous liquor to my men, thereby destroying them for usefulness. Mr. Offutt
the secretary of the meeting, at one time kept a low whisky ranch in the town, and dealt
out his vile stuff to soldiers and Indians; but, being detected in selling liquor to the
Indians last fall, he left the island, and was not a resident of the island at the time of
the meeting, neither has he been since. Mr. Hibbard has a limekiln on the island
and keeps liquor for sale, but he claims that he only sells it to his men, but his men
sell it to Indians and to the soldiers of the British camp. Last fall he tried to create
a disturbance between the officers of the two camps by writing a dictatorial letter to
Capuan Bazalgatte, because Captain Bazalgatte ordered two of his men out of his
camp that went there for the purpose of selling liquor to his men. I would further
state for the information of the general commanding I would very respectfully state the position
that they occupy on the island. Mr. Higgins is postmaster, but lives by dealing out
his poisonous liquor to my men, thereby destroying them for usefulness. Mr. Offutt
the secretary of the meeting, at one time kept a low whisky ranch in the town, and dealt
out his vile stuff to soldiers and Indians; but, being detected in selling liquor to the
Indians last fall, he left the island, and was not a resident of the island at the time of
the meeting, neither has he been since. Mr. Hibbard has a limekiln on the island
and keeps liquor for sale, but he claims that he only sells it to his men, but his men
sell it to Indians and to the soldiers of the British camp. Last fall he tried to create
a disturbance between the officers of the two camps by writing a dictatorial letter to
Capuan Bazalgatte, because Captain Bazalgatte ordered two of his men out of his
camp that went there for the purpose of selling liquor to his men. I would further
state for the information of the general commanding I would very respectfully state the position
that they occupy on the island. Mr. Higgins is postmaster, but lives by dealing out
his poisonous liquor to my men, thereby destroying them for usefulness. Mr. Offutt
the secretary of the meeting, at one time kept a low whisky ranch in the town, and dealt
out his vile stuff to soldiers and Indians; but, being detected in selling liquor to the
Indians last fall, he left the island, and was not a resident of the island at the time of
the meeting, neither has he been since. Mr. Hibbard has a limekiln on the island
and keeps liquor for sale, but he claims that he only sells it to his men, but his men
sell it to Indians and to the soldiers of the British camp. Last fall he tried to create
a disturbance between the officers of the two camps by writing a dictatorial letter to
Capuan Bazalgatte, because Captain Bazalgatte ordered two of his men out of his
camp that went there for the purpose of selling liquor to his men. I would further
state for the information of the general commanding I would very respectfully state the position
that they occupy on the island. Mr. Higgins is postmaster, but lives by dealing out
his poisonous liquor to my men, thereby destroying them for usefulness. Mr. Offutt
the secretary of the meeting, at one time kept a low whisky ranch in the town, and dealt
out his vile stuff to soldiers and Indians; but, being detected in selling liquor to the
Indians last fall, he left the island, and was not a resident of the island at the time of
the meeting, neither has he been since. Mr. Hibbard has a limekiln on the island
and keeps liquor for sale, but he claims that he only sells it to his men, but his men
sell it to Indians and to the soldiers of the British camp. Last fall he tried to create
a disturbance between the officers of the two camps by writing a dictatorial letter to
Capuan Bazalgatte, because Captain Bazalgatte ordered two of his men out of his
camp that went there for the purpose of selling liquor to his men. I would further
state for the information of the general commanding I would very respectfully state the position
that they occupy on the island. Mr. Higgins is postmaster, but lives by dealing out
his poisonous liquor to my men, thereby destroying them for usefulness. Mr. Offutt
the secretary of the meeting, at one time kept a low whisky ranch in the town, and dealt
out his vile stuff to soldiers and Indians; but, being detected in selling liquor to the
Indians last fall, he left the island, and was not a resident of the island at the time of
the meeting, neither has he been since. Mr. Hibbard has a limekiln on the island
and keeps liquor for sale, but he claims that he only sells it to his men, but his men
sell it to Indians and to the soldiers of the British camp. Last fall he tried to create
a disturbance between the officers of the two camps by writing a dictatorial letter to
Capuan Bazalgatte, because Captain Bazalgatte ordered two of his men out of his
camp that went there for the purpose of selling liquor to his men. I would further
statement was obliged to apply to me for assistance to serve the writ.

On the 15th of August, 1862, Captain Bazalgatte made an official complaint against
a man by the name of Andrews; he has a claim about 1 mile from the English camp.
The Indians reported to him that Andrews had disposed of a large amount of liquor
to the Indians the evening before and that on Indian had been murdered. I took
a noncommissioned officer and proceeded to the Indian camp, and found the facts as
above stated. The Indian chief ordered three Indians that could identify the man
that sold the whisky to go with me to find the man Bill, known to the Indians by
that name. I started in pursuit of Andrews, and Lieutenant Cooper, of the Royal
Marines, went with me, and we found him at the limekiln with Mr. Hibbard; as
soon as we came in sight of Andrews the Indians recognized him as the man that
sold the whisky. I was satisfied in my own mind if Andrews was prosecuted before
a civil magistrate that it would be impossible to get a conviction. I was determined
that the authors of mischief should not go on with impunity and that I would make
an example of them, and I ordered Andrews to leave the island forthwith and notify
the thieves, gamblers, and liquor-sellers that had been selling to the Indians
that they would have twenty-four hours to leave the island, and if they were found
on the island at the expiration of that time they would be placed in charge of the
guard. They availed themselves of the notice and left the island. I then established
a police, with instructions not to allow any canoe or boat to land that had whisky

CAPT. LYMAN BISSELL,
Ninth Infantry, Commanding Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, Wash.
On board, and I am happy to state that I have not been troubled with drunken Indians since.

On the 3d of March, 1863, Mr. Hamblet, the justice of the peace, issued a warrant against Mr. Roberts, a British subject, summoning him to appear before him and show cause by what authority he held his claim. Mr. Roberts wrote a very polite note to Mr. Hamblet stating that he could not acknowledge his authority, as he was a British subject. In view of the above fact, Mr. Hamblet proceeded and tried the case and found a verdict against Mr. Roberts. The court was held in the night season, and in a bar-room in the town, where the men were allowed to drink, smoke, and play cards at the same time. About the time that Mr. Hamblet was prepared to eject Mr. Roberts by force and place a man by the name of Tripp, whom he had brought from Victoria for that purpose, in possession, that matter was officially brought to my notice. I immediately gave instructions to a non-commissioned officer and three men to prevent Mr. Hamblet from interfering with Mr. Roberts, and issued an order suspending him as a functionary of Washington Territory for violating the statutes established by Lieutenant-General Scott.

In conclusion, I would state that the British authorities claim that General Scott's letter and project of a temporary settlement, etc., to Governor Douglas, dated November 2, 1859, to be the treaty. In that letter General Scott says: "You submit for (my) consideration that for the protection of the small British and American population settled on the island there should be a joint civil occupation, composed of the present resident stipendiary's magistrates, with such assistants as may be necessary, and that the military and naval forces on both sides be wholly withdrawn. It strikes me as a decisive objection to this basis, that if a magistrate (judge or justice of the peace) could be legally (except by treaty between sovereign powers) established on neutral territory, such functionary could not be subjected to the orders of any officer of the United States Army, nor even to the direct control of the President of the United States, though appointed by an American territorial governor claiming jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and therefore not to be considered a fit person to be intrusted with matters affecting the peace of two great nations." If the above letter of General Scott's is the recognized treaty between the two governments in accordance with the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, I can not understand how Washington Territory can have jurisdiction over this island.

I inclose herewith a copy of the communication of Rear Admiral Baynes, accompanied by an extract from the orders furnished Captain Bazalgatte, commanding the detachment. I beg to call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that whilst the British commanding officer has full power, plain and defined instructions, by which any complaint to him of British subjects would be promptly acted upon, I am without such instructions as regards his complaints, and liquor dealing will be certain to produce them. Under all the circumstances of the case, and as the best solution of the future difficulties, I respectfully request that the commanding general would furnish me with instructions analogous to those possessed by Captain Bazalgatte. I congratulate myself upon having won the confidence and best wishes of all the respectable inhabitants of the island, and I hope that the general will approve of my course.

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

LYMAN BISSELL,
Captain Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 6, 1863.

GENERAL: On my return from Salem last night I received your letter of the 4th instant. From it I learned that General Wright will not allow arms to be issued to our State militia and "that detachments of recruits at Camp Baker must not be removed." I regret the former very much and am surprised at the latter. Our State militia can not be organized unless arms are so furnished. I have traveled over a considerable portion of the State lately and signs of danger gather around us. A few more reverses east will involve us in war here. I wish to prepare for the worst, as far as it is in my power, and as there are arms at Fort Vancouver not likely to be used otherwise, I was in hopes of getting them, to be placed in the hands of organized Union men, until danger is past.

As to removal of "recruits" from Camp Baker, I understood that under General Orders No. 76, "men may be transferred to some other company" by me, and that "until regiments are organized and their muster-rolls completed they will be under the exclusive control of the governors of the States." Accordingly on the 25th ult.
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

mo, being satisfied that Lieutenant Hand could not recruit a full company in southern Oregon, I ordered him with his recruits to Fort Vancouver, to join Lieut. John F. Noble's company of unorganized recruits (now nearly full).

Last night I received a letter from Lieutenant Hand, dated Jacksonville, June 2, 1863, stating that on the 3d he will start from Camp Baker with his men for Fort Vancouver, in accordance with my order of the 25th ultimo. It is now too late to countermand that order, as he is now doubtless on his way. Had I received General Wright's telegram in time, I would have suspended the order until I could confer fully with him.

If you think best you can send a copy of this letter to General Wright.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I desire to appoint Dr. J. B. Lee assistant surgeon First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. If his appointment will interfere with your arrangements, please let me know; if not, I will appoint him at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: In behalf of the militia of this State, I wish you to intercede with the President and Secretary of War to have authority given to General Wright to issue arms and equipments to the organized militia. Our legislature at its last session would have made an appropriation for this purpose if the governor had not been notified that the General Government would furnish the arms necessary for our defense. The arms are here, but can not be issued without further authority from Washington. The delay has caused great disappointment, and especially among those who were on the military committees of the legislature, some of whom were members of our late camp of instruction and are fully conscious of the importance of a well-organized militia in this distant portion of our country. You are aware that we have here a large number of rebellion sympathizers, and that we have a large foreign population ready to give allegiance to the strongest party, whatever that may be, and there is also a large immigration of at least doubtful character coming to this country across the plains, and to hold these elements in check the Union party must be organized. Last month I encamped ten days with over 700 of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the organized militia of the State, some of whom traveled eight days to reach the camp, and all of whom showed a degree of zeal which if properly encouraged will produce a well-drilled and effective militia force in this State.

Union leagues are forming throughout the State, and from these leagues I anticipate that we shall obtain the greater portion of our organized militia. I do not wish to have arms given to any company until both the governor of the State and General Wright have positive proof of the unconditional loyalty of every man in the company.

And as a further safeguard each man will be required to take his gun and equipment home with him, as is the case now in this brigade, the armories being deemed unsafe.

I have stated these facts that you may be enabled to answer any objections to this application, which is made at the request of several prominent persons who join with me in hoping to obtain the means of preserving peace in California.

With kind regards to yourself and family, I am ever sincerely yours,

L. H. ALLEN,
Major General, California.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1863.
to be recalled whenever found necessary for arming volunteers or militia called into the service of the United States.

The exigencies of the public service at present are such as to prevent quota distribution. All arms that can be purchased or manufactured must be held available for the use of troops mustered into service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: You have the authority of the War Department to issue any arms you may deem necessary to the organized militia of your department; but such issues must be regarded not as quota distributions, but liable to be called back whenever you deem it necessary for arming volunteers or other purposes. This arrangement will serve the double purpose of supplying the militia and having arms disposable for other purposes on the Pacific coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 8, 1863.

GENERAL: Under the requirements General Orders No. 86, of April 2, from the War Department, I have sent instructions to the regimental commanders in this department to forward to my headquarters copies of their latest regimental returns and hereafter to send to department headquarters copies at the same time such returns are sent to your office. When the returns are received I shall proceed at once to make the required consolidation. It is probable that most, if not all, of the infantry regiments are now reduced below the minimum and some of them to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law. It will be recollected that when these volunteer regiments were called out the greatest expedition was used, and the companies and officers were mustered in with a minimum organization, and hurried off to remote stations to relieve the regular troops then under orders for the East; and thus far, although numerically small, they have done good service. If regiments or even battalions could be brought together, a consolidation and reduction of the number of companies would be highly beneficial; but in this country, where we have so many remote points to occupy with one or two companies each, it is necessary to maintain as many organized companies as possible.

It has been extremely difficult, with the small force in this country, to meet all the calls for troops and to meet emergencies. I have been forced to muster in officers and men without waiting for complete organizations. This of course will, I hope, receive the approval of the General-in-Chief and the War Department. It was absolutely necessary in this country and has had the most happy results in maintaining peace and quiet within our borders, by giving me promptly a small, but reliable force, ably commanded and ready for any service. I am happy to say that this country is generally very quiet. Rumors are rife of secret organizations of disloyal persons, but no open demonstrations, except by individuals, have occurred. In southern California the secession sympathizers are more numerous than in any other portion of the State, and I have deemed it prudent to send to that district the two companies of the Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, temporarily held at Benicia Barracks, and also one of the newly raised companies of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., June 10, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I received your letter of the 6th instant, stating that you desired to appoint Dr. John B. Lee assistant surgeon First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. He declines to go before a medical board, which I informed him would be necessary. He is going to Fort Steilacoom. If he changed his mind he said he would write me.
I think you had better write to Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew, asking him to select some one who, after examination in San Francisco, could be appointed.

I have sent a copy of your letter of the 6th instant concerning the recruits at Camp Baker and the arms furnished you recently by my order to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific at San Francisco.

I return herewith the letter of General Wright of the 1st instant.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Salt Lake, June 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A powerful tribe, the Southern Utes, are threatening the overland stage, east and west. My forces are inadequate to its protection. Have received no reinforcements from California. Could a regiment of cavalry be sent from Denver?

J. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 13, 1863.

GENEAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the district of Oregon, dated on the 28th of May, 1863, with four additional inclosures, to wit:

(1) Brigadier-General Alvord to Department headquarters, May 7, 1863.
(2) Governor of Oregon to Brigadier-General Alvord, May 10, 1863.
(3) Brigadier-General Alvord’s orders to military storekeeper, May 13, 1863.
(4) Brigadier-General Alvord to Department headquarters, May 26, 1863.

As soon as I was advised that the governor of Oregon had made a requisition on General Alvord for arms for the Oregon militia, I ordered my adjutant-general to write to him on the 20th of May and subsequently, on the 25th of May, to telegraph that arms could not be supplied to Oregon militia. It appears, however, that previous to the receipt of my instructions General Alvord, deeming that the exigencies of the case demanded it, had ordered the military storekeeper at the Vancouver Arsenal to issue the arms. The communications from General Alvord will fully explain his reasons for his action in the case without waiting for my decision. Under the condition of affairs in Oregon, as represented by the governor and General Alvord, I have not ordered the arms to be returned, and would most respectfully ask the approval of the Secretary of War. With regard to General Alvord’s letter of May 7th, referring to the conversation between Mr. Mays, the secretary of state, and myself, I can only say that Mr. Mays entirely misapprehended me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., May 7, 1863.

COLONEL: The governor of Oregon inquired of me six weeks since if he could be supplied with arms for militia companies being organized in the State. I referred him to the general commanding the department, but has probably not written. To-day I got a letter from him saying that Mr. Samuel E. Mays, secretary of state, has just returned from San Francisco and says that “General Wright told him that the governor could get all the arms he needed.” Governor Gibbs adds: “I think I shall call on you for arms in a few days.” Although not strictly conformable to paragraph
1884 of the Regulations, I shall probably order the issue of such as the governor wants, in which course I trust I shall have the approval of the general commanding the department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benjamin Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Copy of indorsement on special requisition for arms for the Oregon State militia.

Headquarters District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., May 13, 1863.

The governor of Oregon, in a letter dated the 10th inst., having reported that the state of the country required it, the general commanding the district directs that Military Storekeeper T. J. Eckerson, in charge of Vancouver Arsenal, will ship to Salem, Oregon, directed to Col. C. A. Reed, adjutant-general of Oregon, 400 muskets, percussion altered to Maynard primers, with appendages and accouterments, and 16,000 ball cartridges. The above arms will be receipted for by the governor of Oregon or his authorized agent and be considered as an issue on account of quotas due or to become due to the State of Oregon under the laws for arming the militia.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. Hopkins,
First Lieutenant, Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

State of Oregon, Executive Department.
Portland, May 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord;

Sir: I have been disappointed in calling in arms belonging to this State once in the possession of the governor, but now scattered. There are some arms due this State by the General Government, but by a recent letter I learn that none can be had very soon. There are now independent companies organized in this State and others forming under our recent militia law; but I have no arms to equip them. Your knowledge of the condition of things in this State renders it unnecessary for me to call your attention minutely to the importance of placing arms in the hands of Union men. I hope you will comply with the accompanying requisition for arms. I will see that they are placed in the hands of Union men, commanded by patriotic officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Headquarters District of Oregon.
Fort Vancouver, Wash., May 21, 1863.

Colonel: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the 20th ultimo, saying that "the general gives you full powers to call on the governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of the district." I esteem the authority thus given important to the public service. I trust that the emergency will not arise, but it may become desirable to make a call for troops to serve for a limited period. If imperatively demanded by the circumstances, I shall not hesitate to take that course. The ramifications of the revolutionary plot developed by the fortunate seizure, on the 15th March, in San Francisco, of the piratical schooner J. M. Chapman, did not fail to extend to Oregon. I am sure of it from all that I can learn. But the exposure disconcerted their machinations. Vigilance is still necessary. The great majority of the people are opposed to them, and are unalterably for the Union. In Idaho Territory there are some secessionists, and the emigration of next fall will bring still more. But excluded as they are (the boundaries of the new Territory extending as far east as beyond Fort Laramie to the meridian 27 west longitude from Washington), they can do but little mischief. Three companies (G, D, and I) First Washington Territory Infantry are here ready to march to Fort Boise under Major Lingenheul, pursuant to your instructions of the 26th March. To garrison this post and guard Vancouver Arsenal,
there will remain Company A Ninth Infantry, under command of First Lieut. Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry, and Noble's company of First Oregon Cavalry, not yet quite full. Late in the summer another company may be raised. Though I should prefer a larger force here, I shall, however, start the command for Fort Boise.

The wagon train leaves for Fort Dalles to-morrow, under escort, as far as Fort Walla Walla, of twenty-five cavalry. In about ten days the infantry will go by water to Wallula. One company of First Washington Territory Infantry joins Major Lugeneel's command from Fort Walla Walla, making four companies in all. Six companies are at Fort Lapwai, pending the gathering of Indians at the Nez Perce treaty ground. Accounts are favorable from that quarter. Colonel Steinberger and one company of cavalry will some time next month return to Fort Walla Walla. Colonel Hare, with three companies of First Oregon Cavalry, will, about the 10th proximo, keep on from there to Fort Boisé. There he will be joined by two companies of infantry, and with the five companies he will proceed on an expedition to Fort Hall against the Snake Indians. This was the programme indicated in my letter of the 10th February, which I now think I shall be able to carry out. Fort Steilacoom is left with only one company. By permission of the governor of Washington Territory an attempt is being made to raise a company of dismounted Oregon cavalry on the sound. It may take all summer and fall to raise it. I shall probably leave it at Fort Steilacoom if it is raised. Major Lugeneel will take with him a 6-pounder and two mountain howitzers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

P. S.—Herewith I inclose you a copy of my orders directing arms and ammunition to be sent to the governor of Oregon, as I indicated that I should in my letter of the 7th instant. These arms will go into the hands of Union men, much enthusiasm beginning to exhibit itself in raising volunteer militia companies.

B. A.
My conjectures have been since fully confirmed by accounts from middle and southern Oregon. The issue of arms was made by me not as a measure in time of peace, but as a necessary measure in time of war, and I shall hope that the general and the War Department will approve of my course. In this connection I embrace this opportunity to say that I was gratified to learn from the papers that it was proposed to purchase four or five steam-ships in California and fit them up as war vessels. I trust that this intelligence will be confirmed as true, and that one of the vessels will be placed in the Columbia River. This river and all of its valuable commerce (constantly increasing) are at the mercy of any privateer. There is not even a revenue-cutter at the mouth of the river. The Joseph Lane was once here, but is now at Port Angeles on Puget Sound. The Shubrick should be sent back from San Francisco to the sound or to this river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1863;

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS:

Governor State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:—

SIR: Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, I have to request that no more officers be appointed in the regiments of Oregon volunteers serving in this department until I shall inform your excellency of the necessity.

"SECTION 20. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiments beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number."

Very respectfully, your excellency’s obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, June 14, 1863.

GENERAL: I have to report the departure from Camp Union, Sacramento, on the 10th instant, of two companies of Third Infantry, California Volunteers, and a detachment of the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, for Salt Lake, Utah, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. J. B. Moore, Third Infantry. I sent with this command two brass 6-pounder guns, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one 12-pounder mountain howitzer. I inspected the command previous to its marching and found it in admirable order, and well prepared to move rapidly along the overland mail line to its destination. The Indian hostilities in the Owens River Valley, Tulare County, Cal., have terminated. All the Indians in that quarter—probably about 1,000—I have ordered taken to the Tejon Reservation, where the superintendent of Indian affairs will take charge of them.

The company of the Second Cavalry lately with the troops in Owens River Valley has returned to Fort Churchill, and will immediately be put on the march for Salt Lake. One of the companies called for from Nevada Territory is ready to be mustered in, and will be promptly advanced on the mail line. The command for Fort Boise, left Vancouver, Wash., on the 1st instant, under the command of Maj. P. Lugenbeel, U. S. Army, proceeding as far as Old Fort Walla Walla by steam, which point would be reached on the 3d, and thence by land to Boise. The command at Jacksonville, Oregon, is nearly ready to move, under Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, of the Oregon cavalry, to establish a post at the Klamath Lakes. I have ordered the post to be built for two companies of cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1863.

His Excellency Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: When I addressed you on the 1st instant, I was under the impression
that the recruits at Jacksonville had been enlisted by an officer of Colonel Drew's
command, and hence, with a view to complete the organization of one of the com­
panies of the Oregon cavalry at that place, I wished to keep these recruits there. In
the original instructions from the War Department the appointment of the officers
and organization of the regiment of Oregon cavalry was not confided to your prede­
cessor in office, but when it was determined to complete the regiment to twelve com­
panies, I deemed it proper to make the call upon your excellency in the usual way:
Owing to the difficulties we have had in raising volunteers on this coast, I have af­
forded the governors all the aid in my power in organizing the companies, whereas
in the East we should have had nothing to do with them until they were mustered
in. I beg that your excellency will not for a moment suppose that I desire to inter­
fere with your appropriate duties. It is of great importance that another company
should be stationed in southern Oregon, and I trust that your excellency may be
pleased to designate the officers suitable for raising it.

General Alvord has submitted to me his reasons for issuing to your excellency a
certain quantity of small-arms for the militia of the State of Oregon. I had pre­
viously received instructions from the Secretary of War not to issue arms to the militia,
and I caused General Alvord to be so written to as soon as I learned that a requisition
had been made on him, but it appears that for reasons deemed sufficient General
Alvord has issued the arms without waiting for my answer.

I have now submitted the letters both of your excellency and General Alvord to
the Secretary of War, with the request that the issue be approved, as I deemed it
very proper under the circumstances of the case.

Very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 27, 1863.

GENERAL: The command of infantry and cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Moore,
reported in my communication to you under date of 14th instant, reached Fort
Churchill on the 25th, and after a brief halt will advance towards Salt Lake. The
cavalry company recently stationed at Fort Churchill will be thrown in advance of
Moore's command to Salt Lake, affording protection to the overland mail. One full
company of Nevada Territory cavalry has been mustered into service at Fort
Churchill, and another company will complete its organization at an early day.
Brigadier-General Connor went to Fort Bridger in the early part of this month and
was met by a large band of Shoshone Indians, with whom he made a treaty of peace
and friendship; they surrendered a large number of horses and other property stolen
or captured from white people. Notwithstanding the oft-repeated attacks on the
overland stages by the Indians, yet it is believed that no serious interruption can
take place. It requires great vigilance and activity to afford protection on a line of
600 or 800 miles in length, but it must be done, and the mail shall pass safely, even
if I have to send a cavalry escort with every stage.

My advice from Brigadier-General Alvord are as late as the 14th instant; every­
thing was progressing well in the district of Oregon. A satisfactory treaty has been
made with the great Nez Perce tribe of Indians, and the troops under Colonel Maury,
of the Oregon cavalry, had left Fort Lapwai for the summer campaign on the Upper
Snake River, to afford protection to the emigrants. The command under Major
Lugembeil left Fort Walla Walla on the 8th instant for Fort Boise, to establish a
permanent post in that quarter.

Inclosed herewith is the report of Brigadier-General Connor of his expedition to
Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, and the establishment of a post for the protection of
emigrants and mail. The report contains much valuable information as to the char­
acter and resources of the country traversed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
Carson City, June 28, 1863.

Sir: I find it an impossibility to recruit an infantry company in this Territory. I have now tried it for four weeks, at a personal expense of over $200, and as yet have to get a man. Parties that I am acquainted with are willing to join my company and furnish their own horses, and, if need be, to furnish one or two extra for others that can not furnish one for themselves, and I am confident that if my company was changed from an infantry to a cavalry one that I could be mustered into service inside of thirty days. I am well liked by the community at large, and a great many men are willing to give up good claims, or place them in the hand of other parties, to go with me as a cavalry captain. If it is possible for you to change my company from an infantry to a cavalry one, you will, I think, confer a favor upon our mutual cause. By taking some immediate action upon this matter you will greatly oblige.

Yours, respectfully,

J. J. Close,
Captain, Company A, First Infantry, Nevada Territory Volunteers.

To his excellency Governor Orion Clemens,
Nevada Territory.

Territory of Nevada, Executive Department,
Carson City, June 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. George Wright,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

General: May I ask you to station a company at Reese River? From the number and boldness of the secessionists there I fear trouble unless they are overawed. I inclose a letter received from Captain Close. I should be pleased to have the desired change made if consistent with your views.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

Orion Clemens,
Acting Governor.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1863.

His excellency Orion Clemens,
Acting Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:”

Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency’s communication of the 29th ultimo. At this moment it is impossible to station a company at Reese River. Troops will, however, be passing and repassing that place very frequently during the summer.

As it appears to be somewhat difficult to raise infantry companies in Nevada, I shall be very glad to accept two more cavalry companies under the same conditions as those already asked for; that is, the men to furnish their own horses and horse equipments.

With great respect, your excellency’s obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

State of Oregon, Executive Department,
Portland, July 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. George Wright:

Dear Sir: Your letters of the 13th and 16th ultimo were received night before last, and contents noted.

I am pleased with the spirit and contents of them. Allow me to say that the people of Oregon have reason to be grateful to you and General Alvord for the co-operation extended to me in raising volunteers; many thousand dollars have thereby been saved to the State. Recruiting here has been a very slow and difficult matter. We have had to contend against the secession element here and a combination of circumstances rendering it next to impossible to get men. The last legislature passed a usury law, and capital has been seeking investments in public improvements of different kinds under incorporated companies. Two railroads and three turnpike roads have been under way. When we posted our notices offering the rates of pay to the cavalry the proprietors of these roads would post notices alongside of them offering $40 and $50 a month for men, in coin. Of course loose men would go and work on the roads. Again, the northern mines are very rich and extensive. Advertisements
have been in some of the papers, and posters up, for three months past, offering $5 a day for men to work at different places in the mines.

I have appointed as good and true men as I could find for recruiting officers, and from my extensive acquaintance in Oregon have succeeded pretty well in that respect. Jackson County responded so well to the first call that I had great hope of getting a company in southern Oregon. Lieutenant Hand thought he could raise a company in the vicinity of Jacksonville; he enlisted twelve men, but four of them gave themselves up as deserters. Still he did not despair, hoping that when the soldiers were paid at Camp Baker and the water failed in the mines of Jackson County (as it always does in the spring) that he could fill his company. The troops were paid mostly in "greenbacks;" the water failed as usual, but the miners started for the new mines and to work on a new road to them, and no more troops were got.

Lieutenant Hand then wrote me that he could not fill his company, in which opinion I then and now fully concurred.

Lieut. John F. Noble had been recruiting at this the best point in the State; Lieut. John Donough at The Dalles; Capt. Hading (on detailed service) at Salem, and Lieut. H. C. Small at Eugene City. It became apparent to me that no one would get a full company, and the men were of little use not mustered in, and that, too, when men were much needed for the expedition to Snake River and to protect property and preserve order in this vicinity. Hence I considered it policy and my duty to consolidate the men enlisted, which would make one company that could be mustered in and be of service at once. Lieut. John F. Noble had the greatest number of men. Accordingly I ordered all the recruits to join his (Noble's) detachment at Vancouver, expecting to have them mustered into service at once, under John F. Noble as captain, H. C. Small as first lieutenant, and W. H. Hand as second lieutenant. This was done with the assent of Messrs. Small and Hand, as they, too, were fully satisfied they could not fill their companies.

All the enlisted men have joined Lieutenant Noble's detachment, excepting those detained by your order at Camp Baker.

Lieut. John Donough, who had been recruiting at The Dalles, after his men had been turned over to Noble, I ordered to go to Auburn and Boise mines with the expedition, and there to engage in the recruiting service, hoping there might be a reaction there favorable to recruiting.

In obedience to my order Lieutenant Hand started for Vancouver, and got one-fourth of the way, when your dispatch reached him and he turned back. Since that I have given him no orders. Had he come on to Vancouver, Noble's company would now be mustered in. I still think it the better policy to have Lieutenant Hand with his men join Noble's detachment.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, I respectfully but urgently request that you by telegraph to Camp Baker countermand your order under which Lieutenant Hand turned back, and that at your earliest convenience you advise me of your decision in the matter.

This consolidation need not stop recruiting in the State, as other officers can take the place of those on recruiting service. But it will be of little use unless something happens to encourage recruiting.

I hope our provost-marshal will come soon.

Five independent companies are now organized under our militia law, and more will be formed if arms can be furnished. They are all Union men, and will be of great service in case of trouble here.

Very respectfully, you obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1863.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor State of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 2d instant. At your earnest request I have directed my adjutant-general to telegraph to Lieutenant-Colonel Drew to order Lieutenant Hand to proceed with his recruits without delay to Fort Vancouver. Although we have to encounter great embarrassments in raising volunteers, yet I think it probable that a company might be raised in southern Oregon if it was understood they were to be posted in that quarter.

With many thanks for your kind expressions, I beg leave to assure your excellency, as well as the people of Oregon, that I shall ever esteem it a pleasure, as it is my duty, to afford them every protection in my power.

With great respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1863.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor, State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

SIR: Irrevised herewith I have the honor to lay before your excellency a resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by such State, approved March 19, 1862.

Under the provisions of this resolution, Lieut. Col. George H. Ringgold, deputy paymaster general at my headquarters, will accept any moneys which have been or may be appropriated for the purpose set forth, and cause it to be applied to the payments designated by the legislative acts.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.


His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the recruits at Fort Steilacoom.

I have directed the commanding officer at that post to obey any order or request you may send as to the disposition of those recruits. I should advise that an order for their transportation be sent on Winsor & Co., mail contractors and livery-stable establishment at Olympia, Wash.

But I confess that I shall regret to give up the idea of raising a company on the sound. In the fall Lieutenant Henry must succeed if he perseveres. I reduced Lieutenant-Colonel English's command to one company and am very desirous to have another company raised for that post. Therefore I would recommend to your excellency the postponement of the order for those two men to come hither until you shall find it necessary to complete Noble's company.

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

Benj. Aevord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

State of California, Executive Department, Sacramento, July 16, 1863.

To General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Your favor of the 5th instant, with resolution relative to appropriations for the relief of volunteers in the several States, is at hand.

By reference to sections 3 and 4 of the act of the legislature approved April 27, 1863 (Statutes of 1863, folio 862), you will observe that the requirements of the law are such as to preclude our State officers from departing from its provisions, and would therefore be impossible to pay out the appropriation in the manner indicated by the resolution of Congress.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Leland Stanford,
Governor of California.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, July 20, 1863.

To Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department, a copy of my communication to Col. R. E. De Russy, U. S. Corps of Engineers, dated April 8, 1863; also the colonel's reply, dated June 10, 1863, with two sheets of drawings, one exhibiting three points selected for batteries, with the trace of the batteries thereon, the other a general map of the harbor of San Francisco, showing the relative position of the defenses. The batteries on Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point would complete the defenses for the inner harbor and prevent any hostile vessel from taking a position to command the city should she pass Fort Point and Alcatraz Island without serious damage. I would most earnestly recommend that the batteries be immediately constructed by the Engineer Department of the United States on this coast.
No money has been appropriated by the State of California for this purpose; and if the work is to be done it must be by the United States. Should circumstances arise rendering prompt action necessary, of course I should not hesitate about using any means the Government have to protect the city; but, as the appropriations for the Engineer Department are made for specific objects, I cannot presume to divert them to other purposes without authority, unless to meet an emergency. The General-in-Chief is so well acquainted with the harbor of San Francisco and its defenses that it is not necessary for me to say anything further on the subject.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, FORT POINT, June 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: In compliance with the request contained in your department letter of the 8th of April last, I have examined and caused to be surveyed the sites on Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point, which appeared to me to be the best adapted for the defenses of the inner harbor of the city. They consist of two positions on the island and the termination of Beal street on Rincon Point. Could the grounds upon which the United States Marine Hospital is constructed be disposed of for a battery, it would decidedly be the most efficient one on or near Rincon Point, on account of its field of fire, but unfortunately the building would be too much exposed to the shots aimed at the battery. In case, however, of real necessity, a battery could be constructed on two sides of that building to co-operate with the battery proposed on Rincon Point. The battery on Rincon Point could be constructed from the center of Harrison street on Beal street to the precipitous bank on the bay, as is shown in the accompanying drawings, leaving a roadway of over 20 feet in its rear. Twelve guns can be placed in position there, leaving sufficient room for a magazine; 32-pounder guns are recommended for this battery. Its construction would involve but little expense; the breast height would only require a wooden structure of boards and scantling to sustain the earthen embankments, and the platforms would answer made of lumber. As it is supposed that the city or State will at its own expense erect these defenses, it is presumed that the civil engineers will make the necessary estimates. With regard to Yerba Buena Island, two sites have been selected, the first at the position marked "B" on the plan, and the second at the position marked "C." The position "D" is looked upon as essential for a temporary redoubt or blockhouse, to protect the rear of the two batteries. The battery at "B" is so arranged as to have a field of fire that covers all the deep water within 2 miles of the island from north to south. The rear of the island in the direction of San Antonio is impassable for sailing vessels, in consequence of shoals that extend from the island to the main, and it therefore is unnecessary to plant guns in that direction against shipping. It is proposed to mount ten heavy guns in this battery. On the point "C" it is proposed to erect a second battery, mounting eight 32-pounder guns. The excavations at this point will cost probably more than those at point "B," in consequence of the nature of the position, which is rocky and will require some blasting. The island, by the way, is very much of the same character, particularly on the side facing the city, which is composed of high, rocky bluffs. The distance between Rincon Point and the island is about 1½ miles. Should heavy guns or rifled ones be selected for the two batteries on the island and the one on Rincon Point, the cross fire would extend from shore to shore and command the anchorage within the reach of the batteries. Supposing that it would be agreeable to you to have a general map of the whole harbor, with the several positions selected for its defense traced thereon and the field of fire from each indicated by circles drawn every half of a mile to a distance of 2 miles, including the number of guns bearing in each direction, I have caused to be compiled from drawings in this office a map of that kind for your headquarters.

Should the time come when it is probable that the temporary defenses herein recommended will be needed, I will take pleasure in giving my aid, if desired, to the civil engineers engaged in their construction. Accompanying this you will receive two sheets of drawings, the one exhibiting the three points selected for the batteries with the trace of the batteries thereon, the other a general map of the harbor of San Francisco, showing the relative position of the defenses in said harbor.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

R. E. De RUSSEY,
Colonel, U. S. Corps of Engineers.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES. 185

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.; July 30, 1863—3 p. m.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

I have ordered the erection of earth-work fortifications for inner harbor of San Francisco. Full report in my letter of 20th July. I most earnestly request that $100,000 may be placed to my order in New York or San Francisco.

G. Wright, Brigadier-General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington 6:30 a. m., August 4, 1863, from San Francisco, Cal., dated August 3, 1863:

Col. E. D. Townsend: General Connor made treaty with remaining bands Snake Indians on 31st July.

G. Wright, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, Fort Vancouver, Wash., August 10, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. Gibs, Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform you that the board of officers having reported adversely in his case, Second Lieut. John F. Noble, recruiting officer, First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, will not be mustered in, but he is this day discharged from the service of the United States.

I have also to inform you that Company G, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, was this day mustered into the service of the United States by Maj. T. M. Winston, assistant commissary of musters. Agreeably to the authority given by you the following officers of said company were mustered into rank from to-day: As captain, H. C. Small; as first lieutenant, W. M. Hand, and as second lieutenant, Patrick Maguire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD, Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.


Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

In reply to the request I made to you in my telegraphic dispatch of July 30, I have been advised by the Engineer Department that the sum of $100,000 has been appropriated for the erection of fortifications to protect the inner harbor of San Francisco.

My letter to you, dated on the 20 of July, with accompanying maps, will fully explain the whole subject. Colonel De Russey and his assistant, Captain Elliott, are both now on the Columbia River; and I have directed Major Williams, of the Engineer Corps, to commence the work at once, and prosecute it with vigor. The prompt action of the Department in setting apart $100,000 for the erection of these batteries has been highly gratifying to the loyal citizens of this city, more especially as previous to the receipt of the answer to my dispatch I had determined to commence work at once, and the leading men of the city, with a noble patriotism, placed $20,000 at my disposal, and had it been necessary any additional amount could have been obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. Wright, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 
Portland, August 14, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a petition from the citizens of Auburn. I have no power to grant their request. I know that a number of the persons signing are reliable men, but they may not be fully advised in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADISON C. GIBBS, 
Governor of Oregon.

General BENJ. ALVORD, 
Commanding District of Oregon.

AUBURN, BAKER COUNTY, OREGON, AUGUST 1, 1863.

His Excellency ADISON C. GIBBS, 
Governor of Oregon:

The undersigned, your memorialists, would represent to your excellency that during the past year many depredations have been committed by the Bannock or Snake Indians upon the property of the citizens of this State. Much stock, to the amount of thousands, has been stolen and lives destroyed; that these Indians harbor in a large valley in southeastern Oregon, and have lately driven back several large parties who have endeavored to prospect this region of our State, endangering their lives and stealing their horses to their damage many thousands of dollars; and we further represent that the valley inhabited by these hostile tribes is one of the most beautiful and valuable portions of our State, in extent apparently larger than the Willamette Valley, fertile and well watered, and surrounded by rich mineral districts, which some of your petitioners have been prevented from prospecting by the hostility of these savages.

We would further represent that one hundred and fifty men are willing to enlist for a sufficient space of time to subdue the Indians thus alluded to, and would ask your excellency to take the necessary steps to procure the presence of a company of mounted troops to aid us, and we desire supplies and transportation for one hundred and fifty men, who will mount themselves, and serve free of charge, if such Government aid can be afforded.


HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, 
Fort Vancouver, Wash., August 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS, 
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing a memorial from the citizens of Auburn, Baker County, Oregon, asking that "supplies and transportation may be furnished for one hundred and fifty men who will mount themselves and serve free of charge" for an expedition against the Snake Indians on the Malheur River, who "harbor in a large valley in southeastern Oregon," and have committed depredations and fired upon the miners in that region.

I desire that you will please say in reply that I am authorized to issue supplies only to those mustered into the service of the United States. I regret exceedingly that I have not troops at my command sufficient to make such an expedition. If all the six companies of cavalry called for on January 6 by the proclamation of your excellency had been raised I should now have been able to comply with this proposition. As I am now situated I have not sufficient troops to enable me to send such an expedition.
The body of troops in this district are now in the field under Colonel Maury towards Fort Hall for the protection of the incoming emigration. I shall endeavor next season to send an expedition into the region of country described.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Telegram.]

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.: 
August 17, 1863.

The first batteries to be constructed will be on Point Jose, say ten guns, and on Angel Island, say from ten to twenty guns. Works on Rincon Point and Yerba Buena Island will not be constructed at present. Full report of Board of Engineers will be sent by mail.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Telegram.]

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:
San Francisco, August 19, 1863.

I have received your dispatch of August 17.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.: 

GENERAL: As the plans for additional batteries in the harbor of San Francisco, forwarded with your letter of July 20, differed very essentially from those agreed upon by the Board of Engineers for the Pacific coast, and also from the defensive points recommended by General Totten, Chief Engineer, the Secretary of War directed that the matter be referred to a new board of engineers. This board reports Lime Point, Point San Jose, and Angel Island as the best places for batteries. It is believed, however, that a battery can not be constructed on Lime Point without great expense on account of the character of the ground. Moreover, the Government has never been able to get any title to the land. The same objection arises to occupation of Telegraph Hill. Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point are deemed too far within the bay. A vessel coming within the reach of their guns could fire upon the city and anchorage. It is not probable that the Ordnance Department will be able to supply additional guns at present. It, however, will be directed to send you a rifling-machine and rifled ammunition, so that the range of some of the guns may be increased.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, 
Fort Vancouver, Wash., August 21, 1863.

His Excellency, A. C. GIBBS, 
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: The resignation of Capt. T. S. Harris, First Oregon Cavalry, was forwarded by me to department headquarters August 8, and I requested its acceptance. The senior first lieutenant is W. V. Rineheart, a most excellent officer. When in San Francisco I advised you to recommend to General Wright his appointment. The vacancy should be filled as I stated in my letter, as that company was the largest in the regiment, has lost least by desertion, and is now 83 strong.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: For the information of the General-in-Chief, I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding district of Oregon, dated 18th August, 1863, reporting the location of the new military post of Fort Boise. The work of building Fort Boise I have intrusted to Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, with Capt. W. B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster. Both of these officers have had much experience, and their services are of very great importance. If Major Lugenbeel can be permitted to remain in this department for the present, I desire to keep him in command of Fort Boise until the post is entirely completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., August 18, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the department that Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding expedition to Boise, has located the new military post at Fort Boise: The site selected is on a small creek 1½ miles from Boise River, on the north side, 43 miles from its confluence with the Snake River, and 250 miles from Fort Walla Walla. Many of the roads through that country run near it, those from the Eastern States, Salt Lake, and Washington Territory being in sight. Some difficulty is experienced in building the post, in consequence of the low rates of legal-tender notes. In that country they bear merely nominal value. The depreciation of the Government currency not only embarrasses the quartermaster's department, but also tends greatly to disaffect the men. The differences between their pay and the promises held out by the richest mines perhaps on the coast, the proximity of which makes them all the more tempting, is so great that many desertions occur. At last dates about 50 desertions had occurred in the four companies with which he left Fort Walla Walla.

Three reservations besides the garrison have been selected, for hay, wood, and saw-mill, maps of which Major Lugenbeel promises as soon as surveyed. He has established a saw-mill run by mule power, 7 miles from the post. By cutting a road to Grimes Creek 5 miles further he expects finally to establish the saw-mill run by water. On account of the great number of desertions he has been compelled to hire more citizen employe than he had intended. He has found lime, marl, material for adobes, and sandstone near the post, and hay on an island in the river. He contemplates building a large share of the houses of stone. I have no doubt he will accomplish the work in hand, notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.
with a letter, dated August 25, from Col. R. E. De Russy, U. S. Engineers, to whom
I referred Capt. McAllister's communication, respectfully and earnestly recommend­
ing that the guns, projectiles, and iron fixtures for a large sized shot furnace may be
sent to this place as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT POINT, August 25, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM.
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Headquarters San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have just received the letter addressed to General Wright by Captain
McAllister, of the Ordnance Department, upon the subject of heavy guns, carriages,
and projectiles for the batteries to be erected for the defense of San Francisco Harbor,
which is referred to me by you for such information as I can give as to the probable
size and character of the guns required for the batteries ordered to be erected on
Point San José and Angel Island. In the absence of the report of the Board of En­
gineers for these works, as promised by General Halleck in his telegram of the 17th
instant to General Wright, I am not prepared to say what caliber will be recommended
by the Board for the points to be occupied. In a harbor like this one, where the
defensive positions are at a considerable distance from each other, it is evident that
rifled guns, if they can be procured, would be preferred, but it is doubtful whether
such can be obtained in proper time; if not, we must resort to 42-pounders and to 8
and 10 inch columbiads.

A battery of ten 42-pounders at Point San José with a hot-shot furnace would, in
connection with the batteries at Alcatraz Island, be a formidable barrier against any
approach on the city by that channel way. The two other channels west and east of
Angel Island should be protected by a battery of eight or ten guns each, the one on
the west point of the island with 10-inch columbiads and the one on the east point
with 8-inch columbiads. I would therefore recommend that an application be made
for ten 42-pounder guns and eight 10-inch columbiads and carriages, also eight 8-inch
columbiads and carriages with a proper supply of projectiles for each caliber and the
iron fixtures for one large size shot furnace.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

BENICIA ARSENAL,
August 21, 1863.

DEAR GENERAL: I take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of telegraphing
the Commander-in-Chief for heavy guns, carriages, and a supply of projectiles for
the batteries to be established for the defense of San Francisco Harbor. The guns
which I am going to mount are very old, and the carriages were made in 1846.
They were sent out for Colonel Stevenson's command and are only fit for temporary
use. Please excuse the liberty I have taken, but knowing the condition of the ma­
terial I am repairing I thought it proper to submit the above.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McALLISTER,
Captain Ordnance, Commanding.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department, Sacramento, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1863.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: After receiving the dispatch of the General-in-Chief, directing that batteries
be erected on Point San José and on Angel Island, instead of Rincon Point and Yerba
Buena Island, and stating that the report of the Board of Engineers would be sent by
mail, I had a conversation with Colonel De Russy. The colonel suggested that noth­
ing be done until the receipt of the report of Board of Engineers. My object was to
throw up temporary fieldworks at the most exposed points, and with the greatest
dispatch, to protect the city against the assaults of any hostile vessel. I asked that
$100,000 might be placed to my orders for this purpose, and at the same time I directed
Captain Williamson, of the Engineers, on duty at my headquarters, to commence the
work at once. If the batteries at the points designated are to be erected by the Engineer Department, under special control of that Bureau, I presume that no further responsibility will fall on me if they are not ready when wanted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.

Dear Sir: I fear greatly that the masterly inactivity system, and the time consumed in planning and deliberating as to the best points for our batteries, and the going to work with permanent fortifications, slowness may be fatal. And, as we are meditating, some morning, the first thing we shall know will be the enemy's guns thundering against the city. I have an engineer (Williamson), and if the money in the department granted for these batteries could be subject to my order and expended by him, we could have the batteries completed in a very short time. But under the direction of the Engineer Bureau, months will elapse before the profiles are drawn. Prompt and energetic action are necessary, or we may suffer terribly.

Yours, very truly,

G. Wright.

Col. E. D. Townsend.

[Telegram.]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:

I have seen your note to Colonel Townsend. It was not intended that there should be any delay whatever in erecting batteries in the localities designated in my telegram, to wait for any further instructions from here.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, September 1, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a copy of the letter referred to by me in my last letter to you. I see General Wright ignores Colonel Maury in the matter of recommendation. Perhaps it is because he knows Maury is in the interior. On the whole, I think I had better not appoint at present. In fact, from your letter I don't see how I can appoint until an adjutant is appointed in place of Rinehart.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord,
Commanding District Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., September 12, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have to request that you will please inform me, first, whether you considered your appointment on 7th ultimo of Capt. H. C. Small, First Lieut. W. M. Hand, and Second Lieut. Patrick Maguire as officers of G Company, First Oregon Cavalry, and after the rejection of John F. Noble by the board of officers, as a virtual revocation of your appointment of him as a second lieutenant and recruiting officer First Oregon Cavalry.

Second. Whether you do now revoke said appointment.

Third. If you do not revoke his appointment, where shall he be stationed.

Brigadier-General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, decides under date of the 8th instant, that after his rejection by the board he still remains in the service as second lieutenant and recruiting officer First Oregon Cavalry until discharged by competent authority, and that his appointment has not yet been revoked by you under the second clause of War Department General Orders, No. 78, of the 8th July, 1862.
General Wright desires me to forward charges and specifications against him, so that he may order an investigation.

I consider your appointment, dated 7th August, a full revocation of his appointment, and so informed Mr. Noble.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, September 26, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to say that when I requested that John F. Noble be mustered into the service of the United States as captain of Company G, First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, and thus presented him, that thereafter I had nothing to do with him and no power over him. If received, he would be mustered into the service; if not received he would be discharged.

After a second lieutenant has been examined and rejected by a military board it seems to me improper for a governor to keep such lieutenant, if he could, in a position to be presented to a board again. If the governor may thus present him more than once, he may any number of times, which would be an abuse of power and offensive to the officers of the Army.

I intended my letter of the 7th ultimo, which stated in substance that if Noble did not pass I appointed H. C. Small in his place, to mean that so far as I was concerned I discharged him, and that he would have to go out of the service, unless there was some rule, unknown to me, whereby he might take an appeal and reverse the decision of the examining board. But as General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, decides that he is still in the service and invites charges from you, in order that he may direct an investigation, I wish it to be considered that I revoke his appointment, to take effect when he has stood said trial or investigation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

Governor STANFORD:

Telegram.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 18, 1863.

Orders have been sent Colonel Whipple to give necessary protection; also to Captain Mellen to send a detachment from Fort Crook. I cannot reach Whipple by telegraph.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 28, 1863.

COLONEL: I have been highly gratified with the condition of affairs in the eastern part of this State as well as in the Territory of Nevada. I was absent about three weeks, and, traveling on horseback, I had an excellent opportunity for making an examination of the country and the character of the inhabitants. On the road over the mountains I found the way thronged with wagons of the largest size transporting goods to Washoe and Reese River. The almost fabulous reports of the richness of the Reese River mines have drawn to that place a large number of people from this side, as well as arrested the tide of emigration from the East, and it is probable that the population of that district in the course of the next year will rival that of Virginia City and its surroundings. The truly loyal and intense love for the Union which pervades the great masses of the people in the Territory of Nevada has been made manifest in their late election; from the highest to the lowest every office has been filled by the election of sound Union men. I visited Carson City, the seat of government of Nevada, as well as Silver City, Gold Hill, and Virginia City, located in the rich mining districts, and everywhere I found a prosperous and happy people. From Virginia City I proceeded to Fort Churchill, situated on the Carson River. The
post is commanded by Maj. Charles McDermot, of the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, an officer of great merit, irreproachable in his habits, industrious, and careful of the interests of the Government.

At Fort Churchill I found three companies of cavalry, Nevada Territory Volunteers, also a detachment of a fourth company in process of organization. A finer body of men I never saw; orderly, well-behaved, and undergoing a thorough course of instruction and discipline. Two of these companies are under orders for the district of Utah, and will march early in the next month. The post of Fort Churchill I found in admirable order. I critically inspected all the departments, and found the Government property well taken care of and economically used, and the officers zealous and attentive to their duties. After my inspection at Fort Churchill, I hastened back to my headquarters, finding everything quiet in this quarter. I am greatly pained at an accident which happened to Maj. R. W. Kirkham, quartermaster, who accompanied me on my tour. At Carson City he unfortunately walked out of an open doorway at the end of a hall where there was no balcony, and falling some 14 feet bruised himself much and fractured his thigh-bone. I brought him back with me, but he will probably be laid up eight or ten weeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. G. Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Secretary of War directs that you take military possession of Point San Jose, and erect the battery proposed for its defense. The question of ownership will be determined hereafter.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg leave most respectfully to ask the attention of the General-in-Chief and the honorable Secretary of War to the practicability of locating a good wagon road between Fort Dalles, Oregon, in a southeasterly direction via Canon City to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, and thence to the navigable waters of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn. The feasibility of opening a route on this parallel was discussed when I was in command of the Department of Oregon, and I had determined to make a thorough examination of the country in an expedition which had been planned against the Snake Indians for the summer of 1861; but my removal from that country, together with all the regular troops, caused a temporary suspension of remote operations, but the subject was not lost sight of. I am now in receipt of a communication from Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding Fort Boise, referring to the same subject. The major is an officer of great experience and sound judgment, and although no critical survey of the route has been made, yet I am disposed to rely with great confidence on the conclusions which he draws from the information he has gathered from the most reliable sources.

The route proposed, intermediate between that of the Missouri, via Fort Benton on the north, and that by the South Pass and Fort Hall on the south, will be the shortest and most direct. The distance from Fort Boise to the navigable waters of the eastern slope is said not to exceed 400 miles. In view of the mineral developments in Oregon east of Fort Dalles, and more particularly in the Territory of Idaho, the construction of a road over the route proposed would be of great benefit in a military point, enabling us to move troops with facility in case of any difficulties arising between the miners and Indians. The opening of this route would necessarily compel us to establish a military post in the valley of the Yellowstone, as the country is filled with Indians and mineral wealth.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 10, 1863.

COLONEL: The condition of affairs in this department remains unchanged. Peace and quiet prevail; since the election, the hitherto malevolents are silent. I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Drum, my adjutant-general, on a tour of inspection through the southern part of this State, his place being supplied in the mean time by Captain Purdy.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 19, 1863.

COLONEL: By my direction, two companies of cavalry, Nevada Territory Volunteers, marched from Fort Churchill on the 10th instant for Salt Lake. This is the last command I propose to send on that line this fall. Everything is perfectly quiet on the route, Indians peaceable, and no indications of any disturbance on the mail route. I have two more companies of Nevada cavalry organizing at Fort Churchill (one already filled), which will constitute the garrison of that post, detaching a command of 25 men and 1 officer as an outpost at "Smoke Creek," about 100 miles to the north. The troops in the department are healthy, and independent of occasional Indian raids on the white settlements, everything is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Nev., November 5, 1863.

SIR: The loyal citizens of Storey County, of this Territory, have formed a military company under the militia laws of this Territory, and have in all respects complied with the law to entitle them to arms and accouterments. The name of the company is the Washoe Guards, Capt. Thomas G. Murphy, who resides at Virginia City, Nev. I desire that they should have 60 stands of arms issued to them, together with all the accouterments pertaining to a perfect equipment.

Yours, with great respect,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the Territory of Nevada.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 10, 1863.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 5th instant, and to assure your excellency that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with your request. I will give the necessary instructions to the officer in command of Fort Churchill to issue the arms and equipments to the officer commanding the Washoe Guards on his requisition approved by you.

I shall require not only receipts, but bonds and security for the safe-keeping of the arms and equipments, and, besides, a special agreement under bonds to deliver the arms and equipments on the orders of the commanding officer of this department whenever they may be called for.

With great respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

S. Ex. 2—38
CHITLITORS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,  
San Francisco, November 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the district of Utah, dated October 27, 1862, conveying the pleasant intelligence that treaties of peace have finally been concluded with all the different bands of Indians within that district.

Hoping that this happy state of affairs in the district of Utah, brought about by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the California column, may continue without interruption,

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant-General,  
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,  
Great Salt Lake City, October 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the department commander that I have just returned from Camp Connor, Idaho, where, in connection with Governor Doty, acting superintendent of Indian affairs, a final treaty of peace was concluded with the last remaining band of Shoshone Indians, and that on the 12th instant another treaty was made in Tooele Valley by the deputy superintendent and an officer of my staff, acting for Governor Doty and myself, with some 250 of the Goshute tribe, lately hostile. With the satisfactory conclusion of these treaties I have the honor to report the settlement of terms of peace with all the Indians within this military district from the Snake River on the north to the lower settlements of Utah, and from the Rocky Mountains on the east to Reese River on the west; a region heretofore constantly infested by roving bands of savages, and desolated by their horrid barbaraies on passing emigrants for a long series of years.

For the first time in the history of the country it may now be truly announced that the great emigrant roads through the Territory may be safely traversed by single persons without danger to life or property or fear of molestation by Indians.

In my recent trip to the North, I met single persons traveling to and from the Bannock and Boise mines through a region of country never before traversed except by strong parties of from fifteen to twenty-five well-armed, and in constant danger of massacre. I have the pleasure therefore to report that through the indomitable bravery, activity, and willingly endured hardships of the California column under my command the Indian country within this district is freed from hostile savages, and travel through it by unarmed persons, emigrants, miners, or others is perfectly safe and exempt from the dangers heretofore besetting them on every hand. That this happy state of affairs will continue I have every reason to believe, as the Indians, one and all, with whom I have come in contact, are evidently seriously inclined to peace in the future, and after the severe experiences of last winter, spring, and summer, will hesitate long ere they again provoke hostilities.

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

P. EDWARD CONNOR,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,  
San Francisco, November 10, 1863.

COLONEL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and honorable Secretary of War, I have the honor to submit the inclosed communication, addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the district of Utah. When I sent General Connor to establish posts in Utah and take command of that district I impressed upon him the necessity of pursuing a conservative policy with those people, and on several occasions subsequently it has only been with forbearance and sound judgment that a collision has been avoided. The late discovery of valuable mines in the Territory will, it is believed, draw thither a large population in the
course of a year or two, and if so, it will exercise a powerful influence to wipe out that damning stain upon the Christian morality of the American people. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah, October 26, 1863.

COLONEL: In former communications I have had the honor to fully set forth my views to the department commander relative to the condition of the Mormon people and the sentiments of their leaders, and have endeavored to present my opinions as to the settlement of the Mormon question, so far as it has necessarily thrust itself upon me in the performance of strictly military duties. I need hardly repeat that it has been my constant endeavor to maintain amicable relations with the people and avoid conflict, so far as compatible with the strict and proper fulfillment of the obligations resting upon me. Fully understanding that it was no part of my business to interfere with the religious tenets or even the illegal practices of this peculiar people, except when called upon by the civil authorities, the open declaration of hostility to the Government on the part of their public men, and their bold, continued, and unceasing teachings of disloyalty, have time and again tended to produce excitement leading to collusion, which have only been avoided by the most temperate and moderate course of the officers and men of my command. Until such time, therefore, as the Government, in the interest of humanity and the vindication of its offended dignity and laws, shall deem it advisable to inaugurate by force an observance of its recorded laws, and come to the relief of a people oppressed and downtrodden by a most galling church tyranny, my own course has been plainly marked by the dictates of policy and the manifest necessity of the case.

Entertaining the opinion that Mormonism as preached and practiced in this Territory is not only subversive of morals, in conflict with the civilization of the present age and oppressive on the people, but also deeply and boldly in contravention of the laws and best interests of the nation, I have sought by every proper means in my power to arrest its progress and prevent its spread. As a question for the civilian, I can conceive of but two ways of striking at its root and annihilating its baneful influence. The one by an adequate military force acting under martial law and punishing with a strong hand every infraction of law or loyalty; the other, by inviting into the Territory large numbers of Gentiles to live among and dwell with the people. The former, I am aware, is at the present time impracticable, even though it were deemed advisable. The latter, if practicable, is perhaps, in any event, the wiser course. With these remarks I desire to inform the department commander that I have considered the discovery of gold, silver, and other valuable minerals in the Territory of the highest importance and as presenting the only prospect of bringing hither such a population as is desirable or possible. The discovery of such mines would unquestionably induce an immigration to the Territory of a hardy, industrious, and enterprising population as could not but result in the happiest effects, and, in my opinion, presents the only sure means of settling peaceably the “Mormon question.” Their presence and intercourse with the people already here would greatly tend to disabuse the minds of the latter of the false, frivolous, yet dangerous and constant teachings of the leaders that the Government is their enemy and persecutor for opinion’s sake.

As I have said, these doctrines are continually being preached to them, until the mass of the people believe that the Government, instead of desiring their welfare, seeks their destruction. To the end, then, that the inducements to come hither may be presented to the teeming populations of the East and West, seeking new fields of exploration and prosperity, I have looked upon the discovery of mines in this Territory as in the highest degree important, first to this people, and secondly to the Government, for the reasons stated. Having reason to believe that the Territory is full of mineral wealth, I have instructed commanders of posts and detachments to permit the men of their commands to prospect the country in the vicinity of their respective posts whenever such course would not interfere with their military duties, and to furnish every proper facility for the discovery and opening of mines of gold, silver, and other minerals. The results so far have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Already reliable reports reach me of the discovery of rich gold, silver, and copper mines in almost every direction, and that by spring one of the largest and most hopeful fields for mining operations will be opened to the hardy and adventurous of our people. Both gold quartz and silver leads have been discovered at Egan Canon, about 200 miles.
west of this place, also in Ruby Valley; and at points along the mail route. The Goose Creek Mountains, 150 miles northwest of this city, are believed to contain rich mines of precious metals. The mountains in the immediate vicinity of this place being explored and prospected, and I have reason to believe with successful result. Already within a distance of from 25 to 50 miles of this city, in the east and west mountains, mines have been discovered yielding, with imperfect tests; rich indications of silver, and largely charged with lead and copper ores. The work is still going on, and I have little doubt that rich veins of silver, and probably gold, will be discovered in almost every direction, and still nearer to Great Salt Lake City. I may also mention that near Camp Connor, 150 miles north of this place, large deposits of salt, sulphur, and extensive beds of coal have been found, while the springs adjoining the camp yield immense deposits of the carbonate of soda, which will one day, I have no doubt, be of very considerable commercial value. If I be not mistaken in these anticipations, I have no reason to doubt that the "Mormon question" will at an early day be finally settled by peaceful means without the increased expenditure of a dollar by Government, or still more important, without the loss of a single soldier by conflict. I have every confidence, therefore, in being able to accomplish this desirable result without the aid of another soldier in addition to those already under my command, notwithstanding the obstacles sought to be thrown in my way by the Mormon leaders, who see in the present policy the sure downfall of their most odious church system of tyranny. I have no fear for the future, and believe the dawn is breaking upon this deluded people, even though their elders and bishops and chief priests may escape the personal punishment their sins against law and crimes against humanity and the Government so richly merit.

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

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U.S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Carson, November 12, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENJ. WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Department:

How many more volunteer companies will you accept? Secretary of War telegraphs he will accept troops for this coast.

JAMES W. NYE.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, November 19, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to part of your letter of yesterday, allow me to inquire (1) What I shall do with Second Lieut. John Darrough, who has returned from his trip to Boise, where he went on recruiting service. (2) Can he be assigned as second lieutenant to Captain Kelly's company? I ask this under the impression that it is not best to keep open recruiting offices any longer under my proclamation, and that you so consider it. I am sorry I did not see you longer when you were over to talk more about these matters.

Mr. Darrough has worked hard and made some sacrifice and desires a place, I think. He will take this letter to you and desires some conversation on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of my General Orders No. 40, C. S.

I have heretofore frequently reported to the Department the difficulties and embarrassments we labored under in this department in raising and organizing volunteers, in consequence of the sparse population over a vast extent of country, it was found impracticable for the governors of States and Territories to conduct the recruiting
service without the aid of the military authorities. Anxious as I have been for some time past to make the experiment of relying solely upon the governor, I have prepared and issued the order above referred to.

In recruiting for the new organizations, under the superintendency of the commissary of musters, the greatest economy has been enjoined and enforced, and I feel sure that the best interests of the Government have been subserved.

My letter addressed to Adjutant-General Thomas on the 8th of June last I beg leave to call your attention to, as well as your answer to that communication, dated on the 7th of July, in which you say that the general-in-chief approves the course pursued by me.

To you, who served so long in this department, I need not recapitulate the delays and difficulties I have encountered in my efforts to comply with the orders and regulations from the War Department. One thing is certain, the peace and quiet of a country extending from the British possessions on the north to the Republic of Mexico on the south, and from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the farthest limits of the Territory of Utah in the east, have been preserved; and besides that, the troops which I organized and sent forth from California reconquered the Territory of Arizona and New Mexico, at one time overrun by the rebel forces, and have held undisturbed possession of that country since the summer of 1862. I can also speak with pride of the gallant conduct of the troops I organized and sent forth from this State for the protection of the overland mail route and occupation of the Territory of Utah.

In the execution of all the varied duties and responsibilities in this remote department it has frequently been necessary for me to act promptly and assume responsibilities which, in time of peace, I should have deferred for the decision of the General-in-Chief and War Department.

I am not aware that during my command of this department a single charge has ever been made against me of malfeasance in office, or of a disregard of the best interests of the Government, and I have no apprehension that any charges of that kind will be made. I have done, and shall do, what seems to be my duty, acknowledging my responsibility to the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, and to the President of the United States, under the concluding paragraph of his letter to the Missouri delegation of 5th October.

I beg leave most respectfully to ask of the Secretary of War an approval of all I have done in the matter of raising, organizing, and appointing officers for volunteer organizations in this department. I ask for this because we may experience some objections by the accounting officers, in cases where the regulations of the Department have not been strictly followed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1863.

In order that the instructions of the War Department, respecting new organizations and their muster into service may be complied with, the control exercised over the same by the commissary of musters and superintendent of recruiting service is hereby transferred to the governors of States and Territories, respectively, that the recruiting may be conducted as directed in General Orders, No. 75, July 8, 1862, from the War Department.

All officers recruiting for new organizations will report for instructions to the governors of their respective States and Territories.

II. In paragraph 1, General Order, No. 75, of 1862, from War Department, the term "muster in" is used by mistake for "enlist."

III. In accordance with revised regulations for the Army, leaves of absence can only be granted by the Secretary of War, except in cases where "a change of location is immediately demanded to save life or prevent permanent disability," when the commander of the department or district can grant, not exceeding twenty days.

IV. The telegraph will only be resorted to by officers in cases of urgent and imperative necessity; and in all cases the charges will be prepaid by the officers sending the message, which amount will be refunded to the officer on his certificate to the account, and the necessity of the communication approved by the department commander.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright.

E. Sparrow Purdy,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 23, 1863.

COLONEL: When I first received instructions to establish a military post near the Klamath Lakes, in Oregon, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, of the Oregon Cavalry, then commanding at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, to make an exploration of the country, and report the result to my headquarters. After receiving the colonel's report, it was referred to Captain Williamson, of the Engineer Corps, who had been over the whole country, and was well qualified to give an opinion as to the best point to locate the post. Many sound reasons were advanced by Captain Williamson in favor of the site where the fort is now being built, and I approved of the selection. But it now appears that the location of the post did not suit the conflicting interests of all the people in southern Oregon, and an effort was made by certain persons near Jacksonville, prominently aided by Mr. Rogers, the subagent of Indian affairs, to cast odium upon Colonel Drew for his management of affairs in that quarter.

The superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon sent me a communication which he had received from Subagent Rogers in which he (Rogers) undertakes to point out the place where the post should have been; but he was given to understand very plainly that his opinion had not been asked, and he quietly subsided, and has, I believe, resigned. With the view of having on record a report of the position of Fort Klamath, as well as to inquire into certain allegations against Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, I ordered Capt. James Van Voorst, of the Ninth Infantry, to proceed to Jacksonville and Fort Klamath and make a critical examination of everything pertaining to the military in that quarter. His report, which is herewith inclosed, meets with my full approval. The sketch which is attached to the report shows the location of Fort Klamath. I believe it is the best position we could occupy in that country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following report of an inspection made in compliance with S. O., No. 222, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, October 10, 1863. I was directed by this order to make a critical examination of everything which pertained to the military in vicinity of Camp Baker and the new fort at Klamath Lake, Oregon, and also to inquire into certain reports adverse to the conduct of Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew, Oregon Cavalry, who is now the commanding officer at Fort Klamath. The report adverse to the conduct of Colonel Drew, to which my attention was especially directed, emanated from Amos E. Rogers, United States sub-Indian agent, and are very voluminously set forth in copious extracts from his official letters to Mr. Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon. The gist of these complaints is contained in the following propositions:

First. Colonel Drew has located the new fort in the Klamath Lake Valley, at a place where it can be of little or no service to the Indian Department in controlling the Indians, and of no utility to the military in protecting the citizens and emigrants from the hostile tribes that live in that section of the country.

Second. That Colonel Drew has openly declared himself inimical to the policy of the Indian Department, and has taken every opportunity to insult its dignity, weaken its power, lessen its influence, and to destroy its authority.

In giving my opinion with regard to the first proposition, it is proper for me to state that the lateness of the season prevented me from making a personal examination of the country which surrounds the Klamath Lake Valley. The information which I obtained concerning this region was collected verbally from many individuals who have partly explored it, and from the official reports of those officers who have partly surveyed it. I have conversed with some twenty persons living in and about Jacksonville and Yreka, all of whom seemed to have more or less personal knowledge of this country, and although I found some difference with regard to their statements, the conclusion at which I have arrived is based upon that which I considered the best and most reliable information offered. There can be no question as to the fitness of the place selected for this new fort, if the only considerations are the health of the troops and economy of the troops and economy in their support. It also appears equally clear that as a strategic position, taken for the purpose of holding in subjection Indians that are considered hostile, it offers very many advantages. Indeed, with the limited means at Colonel Drew's disposal for the construction of a new fort in that section of the country, it is hardly possible that one could have been located which would have afforded greater advantages and have seemed like protection to emigrants and to citizens.
With regard to the second proposition I have only to say, that Colonel Drew pronounced as wholly untrue the language which Subagent Rogers has imputed to him. Colonel Drew claims that he has ever been willing and ready to co-operate with the sub-Indian agent, whenever such co-operation would have added to the public safety or have reflected credit upon either department. I am of the opinion that no case can be cited—at least I have heard of none—where co-operation was refused, which, if closely examined, will draw censure upon Colonel Drew’s conduct or reflect indiscretion upon his judgment. I have listened to many complaints against Colonel Drew made by respectable citizens in Jacksonville. These complaints have reference to the manner in which the troops in that vicinity have been supplied and to the persons who have supplied them. After giving the subject that careful consideration which the case demanded, I could only arrive at the conclusion that the cause for complaint was more apparent than real. The citizens understand but little with regard to the mode of supplying troops; therefore transactions which in themselves are strictly proper, and which save the Government much unnecessary expense, excite their suspicion, and call forth from them remarks which have not the slightest foundation in reason or fact; and this is more especially the case when a person whose political faith is a question with a portion of the community is in any way engaged in supplying troops. I find in this case but one person, a Mr. Glenn, who is known in any contract against whom objection is made, and that on account of sympathies which it is said he has with the rebellion. This person, however, has taken the oath of allegiance, and is in partnership with one whose Union sentiments none dare asperse. With regard to Mr. Glenn’s loyalty Colonel Drew has been the judge, and I have had no proofs offered to me which were sufficient to induce me to believe him disloyal.

Before closing these remarks with regard to the complaints of the sub-Indian agent and citizens against Colonel Drew it is becoming upon me to state that I have not considered it necessary to mention in this report all the facts and all the statements which have induced me to the conclusions I have formed. I trust I have given the matter a careful, thorough, and impartial investigation. That there exists in the minds of a few a strong feeling, and in some cases honestly, but nevertheless erroneously, entertained against Colonel Drew there can be no question. That petty jealousies, personal interests, and party prejudice have had more or less to do with its formation it would be folly for any one to deny. I have therefore endeavored to be guided by facts, and from these alone have I formed my conclusions.

CAMP BAKER.

Camp Baker, situated about 8 miles from Jacksonville, consists of a few old log buildings of no importance to the Government. I would recommend that every thing which is of any value, such as locks, windows, and doors, be removed, and that the rest be abandoned or left in charge of any person who will take care of it for the privilege of living in some of the houses and of using the remainder for any purposes he may desire.

FORT KLAMATH.

Fort Klamath, Oregon, is situated 8 miles north of the waters of the Upper Klamath Lake. It is about 86 miles from Jacksonville by the new wagon road leading to it, about 20 miles south of the Rogue River, and John Day Turnpike, which runs from Jacksonville to the Boise mines, and about 50 miles north of the present southern emigrant road leading in to Oregon. Near to where the post is located run all the trails leading from Yreka northward. The fort is placed in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the valley. It has a southern exposure, and is surrounded by wood and water in the greatest abundance. The soil appears of a peculiar nature, but the luxuriance of the grass would seem to indicate that it was capable of producing grain and many of the vegetables in great profusion. It is my opinion that within a year or two cavalry will be as cheaply sustained at this place as they are now in the Rogue River Valley. It is claimed by many that there are at least six townships of good land in close proximity to the fort which hold out great inducements for settlers. That it is quite cool in this vicinity during the winter, is certain; its elevation being about 4,000 feet above the sea. Still the Indians say that the lake is seldom frozen over for more than a few weeks, and it is quite certain that they winter their stock but a few miles farther south.

ROADS.

The road from Jacksonville to the fort was made in about one month by Company C, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Capt. William Kelly. The lieutenants belonging to this company are First Lieut. F. B. White, who has been all the time on duty with the company, and Second Lieut. D. C. Underwood, who has performed the
duties of quartermaster and commissary. The road runs near Mount McLaughlin and as good as could be expected. The work expended upon it shows that themen must have labored with more than ordinary industry to have finished it in so short a time. It is anticipated that soon a wagon road will be opened from the fort to the John Day turnpike north, and also to the Yreka wagon road south. It is my opinion that the fort can be supplied much more cheaply by the way of Yreka than it is now through Jacksonville. Again, the present location of the fort is on the old Nez Perce Indian trail, leading from California to Snake River; and it is near the road from Yreka to the emigrant road leading from Fort Boise to the middle fork of the Willamette River, and it is also in the vicinity of the new wagon road leading up the Rogue River to the Boise mines. It is more than probable that three times the amount of travel will pass these trails and this road than will pass over the old emigrant road through the Modoc country.

(The above is taken from a petition addressed to the governor of Oregon, praying that he will use his influence that the new fort may not be removed.) There can be little reason to doubt that soon cavalry stationed at this fort will find roads in all directions, by which they can operate and hold in subjection the Indians in all the surrounding country.

BUILDINGS AT FORT KLAMATH.

The buildings now in process of erection are being constructed under estimates and plans made by Colonel Drew and approved at department headquarters. Colonel Drew appears to be exercising the best of judgment in their location and the greatest economy in their plans. In the original plan the store-house was found to be too small to answer the purposes of the quartermaster and commissary. It has accordingly been built 80 by 30, which is quite small enough for a two-company post. There is no estimate or plan yet made for a stable, and I would recommend that the stable be at once built. The carpenters are now at the fort, and they will work quite as cheaply, if not cheaper, during the winter than they will in the spring. An office building for the commanding officer, and also for the office of the quartermaster and commissary, should also be added to the original estimates.

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Underwood is the acting quartermaster and commissary. He up to this time has done the duties at both Camp Baker and Fort Klamath. This has to some extent made him responsible for property beyond his immediate control. Inasmuch as the horses are this winter to be kept in Rogue River Valley and a sufficient number of men to care for them, I recommend that the responsibility be divided between two officers, one with the horses and the other at Fort Klamath, which Colonel Drew has decided to order. The business in these departments has been conducted with economy. It is true that in all cases the usual mode of advertising for contracts has not been resorted to, but in every case, before supplies have been bought, authority for the purchase has been received from the headquarters of the department. The dispatch necessary in building and supplying the new post would hardly allow the usual method of advertising in all cases, and it is very questionable, had this method been followed, if the Government would have profited by it. I therefore believe that although the course pursued has promoted some jealousy among the citizens, nevertheless the Government has not been the loser. The papers in these departments seem to be well kept and very well understood.

COMPANY C, FIRST OREGON CAVALRY.

Company C numbers 79 rank and file, 76 of this number are present. The men appeared in good health, only 3 being sick at the time I inspected. The arms and accouterments were good, the clothing apparently new, and the company displayed a fine appearance. The horses are nearly all American and Oregon raised, in fine condition, and serviceable for any duty. These horses I inspected at Fort Klamath and in Rogue River Valley. The company books are well kept, as well as all the company property accounts. The officers and men were in camp at the time I inspected, and just having moved and not yet being settled, there were allowances to be made for many things relating to official papers and records.

INDIANS.

Colonel Drew thinks that about 10 miles south of the fort, there is a good place for an Indian reservation, and which, if selected, will place all the surrounding Indians directly under the command of the fort. La Lakes tribe now live in this
vicinity. The Indians have already given up to the troops several stolen horses and one mule, showing that their presence is already felt and appreciated. I have little fears of murders on the emigrant road, where they are said usually to have occurred, if Fort Klamath is occupied by cavalry; during the winter the troops at Fort Klamath will hold completely at their mercy all the tribes in the vicinity of the Klamath Lake Valley.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES VAN VOAST,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith copies of communications addressed to me on the 10th and 14th of the present month, by Maj. M. B. Duffield, United States marshal for the Territory of Arizona, together with my replies, dated respectively on the 11th and 17th instant. Major Duffield goes to-day on the steamer to San Pedro, southern California, and at the same time I send down a company of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, numbering 100 well-mounted men. The organization of the 7 companies of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, is nearly completed; the last company will be mustered early in December. I have already two of these companies in southern California, and others will be thrown forward at convenient intervals to the Territory of Arizona.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Occidental Hotel,
San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1863.

DEAR SIR: You have probably received this requisition from the Department at Washington for three regiments of troops to be employed in Arizona. I am requested by Governor Goodwin, who holds an order on you from the War Department, duly signed by the President, to call upon you to furnish the requisite number of men for the purpose mentioned by the 1st of December ensuing.

Please reply at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, yours,

M. B. DUFFIELD,
United States Marshal, Arizona.

Hon. M. B. DUFFIELD,
United States Marshal for Arizona, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Brigadier-General Wright:

Dear Sir: I am requested by Governor Goodwin, of Arizona, to call upon you for three regiments of troops for the protection of that Territory, principally cavalry.
Please inform me if you can make it convenient to comply with that request; and if so, whether it will be possible to furnish said troops by the 25th of the present month, and oblige,

Yours, with the greatest respect,

Brigadier-General Wright, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department Pacific.

M. B. DUFFIELD,
United States Marshal, Arizona.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 17, 1863.

Sir: I have received your communication of the 14th instant. It is entirely out of the question to furnish the number of troops that Governor Goodwin requests for service in Arizona. I am now preparing to throw forward the balance of the First Regiment of Cavalry, California Volunteers, via Fort Yuma, and thence into the Territory of Arizona; one company of the regiment will be prepared to march from Camp Drum, New San Pedro, Cal., about the 1st of December, and the officer in command will be instructed to afford you protection and assistance in reaching your destination. Other companies will follow at convenient intervals. The disposition of the forces after reaching Tucson rests with Brigadier-General Carleton, as that Territory is at present within the Department of New Mexico. Should the Territory of Arizona be restored to my department, I shall take great pleasure in sending such a force there as will insure protection from foes within or without, and maintain the authority of the civil administration.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

Maj. M. B. DUFFIELD,
United States Marshal for Arizona, Occidental Hotel.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Nev., November 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wright,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Sir: A company of organized militia under our Territorial laws has been organized in Virginia City by the name of The National Guards, commanded by Capt. W. E. Melville. The company are legally organized and have complied with all the requisitions of our law and are all loyal men. The company numbers 80 men. Will you issue an order to Major McDermitt to deliver to Captain Melville arms for that number, subject to such rules as you may prescribe?

I am, dear sir, your humble and obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nevada Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1863.

His Excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 30th ultimo. The arms and accouterments invoiced to the commanding officer of Fort Churchill will be forwarded from Benicia Arsenal as soon as possible. I will accept and muster into the service of the United States for the Territory of Nevada one complete regiment of infantry. The plan of organization, as well as all the instructions and orders from the War Department touching the subject will be furnished to your excellency by Col. W. Seawell, U. S. Army, commissary of musters and mustering officer for this department, stationed at my headquarters.

With great respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., December 3, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: Herewith I inclose a letter of the 27th instant to you from Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, recommending certain appointments in the First Oregon Cavalry:

First Lieut. W. V. Rinehart, adjutant, First Oregon Cavalry, to be captain, vice T. S. Harris, resigned.

First Lieut. B. F. White, to be regimental adjutant, vice Rinehart, appointed captain.

Second Lieut. D. C. Underwood, to be first lieutenant, vice White, appointed regimental adjutant.

This last name is implied by the closing sentence of Colonel Maury's letter, though he evidently by accident failed expressly to recommend Second Lieutenant Underwood's promotion.

I concur in recommending the above appointments. But I recommend delay in any appointment of second lieutenant in place of Underwood, as I do not know that Company C has reached the minimum.

By War Department General Orders No. 182, of 20th June, 1863, if a company falls below the minimum (of 82 enlisted men) the vacancy of second lieutenant cannot be filled if it should occur. On 16th October Captain Kelly reported that he had 78 enlisted men.

The letter of 20th August to you from General Wright's headquarters (a copy of which you forwarded me) authorized the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Harris to be filled. That involves also, I suppose, filling the other vacancies caused by the promotion of Rinehart.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1863.

His Excellency J. W. Nye,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

SIR: After the four companies of cavalry already called for from Nevada Territory shall have been filled and mustered into service, I will accept two more companies of cavalry, to be organized in the same way.

Very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 24, 1863.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California:

SIR: In obedience to your request I have the honor to inform you that the number of Sixth Infantry recruits at Benicia Barracks, on the 20th of this month, was 260. Colonel Black is now here, and any instructions you may give on the subject of consolidation will be promptly executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: You have been on recruiting service for some time. There is no probability that you can "secure an organized company within a reasonable time." Therefore, under General Orders, No. 75, of July 8, 1862, your appointment on recruiting service as second lieutenant cavalry, Oregon volunteers, is hereby revoked.
There is no position in a consolidated company which I can give you, though I wish it were otherwise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN DAROUGH,
Second Lieutenant Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers.
(Copy for Brig. Gen. B. Alvord.)

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: You have been on recruiting service for some time. There is no probability that you can "secure an organized company within a reasonable time." Therefore, under General Orders, No. 75, of July 8, 1862, your appointment as recruiting service as second lieutenant cavalry, Oregon volunteers, is revoked.

There is no "position in a consolidated company" which I can give you, though I wish it were otherwise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., December 30, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have to request that you will please inform me if you have any duty to which to assign Second Lieut. J. F. Noble, recruiting officer, First Oregon Cavalry. He has been acquitted by the general court-martial, but I have as yet received no action by the general commanding the Department of the Pacific on your letter of September 26 last, revoking "his appointment after he has stood trial or investigation."

I have respectfully to request that you will again express to me your desire for said revocation. In fact, I suppose you can add that you have no such duty for any one, as it is not advisable to attempt to raise another company.

All the recruits we have raised have not yet brought Captain Small's company to the minimum. You have had no recruiting officer in Portland since August 4.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
Portland, December 31, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of yesterday I have to say, that on the 26th day of September, 1863, I revoked the order appointing John F. Noble as recruiting officer, etc.

If such was not the case I have no duty to which I could assign him. I have found it impossible to raise any more companies under my proclamation of last January, and all recruiting offices have been closed.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding, etc.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., January 1, 1864.

A true copy.

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 8, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers, being reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, I have ordered the regiment to be consolidated into five companies, under the requirements of General Orders, No. 86, from your office, dated April 2, 1863.

The First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, is also reduced to one-half the maximum organization, but as there are now only seven companies in the regiment, and bearing in mind that the field officers and staff of the regiment were originally appointed by the War Department, I have as yet given no orders for consolidation.

The Second Cavalry and Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, being below the minimum organization, the vacancies of colonel in each of those regiments remain open.

The First Cavalry, California Volunteers, being above the minimum, the colonel of that regiment, lately appointed by the governor, has been mustered into the service.

The Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, is still in progress of organization.

Recruiting parties from the different volunteer regiments have been ordered to report to the superintendent in this city, and I am in hopes of procuring quite a number of men who would prefer volunteering to running the chance of being drafted.

All the volunteer regiments in this department have a reduced number of commissioned officers, none being appointed beyond those necessary to command the reduced number of the rank and file.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., January 20, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: Capt. W. Kelly, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding Company C of that regiment, at Fort Klamath, reports that his company has now 83 enlisted men. Therefore, under the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 182, of the 20th of June, 1863, it is entitled to a second lieutenant, vice Underwood, promoted to first lieutenant. I therefore recommend you to appoint Sergeant-Major S. M. Parson, of that regiment, who was named by Colonel Maury, commanding that regiment.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I respectfully recommend that John F. Noble be paid for his services while he was second lieutenant cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, and engaged in the recruiting service. He worked zealously for some time and enlisted twenty-one men, which were transferred to consolidated Company G, First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, commanded by Capt. H. C. Small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.
STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 20, 1864.

GENERAL: John Darragh, while on recruiting service as second lieutenant cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, faithfully worked to raise a company and expended some money while he was in the service. He enlisted a few men, which were subsequently transferred, by my order, to Company G, First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. I therefore recommend that he be paid for his services while so employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

---

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 20, 1864.

GENERAL: Francis Henry has been on recruiting service for some time; he enlisted three men and incurred considerable expense in traveling and otherwise while he was so employed as second lieutenant cavalry, Oregon Volunteers. I therefore recommend that he be paid for the time he was actually employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

---

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 21, 1864.

GENERAL: There are two men yet remaining at Fort Steilacoom, enlisted in the cavalry service while Second Lieutenant Francis Henry was in the service as recruiting officer. He informs me that they wish to be assigned to a company of cavalry at Vancouver. Please inform me what can be done in the premises; and if ordered by me to Fort Vancouver, whether or not transportation or means of conveyance can be furnished them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

---

Governor of Oregon reports having appointed S. M. Parsons second lieutenant First Oregon Cavalry.

(Paper not on file.)

---

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sr: With the exception of occasional Indian difficulties, I have nothing special to report within the limits of my department. The district of Humboldt is still the theater in which predatory bands of Indians commit their depredations. Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, of the Mountaineer Battalion, is in command of that district, embracing the northwestern portion of California. He has, beside his own battalion, raised in the district, six companies of the Second Infantry, California Volunteers, and one company of native California Cavalry. He is doing all that is possible to kill or capture those Indians and restore peace to the country. He encounters innumerable difficulties; it is impossible to strike a decisive blow; the Indians prowl about in small parties, and make sudden raids through the sparse settlements, and being well acquainted with the mountain trails, make their escape. The troops have been active and bold, and whenever an opportunity has offered have done themselves
credit, and with the additional force I have given to Colonel Whipple I am in hopes of restoring peace throughout the district in a few months. But to maintain it those Indians must be removed out of that country. The Indian reservation system, so near their old homes, has proved a failure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, January 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The General-in-Chief calls your attention to the importance of sending the remaining companies of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to New Mexico before the hot weather begins.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, February 3, 1864.

Colonel: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 28th of January. I have already sent four companies of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to southern California; one of them has probably reached Tucson by this time, escorting the marshal of Arizona and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

The other companies will move in the same direction as soon as transportation is prepared. The three remaining companies, two at Camp Union and one at Benicia Barracks, have not yet been mounted. They are undergoing a thorough course of instruction on foot. In December Colonel Babbitt, chief quartermaster of this department, received a dispatch from the Quartermaster-General instructing him not to pay for any more horses until further orders. I accordingly suspended the purchase, presuming that we should have to wait for an appropriation by Congress before recommencing. I have now ordered Colonel Babbitt to purchase a sufficient number of horses to mount the three companies, and as soon as this is accomplished they will be sent to San Pedro by water. In the mean time the three companies now at San Pedro will move at an early day for Tucson, via Fort Yuma, under command of Col. O. M. Brown, First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

I have ordered that all the transportation used by the companies be sent back from Tucson to Fort Yuma, to meet the remaining companies as they arrive at the station. I have purchased a very large number of wagons and mules within the last two years; for General Carleton's expedition I had to purchase 200 wagons and more than 1,200 mules, and a very large number of wagons and mules for General Connor's expedition to Salt Lake and the reinforcements since sent to the same place; thus it will be seen that the heavy expenditures for the means of transportation in this department have been rendered necessary in preparing commands for the Department of New Mexico and other remote districts.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from Major Williams, assistant adjutant-general, dated January 28, inviting my attention to the expediency of granting furloughs to soldiers of the regular Army who may re-enlist before the 1st of March. The necessary instructions have been given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington City, D. C.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, February 2, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have sent another company of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to San Pedro. This makes four companies of that regiment which I have sent south on their way to Arizona Territory. They are well mounted and equipped. This leaves three companies of the regiment—one at Benicia Barracks and two at Camp Union,
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

Sacramento—not yet mounted. When General Carleton moved into Arizona and New Mexico he took with him one company of the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers. I shall be glad to have that company returned to this department; it can best serve as escort for the trains returning from Tucson to Fort Yuma.

I have sent one company of the Ninth Infantry (regulars) from the Presidio to Fort Vancouver, with a view of having troops at Vancouver ready to man the batteries now being erected at the mouth of the Columbia River by the engineer department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:—

SIR: Your communication of the 2d ultimo, reporting the movement of troops, has been submitted to the General-in-Chief, and is approved by him.

I am, sir,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., February 8, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIRNS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have some comments to make upon the letter of instructions of the 19th ultimo from department headquarters in the case of Lieut. J. F. Noble. These comments I feel bound to place on record in justice to my own views and position and also in justice to what I claim are your rights in the premises.

(1) The decision is now based on the fact that the board of officers rejected him as a captain, and not as a second lieutenant.

In Colonel Drum's letter to me of the 3d September, 1863, he was decided to be still in the service, because his appointment "had not been revoked by you under the second clause of War Department Orders, No. 75, of 1862." General Wright thus, under that date, decided that he was still in the service and had him tried. This last letter speaks of his being "restored to his rank" as if he was out of service. Such are some of the manifest inconsistencies of this letter.

(2) It begins by asserting that Mr. Noble was mustered into service in January, 1853, as second lieutenant "of a company." This I deny. He was mustered in as conditional second lieutenant and recruiting officer of the First Oregon Cavalry, and not as second lieutenant "of a company." There was no company—it was all in future. He and all the other recruiting second lieutenants appointed by you recruited for the regiment. It is true it was with the hope of raising a company. But not one was or could be considered a second lieutenant "of a company" until such company was raised and you appointed the officers, including the second lieutenant of said company.

(3) If Mr. Noble was in the service after his rejection by the board, it was as second lieutenant and recruiting officer, Oregon cavalry. You appointed Lieutenant Maguire as second lieutenant of G Company. He was duly appointed, and his discharge is improper and in derogation of your authority and of the rights of Lieutenant Maguire. Mr. Noble has never been appointed by you second lieutenant of that company, and he is assigned to that company in defiance of your prerogative.

(4) Under General Orders, No. 75, until companies were raised and organized they were "under the exclusive control of the governors of the States." Therefore Second Lieutenant Noble was, if in the service at all after his rejection, under your exclusive control. By your consent he was here to be tried by the court-martial; without your consent General Wright takes possession of him and places him as second lieutenant in G Company. He is thus assuming to himself the post of governor, as well as that of general commanding the Department of the Pacific. He might as well have assigned John Darragh, without consulting you, as second lieutenant of G Company; first ordering Maguire to be mustered out.

(5) In Colonel Drum's letter of 3d September the defect of my discharge was that you had not, after his rejection by the board, revoked his appointment. Now, forsooth, General Wright discovers that you could not do it. It is not alleged that Lieutenant Noble failed to secure an organized company within such reasonable time...
as the governor may designate, and hence his appointment could not be revoked by the governor under the second paragraph of the general order above referred to." He did fall to raise a company. All the recruiting lieutenants failed; and it was only by con-
solidation that a company was obtained—a consolidation which necessitated the re-
voking of the appointments of several of them. In fact, Captain Small raised nearly
as many men as Mr. Noble, and the latter did not get one-fourth of the company. The
company has never yet reached the minimum, and it was by expressly overlooking
that fact that the department commander authorized its muster into the service in Au-
 gust. Upon his express invitation you revoked the appointment of Mr. Noble in your
letter of the 26th September, and out of respect to him you made it take effect after the
trial was over. On the 30th December you sent a letter adhering to your revocation.
In defiance of this he retains Mr. Noble in the service, claiming now that you have
no such authority of revocation in this particular case. He interprets orders 75 first
one way, then in a few months directly the reverse.
(6) If you have not properly discharged Mr. Noble from the service, I see not how
the other recruiting lieutenants can be considered properly discharged from the
service. He would leave to you, in the exercise of your authority under Order No.
75, only so much and no more as he arbitrarily interprets to belong to you.
(7) He says that the board rejected him as a captain. Why does he not order me
to convene a new board to examine and pass upon him as second lieutenant of the
company? He has never been examined for second lieutenant.
(8) The assembling of such boards was directed by him in the case of officers of
First Oregon Cavalry and of Steinberger's regiment, and in his General Orders, No.
26, of 1st July, 1862. Suppose one of them was rejected, he should have been dis-
charged as a matter of course, and another officer appointed in his place. Any other
course would be mere mockery of boards. General Wright had instructed my prede-
cessor, Colonel Cady, to ferret out depredations on the Quartermaster's Department,
and the letters spoke of his dismissing "summarily" those detected. The instruc-
tions to Lieutenant-Colonel English as acting inspector-general promised "summary"
dismissal or punishment for like offenses. I admit that I favored Mr. Noble's rejec-
tion in part for his action in the barley transaction, loaning 30,000 pounds barley
and recommending to Lieutenant Fox to conceal the whole transaction from me.
Here was a fit occasion, a fair opportunity, for "summary" action in a legitimate
way—action calculated to have a salutary influence in my district upon the whole
quartermaster's department. How have I been sustained in my proceedings?
The words "wrong" and "injustice" are employed in this letter. I consider Uncle Sam
the individual who is wronged and who is the goose to be plucked.
(9) I could, on the receipt of this letter of the 19th ultimo, have carried out De-
partment General Orders, No. 26, of 1st July, 1862, and ordered a board to convene
to examine Mr. Noble as second lieutenant. This might have caused another month's
delay. This course I would have taken if I had believed that it would result in any
benefit to Lieutenant Maguire. The War Department is too remote for appeal, and
I concluded that the best thing I could do for Lieutenant Maguire was to obey
promptly the order and to ask General Wright to take a course to transfer Maguire
(with your consent) to Captain Kelly's company.
(10) I shall speak of my personal relations with Mr. Noble. They have been very
friendly. I had recommended him to you for appointment, but I did not know his
faults, or of course I should not have recommended him. But you will note that the
fact of my having thus recommended him would certainly (so far as it goes) induce
me from pride to be very careful how I went adverse to him.
As the idea is conveyed in this letter that a wrong and injustice was done to Mr.
Noble and as I hear that a notion of persecution towards him is somewhat entertained
in some quarters, I wish here to state in writing (what you have often been told
verbally before) that I felt forced to favor his rejection only from a high sense of
loyalty to the service, for my relations to him and above all to his lady had been very
friendly. It was in spite of all the ties that I went against him. Instead of per-
during Mr. Noble forced me to that point. It was done in sorrow not in anger. And it was done before I knew of all his subsequent
falsehoods, which were calculated to alter in toto his relations to me. As to the ex-
traordinary findings of the general court-martial I solemnly aver that the greater
portion were in utter conflict with testimony of the most unquestioned and unim-
peachable character.
(11) Thus I respectfully submit that if any wrong has been done a careful scrutiny
will show that the wrong is done by this decision to myself, to you, to Lieutenant
Maguire, to the regiment, and the public service. An officer unfitted for the posi-
tion is retained and a most excellent officer displaced, and that, too, is done in deroga-
tion of the laws and orders of the appointing power of the executive of Oregon.
S. Ex. 2—39
In conclusion I will add that I do not impugn General Wright’s motives; for them I have always entertained a high respect, but I do assert that he is so inflexibly wedded to his own notions that he has not reached correct conclusions in this transaction.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., February 10, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: A letter from a recruiting officer in Oregon to Col. R. F. Maury, of the First Oregon Cavalry, says that the idea prevails that there is “no necessity for more troops; indeed, that to keep troops in this district is a useless expense,” etc. Every person acquainted with the wants of the frontier understands how idle such remarks are. But I desire to say distinctly that more troops are necessary, and that we have next spring and summer important work for the Oregon cavalry to perform. I shall recommend to the general commanding the department that troops be sent to traverse thoroughly the whole region between Auburn and Canyon City and the California line. I hope to put two expeditions in the field the whole season for that purpose against the Snake Indians. One from Fort Dalles southeasterly, and one from Fort Boise westerly and southwesterly. I shall also recommend a movement from Fort Klamath easterly; but as that post is not in my district, I can not speak so definitely in reference to it.

Thus you will perceive that it is hoped that the troops will be able to assist the mining population in prospecting, occupying and exploring that portion of Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains which is now a center of great attraction to the public on this coast. It contains no doubt immensely valuable mineral deposits. It is doubtless the intention of the brave and hardy miners to explore it; in any event it is my earnest wish to give them all the assistance and protection in my power. To aid in such an interesting development should be the aim and policy of the Government. Besides the ordinary wants of the Indian frontier, we shall require troops for the fortifications now building at the mouth of the river.

I am just advised from department headquarters that a small expedition will probably be sent from Lapwai next summer to explore the route from Lemhi (the Mormon fort) to the mouth of the Big Horn on the Yellowstone.

Until the 1st March next large bounties are given for recruits—$302 for those who enlist and $402 to those who re-enlist. This is by recent legislation of Congress of the 12th ultimo. Thus now is the time for adventurous spirits to join the First Oregon Cavalry.

Except from the Snakes no Indian troubles are now anticipated. Those who may lightly say that troops are not wanted are little aware how much the profound peace and security which now reigns on our whole Indian frontier is due to the movements of the troops, and especially of the Oregon cavalry, during the two last summers.

For two summers Colonel Maury, with the gallant and efficient regiment under his command, has taken the field upon the emigrant road. He was also ordered to remain out until the end of October. He did not come in prematurely only to hear of a massacre of emigrants in his rear.

In May last six companies of troops were assembled a Fort Lapwai, on the Nez Perce Reservation, to attend the great council convened to effect a new treaty with that tribe. These troops were not needed for influence over that tribe, although it was well to hold in salutary check the warlike minority of the Nez Perce. But the council was attended by runners from all the surrounding tribes; most of them had (as the Palouse, Yakimas, Coeur d’Alenes, Cayuses, etc.) been once at war with as, while the Nez Perces had remained friendly. They were eagerly waiting the hour when the Nez Perces would strike, as, if they would only say the word, many allies full of ancient grudges would cluster around them from those tribes, hugely delighted at the prospect of getting the Nez Perces into a fight.

The establishment of the military post at Fort Lapwai in October, 1862, and this assemblage of troops at Lapwai had thus a most salutary effect, convincing that the power of the Government was not gone, as the rebel sympathizers had endeavored to instill. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and those movements may have anticipated and frustrated hostile combinations.

Colonel Maury proceeded from Fort Lapwai through the Salmon River country and thence on the emigrant road.

In October, 1862, the moment I knew of the first discoveries of gold near Boise, I wrote to the War Department recommending the establishment of Fort Boise. In
January the orders of the Secretary of War were received for the establishment of Fort Boise. In June it was established, and it will always be an important and central point in reference to the defense of that frontier. In February, 1863, it was arranged with Captain Crawford when he started for Washington City that Colonel Maury with his command should meet him at the crossing of Snake River above Fort Hall between the 15th and 20th August. All the arrangements were made accordingly, and they met at the ferry on the 17th August last, at the same moment of time. Colonel Maury returned on the south side of Snake River, sent expeditions up the Bruneau and Malheur and reached Fort Walla Walla on the 26th October.

I am happy to say that thus the most efficient protection has been given to the incoming emigrations of 1862 and 1863. The gallant spirits of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, who have borne like good soldiers the hardships of the campaigns, are entitled to my thanks for the efficient and cheerful manner in which they have discharged their duty although they had not the good fortune to meet an enemy. Well do I know that the ardent desire of many of them would be to join in the war in the East, where it would rejoice them to battle in the glorious cause of unity, freedom, and nationality for which the armies of the Republic are now contending.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Headquarters, District of Utah,
Camp Douglas, Utah, February 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of a communication addressed through the General-in-Chief to the Hon. Secretary of War by Hon. J. T. Kinney, Delegate from Territory of Utah, transmitted to me for report and to submit the following as my views on the several subjects contained in the communication referred to.

In regard to the first point made by Mr. Kinney relating to the location of Camp Douglas, I am not apprised whether the camp is within the limits of Great Salt Lake City, as the authorities may have chosen to prescribe in a charter, or describe in an ordinance. For aught I know to the contrary, the Territorial or city authorities may have extended their city jurisdiction on paper over the whole tract of country from the mountains to the Jordan. It was and is a question which has occasioned me neither to make careful inquiry, nor to exercise much consideration. I recognize the supreme authority of the United States as existing here, however little it may be respected by the leaders of the masses of the people, and established my camp on what is unquestionably public domain, never reduced to adverse possession by cities, towns, or private persons, so far as I am aware. I did not recognize the right, now claimed, of the legislature or city to embrace a vast region of country for city or any other purpose antagonistic to the interests of the Government when that Government desired or required any part of such domain.

Mr. Kinney is at a loss to understand why “General Connor should locate his camp within the limits of a peaceful and loyal city,” and why he “did not occupy Camp Crittenden.” In reply, I have to say that Camp Douglas is on the public domain, at least 2 miles distant from the nearest house in the city. It was selected on account of its salubrious and convenient site and abundance of water. The alleged annoyance to the citizens, from the fact that one of the several streams running through or near the city is rendered filthy by the presence of the troops, is greatly exaggerated, and is, in my opinion, an excuse for, rather than a well-founded cause of, complaint. My reasons for locating the camp were, at the time of location, and still are, regarded as good and sufficient. First, it was and is desirable that the camp should be at some central point in the district where supplies of forage could be most advantageously procured and whence roads diverge in all directions—north, south, east, and west. These advantages could best be secured at its present location. Second, I deemed it not only prudent, but absolutely necessary to the respect due to, and the dignity of, the Government, that the camp should be located and maintained in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of Brigham Young and his attendant nest of traitors. Previous to my arrival I was not only informed but it was bruited about in every direction among the people that the forces under my command—soldiers marching to the relief and for the protection of the Territory—would not be permitted to cross the Jordan, on the west. This threat publicly given out, I subsequently found to have been intended as an intimidation, with a view to stopping the command at Fort Crittenden. How much the desire of speculators to sell to Government the buildings at the latter point at exorbitant rates had to do with the origin of the threat, I deem it unnecessary here to argue.
Mr. Kinney overstates the fact very considerably when he dwells on the loyalty and peacefulness of the people of Utah. They are bound down by a system of church tyranny more complete than that which held the bondmen of ancient Rome, or now in thralls Africa's sons on the cotton fields of the South. The world has never seen a system of bondage, abject slavery, espionage, and constant mitering tyranny in the most trivial relations of life, more galling than that with which Brigham Young oppresses the people in the name of religion. His teachings and those of his elders all tend to impress disloyalty upon the minds of his subjects and antagonism towards the Government, in which he recognizes neither authority over him nor goodness in itself.

Until my arrival and location in his immediate presence, his pulpit harangues were but iterated and reiterated denunciations of the Union and outbursts of bold-faced treason. Even now he and his chosen apostles, the minions of himself and the teachers of the people, can hardly conceal their inborn treason or repress the traitorous words which fill their hearts and break upon the ear in ill-concealed sneers and covert insinuations against the Government which fosters and protects them in their iniquities.

As a specimen of the loyalty and patriotism of the man from whom this people receive their ideas as well of religion as of morality and the Government of the United States, I quote a brief paragraph from one of the so-called sermons of Brigham Young, delivered in presence of the assembled multitude on the 6th of October, 1863, at the Bowery, in Salt Lake City, to the semi-annual conference then in session, viz:

"As for those who Abraham Lincoln has sent here, if they meddle with our domestic affairs, I will send them to hell across lots, and as for those apostates running around here, they will probably fall down and their bowels will gush out, or they will bleed somewhere else."

A sermon as remarkable for its innate treason, villainous hatred of the Government, and extreme vulgarity as it is for its grammatical construction. Were it not that these words as used by the chief priest of the church are susceptible of the most complete and overwhelming proof, it would pass credence that they were ever uttered by any man, however debased, in any pulpit in the land.

Taught, led, governed, tyrannized over by such men, by means of the most perfect system, extending throughout the whole people, and down into the deepest recesses of every-day private and domestic life, covered with the thin gauze of a superstition called religion, unparalleled in the history of the world, and a disgrace at once to the civilization of the nineteenth century and the free institutions of the land, it is not to be wondered at that the people, ignorant and deluded, should have attained a state of feeling not merely inimical to the Government, but bordering on treason, only suppressed for the time by the presence of troops or the personal fears of the wily, traitorous, and treacherous leaders.

When, therefore, Mr. Delegate Kinney affects patriotism himself, and with perjured ear and earnest professions characterizes the people of Utah as either loyal or peaceful, he but excites a smile upon the lip of even the casual passer through this land of polygamy, treason, and kindred crimes.

I beg to assure the Department that the presence of the troops both in the Territory and on the present Government reservation at Camp Douglas has done much to prevent treasonable outbursts and conflict with this peculiar people, and is doing much in a quiet way to lead the community back to allegiance and proper respect and regard for the Government. Brigham Young has impiously sworn and prophesied that the troops should either be destroyed or removed from Camp Douglas, and should the Department intervene to remove the troops, not only would it not commend Government to the mass of the people, but it would serve to strengthen his power and fulfill his prophecies. Not only would such course be injurious to the Government itself, but the transfer of the troops would be regarded by thousands of the citizens suffering under a worse than Egyptian bondage as a withdrawal of the last ray of hope and an abandonment of them to their hard fate.

That their condition has been much ameliorated since the arrival of troops I have the strongest and best reasons for believing, and many look forward eagerly and hopefully to the time when the power of the Government shall be felt, or the incoming of a new population may release them from a galling despotism and restore them to their long-lost rights as American citizens.

I have had recent evidence of the boasted loyalty of these people in the return of an expedition sent to the South for the protection of miners. - The officer in charge, Lieut. John Quin, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, in his official report states that in many places not only could he not obtain forage for his animals at any price, the people asseverating that they would not sell a grain to Uncle Sam's minions, but he was absolutely prohibited from entering their farm houses or seeking shelter from the winter's storms in barns, sheds, or outhouses.

I have also learned from credible witnesses that, in cases not few or exceptional, Gentile merchants and traders visiting the southern settlements to purchase flour and
grain are invariably asked if they are buying for the troops, with the declaration of farmers that, if so, grain and flour would not be sold at any price. The mere suspicion of being an agent of the Government in search of supplies is sufficient to violate any contract previously made and debar the purchaser from obtaining a bushel of wheat or a sack of flour or other produce.

I inclose for the information of the Department (marked A) a certified copy of a communication just received by me from miners, citizens of the United States, wintering in the neighboring town of Franklin, near the northern border of the Territory.

I need hardly say that the utmost protection will be afforded them should it be required; but it is surely an anomalous position of affairs that citizens of the United States, peacefully seeking the settlements of a Territory of their common country, and that Territory professing, through its Delegate, loyalty and patriotism, merely asking the hospitality accorded to humanity, should be compelled to look for protection from the armed troops of the Union. The hypocrisy of claiming either loyalty or peacefulness for such a people is too palpable to require further comment.

In reference to the special order directing stray cattle found on the reserve to be shot, which is complained of by Mr. Kinney as emanating from me, the Department is respectfully informed that the same was issued by Colonel Pollock, commanding Camp Douglas, and immediately on coming to my notice it was revoked by me and has not in a single instance been executed.

The Department is informed that Mr. Kinney is mistaken in the assertion that this command is subsisted to any considerable extent from "the products of the soil of the Territory." Our subsistence supplies are entirely drawn from the East, except only flour, beef, and vegetables, for which articles we are now paying exorbitant rates, induced and purposely made so by the edict of Brigham to his people not to sell to the troops. In this manner have the contractors (Gentiles) been broken up and forced out of the field of supplying, and Brigham himself or his chosen bishops derive the profits from the enormous and unreasonable prices demanded and necessarily paid.

For the same reasons the hay and wood contractors have been unable to fulfill their contracts, and the troops were compelled to go into the mountains 20 miles distant, in the dead of winter, to cut and transport timber for fuel, while the animals, from sheer necessity, have all been turned out to exist upon the light herbage to be found on snow-clad hills and wintry plains. In consequence of this, not only have the troops at times suffered for want of fuel, but the cavalry has necessarily been dismounted, and many of our animals have perished for lack of food, when it is a conceded and well-known fact that there is an abundance of forage in the Territory, for which the contractors have in vain offered the most exorbitant rates.

After this statement of facts bearing on the subject, I deem it my duty to the Government and the country to add that I would regard it as extremely injudicious and impolitic in every sense for the Department to comply with the request of Mr. Delegate Kinney, and it would only do so under the most decided and earnest, yet respectful, protest on my part.

In conclusion I may be permitted to add that, while an order transferring either myself or my command to the active scenes of the East would but be responsive to the wishes of my own and the universal heartfelt desire of the troops under me, I must beg leave respectfully to suggest that neither they nor I have constituted Mr. Kinney our spokesman, and with a proper appreciation of his unasked-for interposition to that end and a due respect for the position he holds, would prefer communicating our wishes, on proper occasion, through some other and probably more congenial channel.

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

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HENRY W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 16, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, with the major of his regiment and three companies, numbering 250 rank and file, left Benicia Barracks yesterday for Fort Humboldt for the purpose of terminating the Indian war in that district, as reported to you in my letter of the 8th instant.

Another company of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, has marched from Drum Barracks, via Fort Yuma, to Tucson, Ariz. The two companies of the same regiment now at Camp Union, Sacramento, and the one at Benicia Barracks are now
being mounted. One of these companies, with the colonel of the regiment, will leave for Drum Barracks on the 20th instant, and the remaining two companies will be prepared to move to the same point by the 1st proximo. Transportation has been prepared by the quartermaster's department at Drum Barracks, so that no delay will take place in the movement. I have advised Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, of the approach of these seven companies to Tucson, in order that he may give the necessary instructions as to their disposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, February 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed letter from H. Jones, a reliable man, of Jones and Edgar's express.

Your letter to me, published in the Oregonian, has been read with much interest. It indicates that you will send an expedition in that direction as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brigadier-General ALVORD, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CANON CITY, February 8, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Having a short acquaintance with you, I take the liberty to state to you the condition of our country, showing the necessity of protection to the traveling public to and from Canon City.

About 40 miles from this place, on what is known as Cottonwood Creek, on 8th instant, 8 Indians were seen; one of the number shot at a white man. Pack trains are having their animals stolen daily, and people are in constant fear while traveling. The Indians number from 15 to 20. Is it not in your power to furnish us immediately with some protection? The roads are in splendid condition and the weather mild and pleasant. If you can and will assist, you will confer a great favor on many.

Yours,

H. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 17, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Under the special authority of the War Department, dated July 9, 1863, in a dispatch from Major-General Halleck, I have since that time issued about five thousand stand of small-arms to organized militia companies in this department. I have also issued a small amount of cavalry arms, and a few pieces of field artillery for the same purpose.

In the organization of the militia companies of California the greatest care has been taken by the governor of the State that none but true and loyal men are enrolled either as officers or privates, and the most stringent regulations have been adopted for the care and security of these arms.

Captain McAllister of the Ordnance Department, commanding Benicia Arsenal, has by my direction forwarded a requisition for 10,000 rifles, 8,000 pistols, 40,000 rifled muskets, 9,000 sabers.

In view of the present aspect of our affairs, I deem it important that the requisition should be filled at an early day. We know not at what moment we may be engaged in a foreign war, with our communication by water to New York cut off and forced to rely solely on the supplies already here. If I can have the arms called for in Captain McAllister's requisition, an army of 75,000 men can be fully equipped in this department in a very short time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 18, 1864.

Adjutant-General Thomas:
I desire the Secretary's authority to muster in two companies before completion of organization, for immediate service in the field.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:
This is authority for you to have two companies mustered in as requested.

Thomas M. Vincent,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1864.

Col. E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General:
The consolidation of the Washington Territory regiment involves discharge of many who have performed arduous and faithful service. General Alvord does not recommend it, and if not incompatible with the views of the Department, I would ask that the consolidation be postponed.

G. Wright,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General Wright,
San Francisco, Cal.:
You are hereby authorized to postpone consolidation of Washington Territory regiment.

Thomas M. Vincent,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
March 1, 1864.

General: In reply to yours of the 25th ultimo I have to say I have written to General Wright, urgently requesting him to order the mustering in of Patrick Maguire as second lieutenant cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, vice D. C. Underwood promoted. The letter went by express on the last steamer.

If he makes the order I see no necessity of giving him another commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord,
Commanding District of Oregon.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 5, 1864.

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the district of Utah, has submitted to me a copy of a communication addressed to Major-General Halleck on the 4th of January last by the Hon. J. F. Kinney, Delegate to Congress from Utah, together with his (Connor's) reply to General Halleck.
During the last year the removal of troops from Camp Douglas was maturely and carefully considered, and I was fully persuaded that the present location at Camp Douglas was the proper position. I have but little faith in the loyalty of the Mormons. They threatened last year to destroy my re-inforcements from California approaching Camp Douglas, but I sent them and they reached there in safety. I would most earnestly recommend not only that Camp Douglas be maintained, but that it be strongly re-inforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 7, 1864.

COLONEL: We have been quite successful in re-enlisting most of the regular soldiers on this coast whose terms of service would expire during the year; but we have not been so fortunate with the volunteer regiments. But very few have re-enlisted. This is not from any want of patriotism amongst the volunteers; and should any emergency arise requiring their services every man of them would rush to their colors. I have been anxious to organize a battery of light artillery, but I have only four companies of the Third Artillery here, and their services are indispensably necessary at the fort, and the companies of the Ninth Infantry are too small for that purpose. There is a very fine company of light artillery (State militia) in San Francisco with only four guns. They are very desirous of obtaining a complete battery and equipments of six Parrott guns. We have the guns at Benicia Arsenal, and I would recommend that the company be supplied.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsements.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant-General’s Office,
April 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Chief of Ordnance for his recommendation.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, April 9, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General with the recommendation that the issue asked for be not authorized.

Under an order from General Halleck of 9th July, 1863, General Wright has ordered the issue at various times to the militia of California of a large quantity of arms, embracing artillery, muskets, sabers, pistols, etc. Recently these issues became so large that I deemed it my duty to bring the matter before the Secretary of War, who thereupon, on the 22d ultimo, ordered that no more issues be made and that the order of July 9 be revoked. Captain McAllister was telegraphed to that effect on the same day, and he was also directed to inform General Wright of this action by the Secretary of War, which information it is presumed he has received by this time.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have sent forward six companies of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to Arizona. The seventh and last company will leave Benicia for southern California about the middle of this month. They are a fine body of men, well mounted and equipped. The colonel of the regiment, with the staff, has probably reached Fort Yuma by this time.

The unprecedented drought in this country has already caused a heavy advance in the price of forage, and unless we have rain very soon it will be impossible to subsist our animals, except at enormous rates. In many portions of this State, particularly in the southern districts, a great portion of the stock has already perished. Under these circumstances I shall have no more horses bought for the present.
cavalry stations I have ordered all the horses not absolutely necessary at the posts to be herded in the mountain valleys where there is some grass. From present indications it is more than probable that the grain crop will be very small. Breadstuffs have already advanced 30 per cent.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 14, 1864.

COLONEL: For more than twelve years I have been a close observer of our national affairs on this coast, and during this period the agricultural and mineral resources of our domain west of the Rocky Mountains have been largely developed. The value of our possessions on the Pacific coast can not be overestimated. Immigration from the Eastern States will add a hundred thousand annually to our population, and already the whistle of the locomotive is heard in the streets of the capital of California, moving along the line of the great Pacific Railroad, soon to stretch its iron arms across the continent and bind together indissolubly the East and the West. But in the mean time it is of paramount importance that this remote dependency, as yet feeble in population and resources, should receive the fostering care and protection of the Government. It is not from disloyalty within our borders that we have to apprehend danger, but it is the advent of an unscrupulous foreign enemy in the State of a sister Republic bordering on our southern frontier which causes great apprehensions. Our commerce with the Mexican States on the Pacific is rapidly growing into importance. Steamers and sailing vessels are constantly plying between San Francisco and Guaymas and other Mexican ports, and should this trade be interrupted by the presence of a French fleet, and troops thrown into that country for the purpose of conquest and empire, it would arouse the most bitter feelings of the people on this coast against the invaders.

With Sonora, a State on our southern border, and close proximity to one of our finest harbors on this coast, in possession of a powerful foreign Government, which has given the most unmistakable evidence of its sympathy with the rebellion, what might we expect but a bold attempt to seize the glittering prize of California, the bright occidental star of our Union. In the fall of 1861 I urged upon the department to permit me to send a force of United States troops, and occupy the city of Guaymas, and I deeply regret that the authority was not granted. It could have been done with the acquiescence of the State authorities and entirely without disturbing our friendly relations with Mexico, and we should have gained such a foothold in that country by this time as would have prevented any foreign Government from interfering with us. At the time I urged the occupation of Guaymas I deemed it a measure of vital importance as a precautionary measure to prevent the rebel forces from occupying the State of Sonora and threatening our southern frontier. The fact is, the northern and western States of Mexico must maintain their independence as a Republic or attach themselves to the United States. Should those States be subjugated to any foreign Government our possessions on this coast would be imperiled. I have referred only to the States of Mexico on the immediate frontier of my department; but should it be the policy of our Government to enforce the doctrines so dear to every American heart, I can guarantee that the loyal men on the Pacific coast will not be behind their brethren of the Atlantic, and will meet them half way in the halls of the Montezumas, which may once more be occupied by an American army.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1864.

SIR: We are officially informed that certain Mexican ports on the Pacific have been blockaded by the French fleet, and I have no doubt that very soon every Mexican port from Acapulco to the mouth of the Colorado will be closed. Our commerce with the States of Mexico bordering the Pacific Ocean has been rapidly growing into importance lately, and its interruption can not be viewed with indifference by the
people of California. The war waged by the French Emperor against a sister Republic is for conquest and empire, and if successful, will plant a foreign power on our southern frontier; a power which has given the most unmistakable evidences of its sympathy with the rebels for the dismemberment of the United States. Again, the occupation of Sonora and the other States of Mexico on our borders, by a rapacious and unscrupulous foreign power will imperil the State of California. More than two years since I urged upon our Government to permit me to occupy the city of Guaymas with United States troops, as a precautionary measure, to guard against the possibility of the rebels gaining a foothold in that country; and if the French power is established in that country we may look for an influx of rebels to aid them in invading this State. The present power of France is aggressive in character. It covets California and will fraternize with rebels to accomplish its end. Our own difficulties should not deter us from assuming a bold stand and maintaining with unflinching firmness the doctrines so dear to every American heart.

If France is determined to pursue this aggressive course, we had better meet the issue at once. Notwithstanding our internal war, we have the men and means to rescue a sister Republic from the grasp of a ruthless invader, and exhibit to the world the grand spectacle of a nation which, while engaged in a war for its own preservation with a million of men under arms, does not shrink from a contest with the aiders and abettors of her rebel subject.

Under this state of affairs, remote as we are from the seat of our Government, and mainly dependent upon our own resources and the strong arms and valiant hearts of our patriotic people, it is respectfully submitted to your excellency whether it would not be proper to take some measures to avert the threatened calamity.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

His Excellency F. F. Low, Governor of California.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington 12.30 p. m., March 22, 1864, from
San Francisco, dated March 22, 1864:

Col. E. D. TOWNESEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The seventh and last company, First Cavalry, sailed yesterday for southern California. The six companies previously sent down are moving in a very satisfactory manner. Some have reached Tucson.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 28, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Reverting to my communication to you dated the 14th instant, in relation to the exposed condition of the southern frontier of California should the adjoining States of Mexico be occupied by the French, I would most respectfully recommend that San Diego, Fort Yuma, the lower Colorado, as well as Arizona, should be strongly guarded. On the 18th instant I addressed a letter on this subject to his excellency Governor F. F. Low, of this State, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, as well as the governor's reply, dated on the 21st of March. I also addressed a note to Louis McLane, esq., of this city, with the view of ascertaining the opinions of some of the most influential and leading business gentlemen here. Mr. McLane's reply is herewith enclosed.

Not being officially advised of the policy of the Government of the United States with regard to the occupation of Mexico by a foreign power, I shall of course make no hostile demonstrations without special instructions, except so far as to be watchful, and ready to throw troops on that frontier should it be threatened.

I recommended two years ago that Arizona should be transferred to the department of New Mexico. It was deemed necessary then, to enable the officers in command to move the troops forward to the Rio Grande, should circumstances require it; but now I deem it important that Arizona should be retransferred to this department, from whence all the troops draw all their supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
His Excellency F. F. Low,  
Governor of California  

SIR: We are officially informed that certain Mexican ports on the Pacific have been blockaded by the French fleet, and I have no doubt that very soon every Mexican port, from Acapulco to the mouth of the Colorado, will be closed. Our commerce with the States of Mexico bordering the Pacific Ocean has been rapidly growing into importance lately, and its interruption can not be viewed with indifference by the people of California.

The war waged by the French Emperor against a sister republic is for conquest and empire, and if successful, will plant a foreign power in our southern frontier—a power which has given the most unmistakable evidence of its sympathy with the rebels for the dismemberment of the United States. Again the occupation of Sonora, and the other States of Mexico on our border, by a rapacious and unscrupulous foreign power will imperil the State of California.

More than two years since I urged upon our Government to permit me to occupy the city of Guaymas with United States troops, as a precautionary measure to guard against the probability of the rebels gaining a foothold in that country, and if the French power is established in that country we may look for an influx of rebels to aid them in invading this State. The present power of France is aggressive in character; it covets California and will fraternize with rebels to accomplish its end. Our own difficulties should not deter us from assuming a bold stand, and maintaining with unflinching firmness the doctrines so dear to every American heart.

If France is determined to pursue this aggressive course we had better meet the issue at once; notwithstanding our internal war, we have the men and means to rescue a sister republic from the grasp of a ruthless invader and exhibit to the world the grand spectacle of a nation, while engaged in a war for its own preservation, with a million of our men under arms, does not shrink from a contest with the aiders and abettors of her rebel subjects.

Under this state of affairs, remote as we are from the seat of our Government, and mainly dependent upon our own resources and the strong arms and valiant hearts of our patriotic people, it is respectfully submitted to your excellency whether it would not be proper to take some measure to meet the threatened calamity.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. Wright,  
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,  
San Francisco, March 23, 1864.

Dear Sir: I trust that you will pardon my seeming neglect in not sooner answering yours of the 17th instant, but the pressure of business prevented my conferring with two or three gentlemen in relation to your suggestions until the day before yesterday. We think and suggest that you apply to the War Department to have Arizona attached to the Department of the Pacific under command of one competent and reliable officer and with a force sufficient, with the aid of the American settlers, to capture Guaymas when deemed advisable, and to enable you to judge of the time to make the move. The Government should keep you posted as to their foreign policy, for unless you know that you might bring on a war with France when they desired peace, or vice versa.
As these suggestions are purely military, I have thought it best not to have them presented to the Government by civilians, but leave doing it to you.

With great respect, I remain, yours truly,

General G. Wright,

Commanding Department of the Pacific.

U. S. Military Telegraph, War Department,
San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1864—10 a.m.

Col. E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Recommended that Arizona be transferred to this Department and that San Diego, Fort Yuma, and line of Colorado receive re-inforcements. Conquest of Mexico by French exposes frontier of California and Arizona. I should be glad to know policy of Government.

See my letters 14th March, and also 28th.

G. Wright,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 1, 1864.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 28th ultimo was received on the 30th. I have sent to Salem for a new commission for Patrick Maguire. It will bear date March 28. I will send it to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord,

Commanding District of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 9, 1864.

GENERAL: Col. D. P. Thompson, by request of a number of the State officers and prominent citizens of Oregon, wishes to start about the 20th instant to survey the eastern boundary of Oregon, south from the mouth of the Owyhee River. He fears he cannot accomplish the object without a military escort. The object of this letter is to learn at the earliest moment whether or not you can furnish him an escort. Captain Currey's command would please him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord,

Commanding District of Oregon.

Capt. Henry E. Maynadier,
Tenth Regiment of Infantry:

Sir: By the third section of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved March 2, 1861, $50,000 were appropriated "for the protection of emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic slope and the California and Oregon and Washington frontiers" "to be expended under the direction of this Department."

It is contemplated to organize and equip from 50 to 100 men as a protective corps to be used as guards and sentries, scouting parties, and in such other ways as the best means of affording protection to emigrants may require.

The Department understands that the protection contemplated in the act is protection, not only against hostile Indians, but against all dangers, including starvation, losses, accidents, and the like, so far as the means provided will suffice.

You are hereby detailed as the superintendent of the emigration, and will proceed without delay to organize a party of not less than 50 young, able-bodied men who are desirous of emigrating to the western slope.
You will procure the arms, equipments, and horses necessary to make an efficient corps of this party, and will distribute them to the men, charging them the cost price of each article, which will be deducted from their pay in case of loss or damage through want of proper care.

You will purchase a supply of provisions of the kind and quality provided by the Subsistence Department of the Army, sufficient to last five months, by which time you will meet a supply forwarded from the Pacific coast, and ordered to be deposited at some point on the road.

You will purchase a sufficient number of wagons and animals to transport the baggage and provisions of your party, with such tools, implements, and material as may be required to fit out a train in the most complete manner.

You will procure your employes' equipments, supplies, and transportation at those points which appear to insure the most economical and effective organization for your party, being careful to establish such arrangements that the expenditures for the completion of the work and the closing of the expedition may not exceed the amount which will be furnished you from the appropriation.

The following assistants are authorized to be hired at the rates of compensation herein specified:

One principal assistant, at $200 per month; 3 assistants, at $150 per month; 1 physician, at $150 per month; 1 guide (if necessary), $125 per month; 1 clerk, $75 per month; 1 wagon-master, $75 per month; 15 teamsters, herders, cooks, etc., at a rate not exceeding $30 a month.

You are authorized to pay the actual traveling fare of your employes from the places at which they were engaged to places from which the expedition will leave the Missouri River, and to furnish them with subsistence while on duty with the expedition in the field.

You will be allowed the sum of $35 per month in lieu of quarters and fuel, and the usual mileage of 10 cents when traveling on duty connected with the expedition.

In view of the great advantages which employment in the protective corps will afford to young men desirous of emigrating, it is expected that a sufficient number can be obtained for a sum not exceeding $15 per month in addition to their outfit and subsistence.

Immediately after the receipt of these instructions you will commence to procure the necessary supplies for the expedition, and direct your assistants to enlist the required number for the protective corps. You will appoint a rendezvous at some point on the Missouri River, and specify a time at which all shall be at that point.

You will then, by publication in the newspapers and by hand-bills widely circulated, notify persons intending to emigrate of the arrangements to be made, and invite them to avail themselves of the means of protection the Government affords them.

You will take care to start early enough to insure a timely arrival on the Pacific slope, and will endeavor to concentrate the emigrants by the time they reach the mountains, so that they can travel within easy reach of each other.

If after passing the South Pass sufficiently far emigrants desire to divide and take different routes you are authorized to divide the protective corps and place detachments under your assistants to accompany the parties, giving them such instructions as may be required.

If the number of emigrants should require and the funds allow, you may increase the number of the protective corps, employing, if possible, the emigrants themselves. You are also authorized to obtain a supply of goods for presents to Indians, and compensation for their services in case you should find it necessary to employ them, but you will not expend a greater sum than $300 for this purpose.

Having thus indicated generally the views of the Department, the execution and arrangement of many of the details are left to your judgment, admonishing you that this is an exercise of the liberality and protection of the Government which will be materially enhanced by an economical use of the means it has provided.

After the emigrants have reached the settled parts of the Pacific coast you will dismiss the protective corps and dispose of the property and material on the best terms you can obtain.

You will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence by Panama steamer to New York and this city, where you will close your accounts and report to this Department the material incidents and results of the expedition.

The sum of $35,000 will be placed to your credit with the assistant treasurers of the United States, as follows: Assistant treasurer at New York, $5,000; assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, $20,000; assistant treasurer at San Francisco, $10,000.

You are hereby authorized to obtain from the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance officer, or surgeon at any military post such public stores, including medicines, as they may be able to furnish, paying for them the cost price and transportation to the place where you received them.

You will report to the Adjutant-General and keep him informed by every opportunity of the progress of the expedition.
You will render your accounts quarterly to the Adjutant-General, according to the forms specified in the general regulations of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, May 5, 1861.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Sir: You will pardon me for making a suggestion to you in regard to the disposition of troops in this Territory for the coming summer. I think the safety of immigration and of prospectors for minerals requires a company of cavalry to be stationed at some point north of the Humboldt in the vicinity of "City Rocks." I am told that food is abundant in that region. The Bannocks or Pannoke Indians roam in that direction, together with some of the worst Pah Utes, which renders it dangerous for immigrants and prospectors. Mineral is being discovered in that direction, many persons will go there, and I fear the result will be to bring on an Indian war if there are not troops to protect them. If those who go there should kill an Indian or Indians it would bring upon us trouble that would be disastrous in its effects upon the prosperity of our Territory. The policy of the Government seems to be to encourage the development of our mineral resources as speedily as possible, and believing that the best way to do it is to protect the miners in their explorations, I make the suggestions for your consideration. This company could traverse quite a region and furnish protection to both of these classes. I know nothing of the forces at your command or what disposition you intend to make of them. I simply suggest this for the reason that the people look to me for protection, which I am anxious to afford them. If in the intervals of business pressing which is constantly being pressed upon your attention you can find time to reply, give me your views upon the subject and I shall feel grateful.

With considerations of respect and esteem, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1864.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 5th instant in relation to the disposition of troops during the coming summer, in order to afford protection to the mining population as well as to the emigrants approaching from the eastern States. Already expeditions from the Columbia River are prepared to move from Fort Dalles and Walla Walla in a south-easterly direction across the State of Oregon to the upper waters of the Snake River; a command of cavalry will move at an early day from Fort Klamath through southern Oregon to the Owyhee River and the southern portion of Idaho Territory. Expeditions have been prepared at Camp Douglas, near Great Salt Lake City, for the purpose of affording protection to all loyal citizens coming to this country. It is intended, as far as our limited means may allow, to give protection over all the routes leading into this country, and that leading by the "City of Rocks" and the country north of the Humboldt will not be overlooked.

I am most happy to reply to your excellency's communication, as it is only in that way I can learn the wants of the people in remote and sparsely settled districts which troops have rarely traversed.

With great respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 9, 1864.

Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The condition of affairs in this department is unchanged. In the district of Oregon Brigadier-General Alvord is organizing small commands to move over the country towards Snake River, for the protection of settlers and emigrants approaching.
from the east. In the district of Humboldt, Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, is prosecuting vigorously the war against the hostile Indians, and if a reservation is set apart, remote from that country, I hope at an early day to send those Indians to it.

In the district of southern California quiet prevails. The seventh and last company of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, has marched from Oregon.

In the district of Utah there is no change to report. General Connor recommends that the volunteers raised in California and now serving in Utah be discharged there, at the expiration of their service. I have ordered it so done, unless instructions to the contrary shall be received from the War Department.

Recruiting for a regiment of infantry in Indian Territory is progressing favorably well. If we can raise a regiment, I hope to send it to Utah in the course of the summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. Wright,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.:
Sir: Capt. B. C. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general of the Department of New Mexico, has arrived at my headquarters with dispatches from Brigadier-General Carleton. Inclosed herewith is a copy of General Carleton's communication addressed to me on the 7th ultimo; also, copy of a letter from Captain Cutler, communicating the wishes of the general. I have already reported the departure of all the companies of the First Cavalry for the Department of New Mexico. The seventh and last company has not reached Fort Yuma; the other six companies are far in advance of that point.

To enable General Carleton to comply with the instructions he has received from the General-in-Chief, I have ordered my chief quartermaster to prepare with dispatch, the thirty wagons; they will be sent forward from southern California, laden with the articles of subsistence asked for, at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., March 7, 1864.

General George Wright,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal.:

My dear General: Your kind letter of the 23d of January reached me in Frank-lin, Tex. There are reasons connected with the public service, which Captain Cutler will explain to you, that render it necessary that I should retain all the transportation that comes through with the cavalry companies, and ask of you besides the favor to send me thirty first-class six-mule teams, the wagons to be laden each with sugar, coffee, tea, candles, soap, rice, vinegar, and pork, in due proportions, except sugar and coffee, which should be 2 per cent. in excess over and above all the other articles. Beans and flour, and doubtless salt, I can get in the Rio Grande.

The train should come at once through to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where it will be greatly needed. I beg not to be disappointed in this, as everything depends on getting the train and stores at the earliest possible day.

Captain Cutler will give you all the news and tell you how much we regretted the idea of your removal.

Sincerely, yours,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Sacramento, Cal., April 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. George Wright,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal.:

General: I have the honor to hand you to-day a communication from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, dated Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1864.
In this letter General Carleton desired you to transfer to the Department of New Mexico a certain amount of public transportation and subsistence stores; he also stated that I would explain to you the reasons which compelled him to make this request.

Shortly before I left Santa Fe for California General Carleton received orders from the headquarters of the Army to concentrate at some convenient point within his department all the cavalry force at his command, with a view of organizing a column to operate against the rebels in Texas. This column was to move as soon as practicable down the valley of the Rio Grande as far as Eagle Pass, at which point it was to be joined by a force to be sent up from the coast by Major-General Banks.

The commander-in-chief did not make known the ultimate destination of this force, but directed that his orders referred to above be carried into effect with as little delay as possible.

General Carleton at present has at his disposal but a limited amount of public transportation, and it is next to impossible to purchase mules or wagons in New Mexico at this time. He desired me to say that if you could furnish the transportation and supplies asked for he would be able to act efficiently; otherwise it would be extremely difficult for him to carry out in a satisfactory manner the orders received from the War Department.

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

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have received a copy of General Orders, No. 58.
I saw Mr. Thompson on Saturday last and he then informed me that he had given up the expedition. I requested him to so advise you by letter, that you might countermand the order in time to have the men for other service.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

[Telegram.]

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:
Sacramento, Cal., April 27, 1864.

It is recommended that one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, eight regiments of infantry, and two batteries of light artillery be raised in this department.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs me to inquire what emergency requires the raising of more troops in your department than those already authorized.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Telegram.]

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:
San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1864.

Your dispatch of 1st received. No pressing emergency exists; prudential considerations induced the request. See my letters of 14th and 28th March.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Under the authority granted me by the honorable Secretary of War, I had, before its revocation, issued a considerable amount of arms and equipments to the State of California for the regularly organized militia companies. These arms are now in the hands of loyal men, with officers specially appointed by the governor. The inclosed letter addressed to me by his excellency F. F. Low, governor of the State, fully sets forth the propriety and necessity for the issues I have made, and to which I would most respectfully ask the attention of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army and the honorable Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d instant, asking my opinion as to the necessity of arming the organized militia of the State.

In reply I would say that in my judgment it has been and still is of the utmost importance that in the present troublous times the militia of California should be placed in the greatest possible state of efficiency to meet possible (I hope not probable) complications and troubles. The loyal people of the State have shown commendable zeal in the way of organizing the militia, but in order to give it any efficiency in drill and discipline the companies must be supplied with arms. Being so far remote from the point or points where arms could be obtained, the State authorities have been obliged to rely solely on the United States for a supply. Being aware of this fact I obtained an order from the Secretary of War in March, 1863, ordering 10,000 rifles and accouterments and six field batteries to be shipped to California for the purpose of arming the militia of the State. The distribution of arms having been left to your good judgment, I have only to say that so far as you have acted in the premises you have turned over to the State only so many as have been absolutely necessary. Indeed the number has been really inadequate, so much so that I have been obliged to cut down the requisitions of the several companies in nearly every instance, to the end that the arms might supply as many military organizations as possible.

Truly yours,
FREDERICK F. LOW, Governor.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Tranquility prevails throughout the department except in the district of Humboldt, where the Indian war is being prosecuted vigorously and successfully. Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, has been zealous and indefatigable in pursuing the enemy, and his officers and men have endured the hardships and exposures of that inhospitable region, amidst the snows and rains, with the greatest cheerfulness. The whole country is covered with our scouting parties, and already between 30 and 40 of the hostile Indians have been killed and many wounded, with but trifling loss on our side. Some of the principal chiefs have surrendered, and Colonel Black expresses the opinion that the war will soon cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
Adjoint-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: This department is quiet, but you are aware that there is on this coast a powerful opposition to the present administration—claiming to be Union men, yet doing all in their power to thwart the Government in the prosecution of the war. A large majority of these people, however, are truly loyal and will support the Government zealously and earnestly so long as a rebel remains under arms. The political status of California was fixed at the September elections. The struggle will be renewed at the approaching election of a President, but I have no fears as to the result; the war policy of the administration will be sustained by an overwhelming majority. We must expect some excitement and sensational articles and speeches during this political campaign; but I have no apprehensions of any serious attempt on the part of the opposition to involve this country in a war. Looking at the present condition of the States of the Pacific, I am well satisfied with the policy I have followed; notwithstanding it has been too conservative to meet the views of a radical minority, yet it has been fully indorsed by the sensible portion of the community. We are to be guided by the dictates of the radical press, I should crowd my forts with men charged with disloyalty, keep this country in a constant ferment, agitate desperate efforts to plunge us into all the horrors of a civil war, and all simply to gratify the caprices of a few men who advocate such extreme measures.

I have made many arrests for disloyal practices, and have several persons now in confinement, and, should circumstances demand it, I shall not hesitate to use all the power I have for the preservation of peace; but I will not be goaded on to do acts which I know to be wrong. These radicals seem to believe that it is my special duty to arrest every man or woman whose sentiments do not coincide exactly with the Government, and if I do not yield to their insane demands, denounce me as a sympathizer with the rebellion, but I am not at all disturbed by such accusations. For three years past I have labored intensely for my country, and although not permitted to risk my life on the battle-field, I can point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of the Pacific coast, and if the prudential course I have pursued has contributed to this great result I shall be more than repaid.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 17, 1864.

Adjoint-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: For the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, and the honorable Secretary of War, I have the honor to inclose herewith two reports forwarded to me by Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding the district of Humboldt. The indications are favorable for an early settlement of the Indian difficulties in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

AT CAMP NO. 25, COAST RANGE,
Mendocino County, Cal., April 30, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the proceedings of the detachment of my company while on scout, from the 16th to the 30th instant, viz: April 16, occupied in making preparations for crossing Eel River in a northeasterly direction. April 17, I proceeded with 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 1 guide, and 11 privates to the mouth of White Rock Canyon that falls into Eel River, a distance of about 20 miles; found the river at that point impassable.

April 18, sent out two parties, one up and the other down the river, in search of ford, but without success, each party traveling about 10 or 12 miles. April 19, proceeded up the river with the whole detachment, about 15 miles, and with great difficulty succeeded about 2 a.m. to cross. The men being very wet, I encamped for the night; found fresh Indian signs. April 20, having arrived in the neighborhood of the Indians kept my men and animals concealed in the bushes until dark, then traveled a distance of about 12 miles, keeping a good lookout for Indian camp-fires, but dis
covered none; by the moonlight I could plainly see the traces of Indians through the
high grass.

April 21, encamped at daylight, and at night-fall resumed the scout; traveled all
night over a very rough country called the Rola Bola Mountains; plenty of Indian
signs; traveled a distance of 20 miles. April 22, remained in camp until night,
then resumed the scout, and after traveling until near daylight discovered Indian
camp-fires situated on a high bluff of rock that seemed impossible to approach, and
was so to strangers at night-time; hence I was compelled to defer the attack until
daylight, but those wary savages discovered us and fled; they had a start of about 2
miles. I followed them as fast as possible, the ascent being extremely difficult, and
pursued them that day until myself and men were almost exhausted; must have
travelled a distance of 50 miles, including the scout of the previous night; dis­
covered by the trail the Indians had separated in two bands. April 23, divided my
men in two parties; gave Sergeant Wheeler one and myself the other. I followed one
trail, traveling alternately by day or night until my provisions began to give out. I
arrived at this camp on the 28th; traveled a distance averaging 20 miles per day
since the 23d.

April 29, Sergeant Wheeler arrived at camp with 11 Indian women and 1 child,
prisoners captured by him on the 28th; he reports 8 Indian men killed, besides quite
a number wounded, that threw themselves into the river, and thus escaped or were
likely drowned; this occurred at a place called Big Bend, on Eel River; he also states
that his party traveled not less than 20 miles each day.

I have detained 3 of the captives (women) as guides for a few days, believing that
they will be of great use to me; the remainder I have forwarded to Camp Grant, to be
escorted to Fort Humboldt, agreeably to district orders. I have had built on Eel
River a large canoe, capable of carrying 20 men. I feel pleasure in stating that peo­
ple are already driving large herds of stock into a portion of the country scouted over
by me, heretofore prevented by Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HULL,
Captain Second Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding Company D.

First Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Humboldt Military District,
Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

His Excellency A. C. Gibbes,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 22d instant
from Yoncalla, marked private, and I have carefully noted the contents. I have or­
dered a company hither from Fort Walla Walla. I went to Portland and showed
your letter to the mayor of the city, Henry Failing, and to Col. J. McCracken, who
is the senior officer of the militia present, General S. Coffin having gone to the Grand
Ronde, Baker County. All proper vigilance will be practiced by them. I have no
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the

Some of the citizens of the neighborhood in Polk County talk of asking that some of the military shall be at Dalles on election day to preserve order. I have, on the contrary, required the soldiers to keep at their posts on that day. Being California troops, their presence would only be an element of trouble.

I will go over Saturday afternoon to Portland and remain there until Tuesday morning, so that any communication by mail, express, or telegraph will meet me there.

If General Grant's successes continue I do not think we can have any trouble in Oregon. But it is proper, as you say, to be on our guard. I shall not hesitate to take any course which may be necessary to preserve the peace, and I invite you to communicate to me fully, freely, and promptly your views, wishes, and advice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benj. Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

General Headquarters, State of California,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Sacramento, June 2, 1864.

General: Colonel Curtis's letter has been read by me, and in reply to your inquiry as to whether the governor has authorized Don Antonio de la Guerra to raise a company, I have to state that the governor did not specially authorize him to raise a company, but that he, on yesterday, concluded to accept his company (known as the Santa Barbara Company) and has directed commissions to issue, which has accordingly been done and forwarded to Colonel Drum to-day, for the following officers: Captain, Antonio M. de la Guerra; first lieutenant, Santiago D. de la Guerra; second lieutenant, Porfino Jomino.

The recommendation for the Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, I have duly forwarded to his excellency the governor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. S. Evans,
Adjutant-General State of California.

George Wright, U. S. Army,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department of Pacific:

[Telegram.]

Governor A. C. Gibbs,
Salem, Oregon:
I think there will be no trouble. I have information quite satisfactory. Regular Union ticket largely ahead here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benj. Alvord,
Brigadier-General.

Headquarters District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., June 10, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Governor: Pursuant to authority dated 29th April, 1863, received from the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I have to request that you will call out from the State of Oregon a detachment of cavalry volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States to serve until the 1st of November next, unless sooner discharged. Said detachment must consist of a first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and 40 privates. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed after they are mustered into the service of the United States. The men will furnish their own horses, for the "use and risk" of which they will be entitled to receive 40 cents a day. They will receive the pay and allowances of all cavalry troops in the service of the United States.
I have found myself under the necessity of making this call on account of the continued murders and robberies by the Snake Indians upon the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oregon.

If you will appoint a suitable person he will be conditionally mustered into the service of the United States as a second lieutenant and recruiting officer of said detachment. If the detachment is raised and mustered in at Fort Dalles a first lieutenant and second lieutenant will be mustered in at the same time. The recruits, as fast as raised, will be quartered at Fort Dalles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 11, 1864.

GENERAL: In reply to your requisition of the 10th instant, calling for 40 men to serve a limited time, I have to request that you will muster into the service of the United States Nathan Olney, as a second lieutenant, who will engage in the recruiting service under said requisition at The Dalles.

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

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City:

SIR: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Department, a communication dated June 1, 1864, from Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the district of Oregon, with two inclosures, giving the particulars of a fight with Snake Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

EXPEDITION TO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp Maury, May 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders on the 17th instant, with 26 men from Company D, 13 men from detachment of Company B, with Lieut. Stephen Watson and 10 Indians scouts, I left camp No. 17 on Crooked River, at 9 o’clock p. m., to attack the camp of Snake Indians that had been discovered by the scouts the same day. We proceeded in a northeasterly direction, over a high and extremely rocky country; for some 12 or 14 miles, where we found 11 of our Indians, who had been left to watch the Snake camp. They reported that the Snakes had been having a regular war-dance, singing, laughing, shouting, so that they could hear them miles, and had only just got quiet. It was now nearly 2 o’clock a. m. We moved up a short distance and halted. Four of our Indians then started out on foot, to ascertain if possible the exact locality of the Snake encampment. After an absence of about three-quarters of an hour they returned. We then moved forward about 1 mile and sent out two more scouts, who returned in a few minutes, reporting that the distance to the camp was not over 600 yards. The united report of all the scouts was that we approached the camp from the west. To the north and south was an open flat or bottom, running some distance; to the east was a gradually ascending hill, covered with juniper trees, the encampment being on the west side of the open flat, under some juniper trees. I divided my command into two platoons, Lieutenant Watson in charge of one, and myself the other. The Indians were to go to the north, I to the south, while Lieutenant Watson was to go slowly up the center, with instructions to all to capture any horses they might see, so as to cut off their retreat by horseback. As soon as it was light enough we all started; my route was over a very rocky country, until I reached the flat, which at that point was very miry, almost impassable to cross.
Just as we got over this mire {we discovered a band of horses, being rapidly driven up by an Indian; we captured them, and I put them in charge of a corporal and two men. We then heard firing to our right, and turned in that direction, but found we were coming directly under the fire of our own men; we turned to the right, and came around over the point of the hill, and found Lieutenant Watson's party. The Indians had retreated across the flat to a cliff of rocks, where they had a complete fortification. Lieutenant Watson had charged them to the edge of the cliff, where the Indians fired a volley into them, killing Lieutenant Watson and two privates of Company B, and wounding five others, some severely. I also found a citizen, Richard Barker (who I did not know was along until I had started) with his thigh broken, and Stock Whitely, very severely wounded; some three horses had been shot dead, and five or six badly wounded. The whole of this had been done in less than fifteen minutes. I soon found that the Indians were impregnable in their position, and the only way for me to save the wounded men and the horses, both of the men and those already captured, was to retreat to a safe place and send for re-enforcement. The attack was made before 4 o'clock in the morning; at 6 o'clock I started an Indian and private Barney as express for re-enforcements; at 8 o'clock we reached a safe position about 14 miles from the field, and you arrived at 9 o'clock a.m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. McCALL,
First Lieutenant First Oregon Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DALLES EXPEDITION TO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp Mary, May 30, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that on the 17th instant, at a point 8 or 10 miles below this place, at one of the crossings of Crooked River, the advance guard of the command on the march discovered fresh Indian signs. On arriving in camp, at the forks of the Crooked River, some Indian scouts were sent out into the surrounding country to gain information. At 3 o'clock p.m. two of their number returned, reporting the discovery of a camp of nine lodges and about twenty or thirty Indians in a northeasterly direction about 12 or 14 miles distant. A portion of their number were left to keep watch of the hostile camp. At 9:30 p.m. I sent out a detachment of twenty-six men of Company D and thirteen men of the detachment of Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. S. Watson, the whole making a force of thirty-nine men, commanded by First Lieut. J. M. McColl. The detachment was accompanied by all of our friendly Indians remaining in camp. Lieutenant McCall's instructions were to make a night march, surprise their camp at daylight the following morning, and attack at once without preliminaries.

A copy of Lieutenant McCall's report of his operations up to 9 o'clock a.m. of the 18th instant is respectfully inclosed herewith. On the morning of the 18th instant the command resumed the march as usual, intending to halt and encamp at this place, a distance of 5 miles.

At about 7 o'clock a.m., and when three miles from camp, a messenger from Lieutenant McColl arrived, bringing a note from him asking for assistance. Taking 40 men of Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Capt. Small, I set out for the scene of conflict at once, giving instructions to the officers next in command to continue the march to the this place and establish a camp. On arriving upon the field at 9 o'clock a.m., I found Lieutenant McCall's party occupying a small rise of ground, nearly a mile distant from the scene of actual conflict. The wounded had been carried down the hill to this place; the dead were in the hands of the Indians. Surgeon Bumreicher, who accompanied me, proceeded at once to care for the wounded, and as soon as I could get the necessary information as to the exact locality in possession of the hostile Indians, I set out with Capt. Small's detachment for the purpose of renewing the fight. Moving slowly, and reconnoitering carefully, over a country so rough as to be almost impracticable for cavalry, we gradually approached the cliff of rocks under which they had taken refuge, but found it abandoned. I subsequently learned from some of our friendly Indians that they left about an hour before our arrival, dispersing into the mountains. Their trails could not be found, as they were on foot, and the surface of the country so exceedingly rough as to render any attempt to trail them utterly useless. Our dead had been stripped and horribly mutilated. A Warm Spring Indian, killed in the fight, had been disemboweled and scalped.

The dead were carried down to the place occupied by Lieutenant McCall and party and I then proceeded to make an examination of the position lately occupied by the Indians. It was a very strong one, had been well fortified and barricaded with large
boulders, probably in anticipation of an attack at some time or other. On going into their camp we found a very large store of provisions and a considerable quantity of property of every description such as is usually collected about an Indian camp; also clothing, saddles, camp equipage, etc., that had been stolen from the whites. Everything was burned under the supervision of Captain Small, a special detail having been made for the purpose. As far as I can ascertain positively but three Snake Indians were killed; if any were wounded they carried them off. Lieutenant McCall captured fifty head of horses, all they had. Fifty or sixty saddles were burned with their camp, and they are without the means of committing depredations for the present.

From what information I can get I place the strength of this party of hostile Indians at forty or fifty in number, well armed; a desperate band, headed by a chief named Pe-lin-e, a noted character in the Indian country. This is one of their haunts; our friendly Indians say they have occupied this camp for three or four years; the camp itself bears every evidence of this fact. They are undoubtedly the party that has committed so many depredations on the Canon City road during the past winter and spring. I sent the captured horses to camp; turned over to the Warm Spring Indians eight of them claimed as their property. I have appropriated five more to remount soldiers whose horses were shot in the action and killed or wounded. Ten others were turned over to the quartermaster, to be used by the herders and packers; the balance of the lot I distributed among the Warm Spring Indians, and will require them to send them back to the reservation. These horses have all been stolen from the whites, and will probably be claimed at some time. With the large quantity of stock belonging to the command to be cared for in a hostile country I deemed a lot of horses of this description an addition that might embarrass us, and have made this disposition of them, hoping it may meet the approval of the general commanding.

Our casualties in this affair are: Second Lieut. Stephen Watson, commanding detachment Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, killed; Privates James Harkison and Burnett Kennedy, detachment Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, killed, and Corporal Dougherty and Privates Freeman, Henline, Level, and Weeks, detachment Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, wounded. Private Henline is severely wounded in the shoulder, and will not recover under two months; the others are but slightly wounded and will be fit for duty in ten or fifteen days. One of our Indian scouts was killed, and Stock Whitely, their chief, dangerously wounded; the surgeon thinks he will recover. The citizen, Richard Barker, named in Lieutenant McCall's report as having traveled with the command for eight or ten days, for the purpose of joining a prospecting party somewhere in this vicinity; I did not know that he had gone out with the detachment until I heard of his being wounded. His wound is a severe one, a fracture of the thigh bone caused by a rifle ball. He has a wife and family living at Salem, Oregon. The killed and wounded were brought to camp during the afternoon and night of the 18th. The dead were interred yesterday with the appropriate honors; the wounded are comfortable and well cared for.

In conclusion, I would state that the management of this affair on the part of Lieutenant McCall seems to have been prudent and careful; the intended surprise was only partially successful, the Indians taking the alarm in time to make good their retreat to the cliff 300 yards distant from their camp, and in the direction from which Lieutenant Watson was approaching. He, Lieutenant Watson, evidently did not know of the existence of the ledge upon which his platoon made the charge, as the ground was descending and extremely rough. He may have been precipitate and imprudent, perhaps, but his conduct on the whole was gallant and daring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. DRAKE,

Captain First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

The Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash., June 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to inclose to you, for the information of the general commanding, a copy of the report of the 20th instant of Capt. J. M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding an expedition into the Snake country; also a copy of Lieut. J. M. McCall's report, accompanying the same. They give the particulars of a fight between a small detachment of his command under Lieutenant McCall and some Snake Indians, on the 18th instant, at a point about 170 miles southeast from Fort Dallas. It resulted in the death of a gallant and very valuable officer, Second Lieut. Stephen Watson, of the First Oregon Cavalry, and 2 men. Fifty head of horses and their saddles (all that the Indians had) were captured; their lodges, provisions, etc., were destroyed. The attack was made at daylight. At 6
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

o'clock Lieutenant McCall sent to Captain Drake for re-enforcements. In three hours, at 9 a.m., Captain Drake was there; but in the meantime the enemy had fled. I suppose that Lieutenant McCall considered that he had a fair chance to capture the whole gang if they would hold on until Captain Drake arrived. Captain Drake reports that he shall make near his last encampment his wagon depot, whence his eight wagons will run to Fort Dallas for supplies. He intended to remain there eleven days, scouting thoroughly through the whole neighborhood for the Snakes. At the end of that time he will start for Harney Lake.

By my special orders, No. 70, of the 6th May, I directed that "the command of Captain Drake will proceed to the northeastern end of Harney Lake, and effect a junction with the force of Captain Currey, who will command the whole force. Captain Currey will decide when the two commands shall again separate."

I issued this order on the reception of a memorial from the people of Canyon City, directed to the governor of Oregon, praying for the calling out of temporary volunteers from that vicinity, as the memorialists considered the troops too small in numbers. The junction of the two commands ought certainly to suffice. I had desired each command to act separately if possible, traversing distinct parts of that mineral region. Captain Currey doubtless will be able to let them separate for a large share of the summer. Both commands, you are aware, are ordered to remain in the field until the middle of October; each has one hundred pack-mules, which will carry nearly sixty days' rations, so that they are prepared and equipped for efficient service. The friendly Indians have already done service to Captain Drake, as scouts. Captain Currey has with him Houlish Wampo (head chief of the Cayuse) and a dozen Indians of long-continued enmity to the Snakes, and who will assist in ferreting them out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 23, 1864.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Inclosed herewith are reports received from Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding the district of Humboldt. Under the vigorous prosecution of operations against the hostile Indians by Colonel Black and the officers and men of his command, it is confidently expected that peace will be restored at an early date. With the exception of the Indian disturbances in Humboldt and in the country of the Snake Indians in Oregon, all is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

CAMP JAQUA, CAL., June 15, 1864.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding
Battalion Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers:

SIR: At your request I have read the report of the scout of Sergeant Harris, Company E, First Battalion Mountainians, and would most respectfully call your attention to May 12, when he moved camp to the low gap in the Vandusen Mountains, and to my report that I made to you on the 20th of the same month. I there stated that a portion of my scout, under the command of Sergeant Holt, Company G, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, encamped at the low gap, where I joined them on the 20th instant (there was not at that time any signs of a scout having been there). I also reported that when I arrived they reported to me of having seen five bucks examining their tracks on the 19th on the Mad River side of the low gap. Harris and Fleming stated to you personally in my presence that it was then, and yet in his report he says, May 13, "Rain; did not move." I also stated in the same report, that on Sunday, the 15th, I sent some men up the Vandusen about 6 miles, and upon the devils, where they discovered the Indians down on Mad River. Fleming and Sergeant Harris stated to you that it was their party, and yet in his report he says, May 15, "On the trails running down the South Fork of the Trinity," which is on the other side of the summit of the South Fork Mountains, and at least 30 miles from where I stated to them we had seen the Indians.
In regard to the latter portion of his report, which dates from the evening of the 20th, when we left this post with thirty enlisted men and three commissioned officers of your command (Lieutenant Geer in command of the detachment) Sergeant Harris did nothing more than any other enlisted man of the detachment. He did not turn over any property to Lieutenant Geer, for he did not capture any (excepting one German rifle). He did not turn over any deserters to me, nor do I know whether he was present when the deserters (that he speaks of) were arrested, although he might have been.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. HACKETT,
First Lieutenant Company G, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers.

CAMP JAQUA, CAL., June 15, 1864.

Maj. Thomas F. Wright,
Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding Post:

Sir: At your request I have read the report of the scout of Sergeant Harris, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and would most respectfully call your attention to May 20, when I left this post in command of thirty enlisted men of your command, accompanied by Lieutenant Hackett and Lieutenant Hutton of the Sixth Infantry. Sergeant Harris did nothing more than any other enlisted men of the detachment. He did not turn over any property to me except a German rifle, it being all of the property that he captured. The deserters were taken by Lieut. J. P. Hackett, whom I brought in and turned over to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,
First Lieutenant, First Battalion Mountaineers.

Report of Sergeant Richard B. Harris, of Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding a detachment of six men of his company on a scout for hostile Indians.

Left Camp Grant April 13, 1864, marched 10 miles and camped. April 14. Marched 14 miles and camped at Fleming's ranch, on Doby's Creek. April 15. Stayed in camp waiting for a guide. April 16. Left camp, Stephen Flemings as guide and two other citizens attached to the party, making the number of men ten; marched 10 miles and camped. April 17. Left camp and marched to the forks of the Vandusen Creek, and camped; distance marched 5 miles; took with me two citizens and prospected the country for Indian sign, but found none. April 18. Left camp early in the morning and traveled up the north fork of the Vandusen, and camped on the same; distance marched 10 miles; scouted in the afternoon on the headwaters of Mad River for Indian sign, but found no fresh sign. April 19. Scouted on the headwaters of the Vandusen and Mad Rivers; distance marched, 13 miles. April 20. Crossed over the dividing ridge to Mad River; our march was up Mad River; distance marched, 15 miles. This evening we found fresh signs of Indians about 4 miles below the Kittchen-Chow trail. April 21. Moved at sunrise in pursuit of Indians, and trailed them over to the South Fork of Trinity River; distance marched, 14 miles. April 22. At daylight this morning we were up and after them; we trailed them across the South Fork of Trinity, a distance of about 35 miles. April 23. Still on their trail; went in the direction of Hay Fork of Trinity River; we trailed them to Mr. Rodgers's house in Hay Fork, where we learned they had robbed his house of two rifles and some blankets. Indians twenty-six hours ahead of us; distance marched, 25 miles. April 24. Camped for the day in Hay Fork to rest and get supplies. April 25. Being re-inforced at Hay Fork by three citizens and four domesticated Indians, our force now numbered seventeen men. A citizen reported being shot at by Indians, we started in pursuit and scouted through the Hay Fork country, and returned to our camp at Rodgers's house to-night; distance traveled, 30 miles. April 26. Took their trail from Rodgers's house and trailed them back again to South Fork of Trinity River; distance marched, 20 miles. April 27. Started on their trail down the South Fork of Trinity River; today we captured a squaw, but she being too old to travel with the party, we left her. She informed us that the Indians we were after had gone over to join a party of Indians that had forty rifles; we camped on the river; distance marched 15 miles. April 28. Still on their trail from Trinity River across the mountain to Mad River; distance marched, 15 miles. April 29. Scouting all day on South Fork Mountain, as the rain had put out all signs of the Indians; distance marched, about 10 miles. April 30.
Scouting as previous day; distance, about 15 miles. May 1. Found the Indian trail and followed it to the low gap in the South Fork Mountain, and then to Mad River; distance marched, about 15 miles. May 2. Started at day-light on trail following them to the north side of Trinity Mountain into the heavy-timbered country; found where they had camped two days ahead of us; we lost their trail in the timber, and about 6 miles; distance marched, 12 miles. May 3. Rained all day; bushes wet; did not move. May 4. Divided my party and scouted through the timber; distance marched, 14 miles. May 5. Rained and snowed all day; laid over on the South Fork of Trinity River. May 6. Struck their trail and followed them up the South Fork Mountain; distance marched, about 10 miles. May 7. Lost the trail in timber; marched to the Old Kitten-Chow trail and camped; distance, 15 miles. May 8. Scouting for the Indian trail, distance marched, 22 miles. May 9. Scouting up Mad River; no sign; distance marched, 14 miles. May 10. Scouting all day from Mass River back to South Fork of Trinity River; distance marched, 18 miles; camped on Mad River. May 11. Scouting on headwaters of the Vandusen River; marched 12 miles and returned to camp on Mad River. May 12. Moved camp to the low gap in the Vandusen Mountain, and scouted over on the South Fork of Trinity River and found the fresh trail of the Indians; distance traveled, about 25 miles; and returned to camp. May 13. Rain; did not move. May 14. Trailed the Indians down the South Fork of Trinity; distance, 15 miles; we received to-day an addition of four domesticated Indians which made our force twenty-one. May 15. On the trail running down the South Fork of Trinity; distance marched, 15 miles. May 16. Following the trail down the South Fork of Trinity; distance marched, 14 miles. May 17. Still in pursuit of some band of Indians, trailing them by Hyompon Valley, up the South Fork Mountain and camped near the summit; distance marched, 14 miles.

May 18. Still in pursuit trailing down the mountain on to Pilot Creek; distance marched, 17 miles. May 19. Trailed up Pilot Creek 15 miles and camped at the crossing of the Hyam Pow Trail; to-day two citizens and three of the Indians left us and returned home. May 20. Being out of provisions and close on the Indians, who had become numerous, we left the party secreted in camp, with orders to lay still under cover, so as not to be spied by the Indians; we went to Fort Iloqua for provisions and men. Major Wright furnished us with 15 days' provisions and a detachment of 30 men; we returned to camp same night; distance marched from Iloqua, 28 miles. May 21. In camp preparing rations until 2 o'clock p.m.; started and struck the trail, following in the direction of Grouse Creek; distance marched, 7 miles. May 22. Trailed the Indians to the dividing ridge between Pilot and Grouse Creeks; discovered the smoke from their fires about 10 miles from us; laid under cover until about 1 o'clock a.m. on the morning of the 23d, and started for their ranch; we came up to them about sunrise; saw one white man with the Indians; thought at first sight it was a soldiers' camp, as the white man was dressed in soldier's clothes; the white man and one Indian appeared to be on guard; after we had discovered the white man and Indian we secreted ourselves in the cover on the ranch; the white man and Indian left their post and went in the direction of the ranch; we then discovered our mistake, as they had seen us and gave the alarm, but before they had time to move anything or prepare to give battle we charged them, and in the ranch amongst them before they could get out. We killed nine Indians, and wounded many others; we took two women and two children (Indians) prisoners, capturing three rifles, one horse and saddle, and all their camp equipage. The prisoners, and the rifles, and the horse and saddle were turned over to Lieutenant Geer, of Company A, First Battalion Mountainers, California Volunteers. We returned to camp, at the crossing of Pilot Creek, the same evening.

May 24. Broke up camp and started for Camp Grant. We captured two deserters from the Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, on the top of the mountain between Pilot Creek and Mad River; deserters turned over to Lieutenant Hackit, of Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers; distance marched, 20 miles. May 25. Camped on Vandusen, at the McAtee crossing; distance marched, 14 miles. May 26. Left camp on Vandusen and marched 16 miles, and camped at Fleming's ranch. May 27. Staid in camp to rest. May 28. Still in camp. May 29. Marched 9 miles and camped on the dividing ridge between Larie Creek and main Eel River. May 30. Marched 13 miles and arrived at Camp Grant at 6 o'clock p.m. The entire distance marched from the 16th day of April to the 30th day of May was about 600 miles, mostly over a very rough and mountains country. We had been nearly constant on the trail of the same band of armed Indians. The Indians robbed one citizen's house and killed one citizen while we were on their trail. They were never more than two days ahead of us from the 20th of April, the time we struck their trail, until we found them the 23d day of May. Their camp equipage was all destroyed.

R. B. HARRIS,

Sergeant, Company E, First Battalion Mountainers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Station, Camp Grant.

Date, June 2, 1864.
E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have but three small companies of artillery. I want to mount them as soon as possible, for there is not a field battery in the department, and I ask authority to raise a regiment of volunteer artillery for the defense, in part, of the fortifications of this harbor and city, they being now exposed more than the present state of the country justifies.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1864.

Major-General McDowell,
San Francisco:

The Secretary of War does not approve of raising troops for special or local purposes. Volunteers in the Department of the Pacific can be raised through the governor under authority already given, and infantry, which will be available elsewhere, can be instructed at artillery firing in the forts. Volunteer regiments of artillery here have been nearly converted into infantry, and no more such regiments will be raised.

H. W. Halleck,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, July 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have this day appointed Dr. Edward Colmanche an assistant surgeon for the First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, and I respectfully recommend that a board be ordered, that he may be examined and mustered into the service.

His post-office address is Sillits, Benton County, Oregon.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., July 7, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 5th instant, informing me of the appointment of Hospital Steward Colmanche assistant surgeon of the First Oregon Cavalry.

General Orders, No. 182, from the War Department, dated June 20, 1863, prohibits the appointment of an assistant surgeon when a vacancy occurs in a cavalry regiment that is reduced below a minimum.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, August 3, 1864.

GENERAL: Allow me to call your attention to inclosed letters. They speak for themselves. It appears to me that the line can not be run unless an escort is furnished, as it will run through an Indian country not far east of Canon City.

If consistent with the public service, I hope you will furnish the escort. The pres-
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

ence of the escort will be of some service in that country, aside from the protection furnished Surveyor Thompson.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

SURVEYOR-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Eugene, July 30, 1864.

Hon. A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon,
SURVEYOR-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Eugene, July 30, 1864.

DEAR Sir: I am about sending Deputy Surveyor D. P. Thompson into the field to survey the Deschutes guide, meridian, and standard parallels connected with it, and in surveying the country from the second to the sixth parallel in running south it will be necessary that he should have an escort of armed men, say twenty-five, more or less. This work must be done this season in order that exteriorizing may go on next.

I shall therefore feel under lasting obligations to you if you will (without delay) unite your efforts with Mr. Thompson in obtaining an escort from General Alvord to accompany the surveying company for about four weeks.

General Alvord has been very obliging in granting these necessary requests heretofore, and I have no doubt will do so this time.

I suppose you have an opportunity of seeing him often and can talk to him personally about this matter. He has very kindly offered to render me such assistance heretofore, and if you will state to him that I am very anxious about this matter, it will doubtless have some weight with him.

Matters are moving on here about as usual. Brother Pearne passed through here yesterday. I did not see him, but understand he was in good health and spirits.

The appropriation for surveys this season is double that of last, amounting to $20,000.

Your obedient servant,

B. J. PENGRA,
Surveyor-General of Oregon.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The term of service of most of the volunteer regiments raised in California will soon expire. Most of the officers are, from their experience, better than new ones would be. Some recruits have from time to time been made whose term of service extend beyond that of the organization to which they belong, but not enough to make, under existing orders, any regiment a veteran regiment. Enlistments in the regiments raised on the coast having been made as in the regular service, the troops are widely scattered, and are frequently in small detachments, and the existing orders for mustering out and mustering in hardly apply under these circumstances, and in view of the current and prospective wants of the service we request the following authority to be granted: First, to make such consolidations of the old regiments and to retain such regimental organizations and such old officers whereof as the governor of the State and the general commanding this department may find best for the interest of the service. Second, to raise successively such new regiments as shall make the total number of California amount to eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, in addition to the four companies of native cavalry and the six companies of mountaineers.

FRED’K T. LOW,
Governor of California.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1864.

Major-General McDowell,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the consolidation of regiments and the raising of new troops, as proposed in yesterday's telegram of yourself and Governor Low.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 17, 1864:

Adjutant-General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:

In the expeditions made after hostile Indians, many are taken as prisoners, and, as in the case in the Humboldt district, sometimes several hundred have to be fed from the military supplies. The Commissary Department at Washington refuses to allow their officers to issue subsistence to Indians, save in small quantities when visiting military posts, and refuses to permit any regular daily or periodical issues. This they urge is the duty of the Indian Department. On the other hand the Indian Department decide that they can not feed Indians who are prisoners in the hands of the military; that the military have always fed their own prisoners; that they can not refund money disbursed by officers over whom they have no control; that if Indians are turned over to them at their reservations, they will be provided for, etc. These clashing routine decisions of these Departments tend to embarrass the service, which requires a course not provided for by the regulation.

We have now several hundred Indians in our custody. Some were brought in; some came in and surrendered. The country has been scoured by our military parties and their food destroyed and no Indian agent present. We have been obliged to feed them till the Indian Department receives them. To refuse to do so would drive them to the necessity of committing fresh depredations, and thus re-open the war. Having fed refugees from slavery and prisoners of war in the East, I am at a loss to see any reason for not doing the same to the red man in the West in cases where we have taken him from his country and destroyed his means of subsistence and there is no agent at hand with food to keep him from starving, or from fighting that he may not starve.

The officer of the Commissary Department at this station and the Indian superintendent here are doing all they can to soften these impracticable rules and save the frontier from the fresh outbreak which a compliance with them would unquestionably produce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 17, 1864.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report as follows concerning the state of the department for the month of July:

In the district of Oregon there have been some small parties of troops sent out to guard emigrant routes, and there is a difficulty existing with the Quinault tribe of Indians, who refuse to surrender the murderers of Cook. The district commander proposes to send an expedition to force them to do so.

In the district of Humboldt Indian difficulties are now quieted, and the superintendent of Indian affairs has gone up to make arrangements for establishing an Indian reservation on the Trinity River at Fort Gaston. It was the intention of my predecessor to remove the Indians in this section to Catalina Island; and he had for this purpose taken possession of the island. But the Indian Department has refused to have the Indians removed, and requires them to be kept in the section in which they now live.

In the expeditions made after hostile Indians many were taken as prisoners, and,
as in the case in the Humboldt district, sometimes several hundred have to be fed from the military supplies.

The Commissary Department at Washington refuses to allow their officers to issue subsistence to Indians, save in small quantities when visiting military posts, and refuses to permit any regular daily or periodical issues. This they urge is the duty of the Indian Department.

On the other hand the Indian Department decide that they can not feed Indians who are prisoners in the hands of the military; that the military have always fed their own prisoners; that they can not refund money disbursed by officers over whom they have no control; that if Indians are turned over to them at their reservations they will be provided for, etc.

These clashing routine decisions of the Departments tend to embarrass the service, which requires a course not provided for by the regulations.

We have now several hundred Indians in our custody. Some were brought in, some came in and surrendered. Their country has been scoured by our military parties and their food destroyed and no Indian agent present. We have been obliged to feed them till the Indian Department receives them. To refuse to do so would drive them to the necessity of committing fresh depredations, and thus re-open the war.

Having fed refugees from slavery and prisoners of war in the East, I am at a loss to see any reason for not doing the same to the red man in the West, in cases where we have taken him from his country and destroyed his means of subsisting and there is no agent at hand with food to keep him from starving or from fighting that he may not starve.

The officer of the commissary department at this station and the Indian superintendent here are doing all they can to soften these impracticable rules and save the frontier from the fresh outbreak which a compliance with them would unquestionably produce.

In the district of Utah matters have been in a very delicate state with the Mormons. On the 1st of July Brigadier-General Connor, who is stationed near Great Salt Lake City, telegraphed me that the Mormons were arming to drive him out of the city; that they had one thousand men under arms and were still gathering; that he could hold his position till re-inforced from neighboring Territories.

I transmit herewith (marked A, B, C, D, E, F) the correspondence had with him in the matter.

General Connor bears the reputation of being a good soldier, and his last letter shows he deserves the reputation.

In the district of California the sympathizers and friends more or less active of the rebels from time to time, give evidence of a desire, if not a design, to embarrass, if not openly oppose, the Government.

I have in compliance with "general orders," seized a large quantity of arms and munitions of war which were being taken out of the country, nominally to go to the Colorado River, but in reality to go to Mexico. They have been ordered for safe-keeping to Benicia Arsenal. Part of them were seized in Half Moon Bay after they had eluded the custom-house officers.

A French ship of war has been in this harbor for the last six weeks. She is said to be taking in supplies for the French fleet at Acapulco.

At the request of the collector, made at my instance, I have seized and hold a war vessel just built, said to be for the Peruvian Government. There were, the collector states, suspicious circumstances connected with her. The Peruvian consul states that she is built for his Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

A.

[Copy of telegram.]

CAMP DOUGLAS, July 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Encouraged by the unfavorable news from the East, the Mormons are assuming a very hostile attitude. They have about one thousand men under arms and are still assembling, and threaten to drive my provost guard from the city; alleged excuse for armed demonstration, the presence of the provost guard in the city. My com-
mand is much scattered, having only three hundred men at this camp; if conflict takes place, which I will endeavor to avoid, can hold my position until re-inforced from neighboring Territories.

P. Edward Connor,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

B.

[Copy of telegram.]

Camp Douglass, July 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Finding that I am preparing to resist any attack, and knowing that the city is at the mercy of my guns, and will be surely destroyed if my troops are attacked, the Mormons seem to be quieting down somewhat, although armed forces are assembling inside of Brigham’s yard, and having nightly drills with artillery and infantry, my impression is that there is no immediate probability of conflict. The excitement is dying away among the masses of the people, still in many parts of the territory the national currency is openly repudiated under the dictation of the church. The leaders are buying up from the emigrants and others, all the arms and ammunition possible.

P. Edward Connor,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

C.

[Copy of telegram.]

Salt Lake City, July 16, 1864.

Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General:

The excitement is fast abating; any indication of weakness or vacillation on my part would precipitate trouble. The presence of the provost guard was simply the excuse for the development of the innate and persistent disloyalty of the church leaders, who seek to force me into some position which will secure my removal and a consequent overthrow of my policy in Utah. The removal of the provost guard under the circumstances would be disastrous in the extreme. My opinion is decided that a firm front presented to their armed demonstrations will alone secure peace and counteract the machinations of the traitor leaders of this fanatical and deluded people.

P. Edward Connor,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

D.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor,
Commanding District of Utah:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 1, reporting the peaceable state of affairs in your district, and of July 2, reporting the determination of a few Salt Lake merchants to initiate a forced change in the currency of the Territory, and requesting the instruction of the department commander in relation to the course you should take in the matter; it having been your first impulse to crush out at once and forever so unpatriotic and suicidal a policy. Soon after the receipt of these letters came your telegrams of the 13th, received last night, and of the 15th received to-day, reporting a threatened insurrection on the part of the Mormons, on the alleged pretext of the presence of the provost guard in Salt Lake City. Last night I telegraphed you in answer to your of the 13th, as follows:

“The major-general commanding the department approves of your determination to avoid a conflict with the Mormons. Do so by all means. Is there not some other cause than the mere presence of the guard in the city? Examine closely. Remove the guard and troops rather than their presence should cost a war.”
The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has every confidence in your discretion and good judgment, as he has in your zeal and ability, and is certain he will not have to appeal to these high qualities in vain.

The condition of affairs at Salt Lake as reported by you is very critical, not only as regards your own command, but as regards this department and the whole country.

The question is, are we at this time, and as we are now situated, in a condition to undertake to carry on a war against the Mormons—for any cause whatever—if it can possibly be avoided; not whether there are not matters that require to be changed, bad government and worse morals to be corrected and the authority of the National Government to be more thoroughly enforced; but can we not pass all these by for the present, at least, and thus avoid weakening the General Government, now taxed to its utmost and struggling for its very existence.

Your forces are very few and scattered—so the general finds those in the other districts—so undoubtedly will be found those in the Territories adjoining you. To send you the forces necessary to resist the Mormons, much more to assail them, would require more means and men than could be gathered together and sent to you from this coast; to send away those which could be had would leave it in the hands of secessionists, and that at a time the inhabitants are looking with anxiety to the troubled and critical state of foreign affairs.

A war with the Mormons would be the opportunity which our domestic enemies would not fail to improve, and it is not too much to say that at this time such a war would prove fatal to the Union cause in this department. Under these circumstances, the major-general considers that it is the course of true patriotism for you not to embark in any hostilities, nor suffer yourself to be drawn into any course which will lead to hostilities.

It is infinitely better that you should, under the present circumstances, avoid contact with them. The object of troops being at this time in Utah is to protect the overland route and not to endeavor to correct the evil conduct, manifest as it is, of the inhabitants of that Territory. This undoubtedly will tax your forbearance and your prudence to the utmost, but the general trusts it will not do so in vain.

At this distance the general is unable to give you specific instructions as to the particular things to be done or to be avoided, and must necessarily leave the details in your hands.

To insure this dispatch reaching you it is sent by the hands of that excellent officer, Major McGarry, whom you will retain, if you require him, at the headquarters of his regiment. He is informed of the contents of this dispatch so that he may communicate them in case he has to destroy it. It would be well, however, if they were kept by you in strict confidence. A telegraphic cipher is also sent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH, NEAR GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the department commander that I have recently become cognizant of a persistent effort on the part of a few merchants and traders doing business in Great Salt Lake City, to institute a forced change in the currency of the Territory, viz, from national Treasury notes to gold coin.

Without knowing whether the movement had its origin in a desire to depreciate the national currency, and to this extent weaken the arm of Government or in the selfish greed for gain, or, as is most probable, both combined, my first impulse was to arrest the originators on the first overt act to that end, and crush out at once and forever so unpatriotic and suicidal a policy. I have, however, on reflection, deemed it proper to submit the facts to the department commander, and ask for specific instructions on the subject should the attempt be actually made. You are respectfully informed that up to this time the only currency of the Territory has been that established by the Government—legal-tender notes—and notwithstanding the product of northern mines, in dust there is not sufficient gold and silver coin in the Territory to suffice for one day's need in commerce, trade, and barter.

The only effect of the forcible measures threatened to be inaugurated by the merchants would therefore be to depreciate to an enormous extent the current value of the national currency, and disseminate among a suspicious people the opinion that the Government was fast going to pieces, and its pledged securities little better than blank paper.
The efforts of bad men among them to sneer at the impotence of the Government and depreciate it in any manner would be furthered, and our great nation become a byword and reproach among a deluded community, already deeply inoculated with enmity and disloyalty towards it.

In almost every other community the inevitable laws of trade would check and prevent the inauguration of so suicidal a policy as that indicated under the circumstances existing in this Territory, but it is greatly to be feared that unless some stringent measures are authorized, a very few disloyal and greedy merchants, owing, and neither feeling any allegiance to nor regarding for the nation, may consummate a most disastrous stroke in the forcible change of the currency. The whole matter is respectfully submitted to the department commander for early instructions, by telegraph, if deemed advisable.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDWARD CONOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH, NEAR GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at the hands of Major McGarry, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, of your dispatch of the 16th instant, communicating to me the views of the major-general commanding the department, in reference to present and future Mormon complications in Utah, and also your favor of same date inclosing a telegraphic cipher.

Last night I telegraphed you as follows:

"McGarry has arrived; all quiet. The wishes of the commanding general will be strictly complied with. With the addition of three or four companies from Fort Churchill I will be responsible for the protection of the overland mail and the peaceable solution of the Mormon question. I am aware how difficult it must be, even after the fullest exposition in writing, for one at a distance to truly comprehend the state of affairs existing in this Territory, and I feel sensible of the high honor done me by the commanding general, in his expressions of reliance on my judgment and discretion. At the same time I am thankful for the very full exposition you have given me of the views of the commanding general, and take this occasion to repeat that they shall be implicitly observed by me, with the confident hope that nothing shall occur in my power to prevent which will cause him to feel that his reliance in me has been misplaced.

"For manifest reasons some of the acts performed by me or things done may at a distance appear a deviation from the peaceful policy which is at once my own aim and the desire of the general commanding, but I beg leave respectfully to assure you that those acts have been at times absolutely necessary to insure peace, and certainly always, in my judgment, calculated to promote it. The commanding general by this time, I presume fully understands that in case of a foreign war the overland mail would stand in far more danger from the Mormons than from Indians or other foes, and to protect that route it is necessary that the former should understand most fully that there is not only the intention but there is also the power to hold them in check. The presence of troops here, while giving no just cause of offense, and without infringing in the least upon the rights of any citizen, is potent to prevent difficulties and obstructions which would assuredly result in war.

"The exhibition of firmness and determination, accompanied by a display of force, will, I am confident, secure peace and prevent complications. Such addition to my present command as has been asked for, and which I hope is in the power of the general commanding to give, I am confident will enable me to do all that is necessary, and I have no hesitation in pledging myself to the maintenance of peace in Utah without compromising the dignity of my Government or pandering in the least to the threats or expostulations of the treasonable organization which holds so great a sway in this Territory.

"So long as my guns command the city as they do, and the force under my command is not too much reduced, I have no fear and will be responsible for the result. Brigham Young will not commence hostilities, I think, and I need hardly say that I will not inaugurate them so long as peace is possible without dishonor. I trust that I fully appreciate the anxiety with which the commanding general, in view of the circumstances surrounding him regards the possibility of conflict in this Territory.
and so appreciating, I need hardly add that nothing will be done by me tending to complicate the undoubtedly bad state of affairs existing here."

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

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

---

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1864.

I. The arrest of a prominent citizen on the charge of endeavoring, among other disloyal practices, to excite certain citizens to armed organization against the Government of the United States, on the pretext that they were to be prevented by the United States military forces from exercising their right to vote at the coming Presidential election, is deemed a suitable occasion to inform all concerned that it is made no part of the duty of the United States military authorities, and that there is neither an intention nor the slightest wish on their part to interfere in any way whatever to influence even, much less to control or restrain, any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases.

II. No armed organization will be suffered in the department save those sanctioned by competent constituted authority.

By command of Major-General McDowell.

[Telegram]

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17, 1864.

We ask for authority to have one of the rifled field batteries now at Benicia Arsenal turned over to the State of California to arm and uniform a militia company of artillery.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General.

FRED. F. LOW,
Governor of California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 19, 1864.

SIR: The following telegram was received last evening:

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1864.

"Maj. Gen. MCDOWELL:
"The Secretary of War authorizes the consolidation of regiments and the raising of new troops as proposed in yesterday's telegram of yourself and Governor Low.
"H. W. HALLECK."

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that instructions have been received to issue to the State of California one complete battery of six 10-pounder Parrott guns, with such ammunition as General McDowell may direct.

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

R. C. DRUM,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, August 23, 1864.

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your favor informing me of an affirmative response by the War Department to the two telegrams sent by General McDowell and myself jointly.

Nothing definite can be done about the volunteers until the general returns, I suppose, and as to the battery, I desire that that matter remain in abeyance for a few days, or until I see you personally.

Yours, very truly,

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

VANCOUVER, August 31, 1864.

I beg to ask for the same authority for continuing, consolidating, mustering in, and mustering out volunteer regiments or companies in the State of Oregon and in the Territories in the Department of the Pacific as has been given in your telegram of August 18 for California.

The troops, old and new, for Oregon and Nevada, not to exceed in all for each a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry.

The troops for Washington Territory not to exceed a regiment of infantry. Those for Idaho and Utah not to exceed four companies of cavalry or infantry in each, as the state of the service from time to time may require.

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1864.

The authority asked for in your dispatch of the 31st of August from Vancouver is granted by the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
Fort Vancouver, September 7, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, and

Lieut. Col. ENGLISH,
Assistant Provost Marshal of Oregon, etc.:

Brigadier-General Alvord informs me there is a good prospect of obtaining a company of volunteers in the vicinity of Auburn, Oregon.

If the authority exists, as I understand it does, to complete the Oregon regiment of cavalry, I wish a company may be raised as the general suggests. The company to rendezvous at Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 7, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter relative to the proper date of discharge of the California volunteers whose terms of service are about to expire.

Circular No. 36, of May 2, 1864, from the War Department, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, directs as follows:

First. "When all the companies of a regiment were mustered in within two months of the date at which the organization commenced, the date of muster-out of the organization will be determined by reckoning the period of service from the date of muster-in of the last company."

In accordance with this, if the last company of a regiment was mustered into service on the 30th of May, 1861 (that date is considered the date of original organization and muster-in of the regiment), the period of service of the regiment will expire May 19, 1864 (expiration of original term), and at that date all the members of the regiment, except re-enlisted ones and those who have joined since date of original organization, will be discharged.

Second. "When there is a difference of two months or more between the dates of muster-in of the first and last companies, the companies will be mustered out separately and the field and staff reduced proportionally, and in the inverse order in which they were mustered in under paragraph 85 of the mustering regulations."

I will state here that the men were not in the service of the United States until they were musteredin; from the time of their enrollment until their muster at the completion of their organization they were in the State service, although they received pay for the intervening period from the Federal Government.

The above are the regulations in the case; but now that authority has been given the major-general commanding to modify these regulations to suit circumstances I would respectfully suggest that you would see the general immediately on his return from Oregon, and arrange for the discharge of men whose terms have expired. It will, I am sure, lead to trouble unless the matter is promptly attended to.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, September 16, 1864.

GENERAL: By a letter from General McDowell he expresses the desire to have a company of cavalry raised in the vicinity of Auburn. I suppose he must refer to the proposition of Colonel Maury sent some time ago. I made an appointment—will not the same still do? I know of no other person liable to act. If the papers then made out will answer I desire to have them sent.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., September 21, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 16th instant. The letter from Major-General McDowell commanding the Department of the Pacific, to which you refer, doubtless was due to an application I had made for authority to raise a company of First Oregon Cavalry at Fort Boise.

After you sent me your appointment of Mr. Holtzenhausen it appeared that authority must be obtained, etc. Governor Lyon has since given his written consent to the recruiting being carried on in Idaho Territory, credit being given to that Territory for the number obtained there. If he had refused the recruiting would have to be

R. C. DEUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
confined to Oregon, and Auburn was the best center. Mr. Holtzenhausen was a resident of La Grande, Oregon.

I fear from the letters of Col. Maury that Mr. Holtzenhausen will not undertake the experiment. There is not yet time to have heard from him since the papers went on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benj. Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California:

San Francisco, September 22, 1864.

Six: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteers, infantry, be raised as soon as possible in addition to those now in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDowell,
Major-General Commanding Department.

Salem, Oregon, October 5, 1864.

Dear General: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Mr. Gilmore. He has been a member of the legislature and is a reliable man.

I have received other letters from the same section—Canyon City—expressing fears of an outbreak on election day.

I do not feel like making any recommendation in the premises, but think I ought to let you know what I hear in relation to these matters. There is considerable talk of passing a law giving $150 bounty for recruits, but when they consider that it will run the State in debt $150,000 to raise 1,000 men it seems to make them hesitate, and I can't tell what will be done; I fear nothing. If a call is made for more men I hope it will be made before the adjournment, so that the question will be fairly presented. Owing to the fair business has progressed slowly. The "review" here was a decided success, old Thornton and the Copperheads to the contrary notwithstanding. All the officers of the society excepting Thornton repudiated the resolutions. They were presented by Thornton just before a horse race, while the roughs and Copperheads surrounded the stand; none other voted for them, and they do not express the sentiment of the officers nor a majority of the persons present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord,
Fort Vancouver, Wash.

[Copy of the "resolutions" above referred to.]

The following resolutions have been handed us for publication:

Resolved by the members of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, in mass meeting assembled, on the State fair grounds, September 29, 1864, That the board of managers are instructed that they do not, during this fair, or at any fair to be held hereafter, either invite or permit any military company to come within the inclosure of the fair grounds during the time of an annual fair, a painful experience having convinced us that military parades very materially interfere with the only legitimate object of a fair.

(2) That there can be no reasonable objection to the use of our grounds being tendered to volunteer companies for the purposes of an encampment and for military training, at any other time than during the fair.

(3) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen. Stephen Coffin, requesting that he will immediately withdraw the troops from our grounds.

(4) That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of the State, and also in the pamphlet edition of the printed proceedings of this fair.

J. Quinn Thornton,
President.
Governor Gibbs:

DEAR SIR: When I was at Canyon City, about the 20th August, I attended the council meeting, at which I learned that there were serious apprehensions among Union men there that if they should insist on the enforcement of the election law that there will be danger of a serious difficulty. There were many disunionists and violent copperheads that should be made to take the oath prescribed in the election law or kept from voting, as they are, without doubt, enemies to the country—which the Union men think would not be safe to undertake without a company of soldiers could happen to camp in the neighborhood about election time—which they suppose you could cause to be done without creating a great deal of alarm or ill feeling among the coppers of that part of the country. I promised them to see you and have a personal interview on the subject, but have not had the opportunity, so I expect to leave on this morning's boat for Canyon City, and as the friends will be anxious to hear from me, I hope you will write me immediately on receipt of this and send it to Canyon City, and it will reach there perhaps by the time I get there.

I understand you have received other communications, which I have no doubt you have responded to before now. They want also to have some good speaker or speakers sent up before the election, which subject I promised to lay before the grand council, but there has been no meeting of that body since my return—without it was on the first evening of my return, at which I could not attend, having found one of my family very sick on my return. They were very desirous to establish two subordinate councils in the neighborhood, but I think it is too late to accomplish much now, but I hope you will be able to send the boys around that way before the election, as the coppers had it all their own way before the June election.

I shall leave this letter at Portland, in hopes you will get it in a day or two, but if you should not get it before the 6th you need not write, as it will be too late, but I hope you will write to someone else there.

Yours, in haste,

S. M. GILMORE.

P. S.—The people are very anxious to have a county organized in that country.

S. M. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 9, 1864.

To Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: As you have been informed in communications hitherto sent to your address by myself, the force of this department has been, and is daily becoming, greatly reduced in numbers by expiration of service. Some few of the California volunteers, a mere handful, re-enlisted as veterans, and efforts are making to get as many more to enlist after they are mustered out as possible. Of the First and Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, I hope to be able to raise five or six companies, which I shall organize, including the veterans, and shall designate as the First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers. For this I desire to have the approval of the War Department. Unless I secure the services of the men now, as their terms of service expire, without waiting to hear from Washington, they will become scattered; many will go to the States and to California and to the Arizona mines. The exigencies of the service and the security of our posts and their material absolutely require that this be done.

I beg to request that the War Department will not only approve this, but will direct the governor of California accordingly, and request that he raise and send to this Department the number of companies necessary to complete the regiment.

The five companies First Cavalry, California Volunteers, which were first raised, have been mustered out of service. The veterans of those five companies have been assigned to Company B, and Capt. Emil Fritz has been retained to command that company.

I hope to be able to fill this company by recruiting men discharged from the other four. When this is done, the regiment will have but eight companies. I beg, therefore, that you will direct the governor of California to raise, organize, and send without delay to this department, Companies A, C, D, and E, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, to complete its organization. These troops are greatly required here and in Arizona, and cannot get here too soon. They should come through the desert during the cold weather.
I am endeavoring to fill up Colonel Carson’s regiment, First Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, but succeed very slowly.

I beg again to call your attention to the exposed condition of this department. You see that I have but a handful of men, all told; and you must know that the New Mexican troops, except against Indians, can not be relied upon as can troops from Colorado or California to fight against Texans. The whole force under my command is necessarily scattered in small detachments, mostly of one or two companies, over an enormous extent of territory. If I were menaced by a raid of even a few hundred men from Texas, even if it were possible to get the troops collected to oppose such a raid, I should have to destroy or abandon the material collected at the distant posts. We are liable to have such a raid come upon us at any day.

Then, again, the Indians of the plains, even though an injudicious peace be patched up with them, will be sure to commence their depredations upon trains the moment the winter has gone by. No peace should be made with them until they are soundly whipped. The winter time is the time to make war upon them. They are then in large villages, obliged to keep on streams where grass and timber can be found, and being embarrassed by their families and by their stores of food are easily overtaken. They know this and are, I am informed, asking for peace at Denver, in Colorado. Besides, in the winter time the trains are not crossing the plains, and their chances for robbing have gone by until another season opens, when, if they have not been whipped meantime, they will be sure to recommence their atrocities of this year.

Recently some of their emissaries came into Fort Bascom with a white flag and said they wanted peace. I sent word for them to go away; that they talked with two tongues; that while they came here to talk about peace they were murdering and robbing our people on the roads to the north; that they must not come in with any more white flags. They should at once be soundly flogged; and if you would but send the troops asked for in my letter of August 29, I sincerely believe we could this winter teach them a good, wholesome lesson, which they would not soon forget.

Whatever is done about sending re-enforcements to this department should be done at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
November 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, requesting that the governor of California be authorized to raise four companies of infantry and four companies of cavalry, to complete the regiments to be formed by you from such of the California Volunteers in your command as shall enlist after their terms of service shall have expired.

In reply thereto I have respectfully to inform you that the governor of California has been authorized by telegram (copy herewith) to raise the companies as requested, and to send them to report to you as soon as ready for the field.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1864.

Governor of California, San Francisco:

You are authorized to raise four companies infantry to complete First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers, and four companies cavalry to complete First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Recruitment and organization to conform to existing regulations. Companies, soon as ready, to be sent General Carleton, New Mexico, at whose request this authority is granted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific,  
Virginia City, October 13, 1864.

His Excellency James W. Nye,  
Governor of Nevada Territory:

Sir: I have the honor to acquaint you that I have received authority from the War Department to call on you, from time to time, as the circumstances of the service may require, for, not to exceed in all at any one time, one regiment of volunteer infantry and one regiment of volunteer cavalry, to be mustered into service of the United States as other volunteer regiments under existing laws and regulations.

Under this authority I have to request you will please raise as soon as possible enough companies of infantry to complete, with those already in service from Nevada, a full regiment of infantry.

Brigadier-General Mason will confer with you, and give all the information necessary as to details for this service.

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

I. McDowell,  
Major-General, Commanding Department.

State of Oregon, Executive Department,  
Salem, Oregon, October 15, 1864.

General: There are two or three thousand stands of arms in the arsenal at Vancouver, Wash. If a small part of them can be loaned to this State until the war is over, I can have them placed in the hands of Union men who are members of independent companies of the organized militia of this State.

There are four organized cavalry companies, but the saber is the only arm its members have.

I therefore urgently recommend, if it can be done:

First, that General Alvord be clothed with authority to loan this State arms for four or five companies, at his discretion, to be used by members of independent companies of the organized militia of this State.

Second, that if that general authority can not be given, that in case of danger or outbreak, he be allowed to make such loan.

I have been informed that the Government has, to some extent, armed militia companies in California, but whether by special act or by authority vested in the commander of this department, I am not advised.

While there are rumors that bloodshed may be expected on election day at some points if the votes of immigrants are challenged, I see no immediate cause for the apprehension of danger, but I should like to be prepared for the worst while I continue hoping for the best.

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

Addison C. Gibbs,  
Governor of Oregon.

Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell,  
San Francisco, Cal.

State of Oregon, Executive Department,  
Salem, October 15, 1864.

General: I telegraphed to you asking your opinion as to whether or not our militia law ought to be repealed, not for the reason that I was not satisfied as to your opinion in relation to it, but for the purpose of showing it to a few members of the legislature who were inclined to repeal it.

The copperheads are opposed to the law, and some Union men, Hon. B. F. Harding, one of our United States Senators, among the number.

The argument used by the latter was that the powers and duties of the provost marshal were such as to supersede the necessity of a militia law. All bosh, of course, but some did not know any better. I have shown the doubtful your telegram, and a letter from General Alvord, and they are perfectly satisfied now; and our militia organization is safe for two years to come at least. Some important amendments will be made, making the law more efficient. Eleven companies were out at our State fair and the review was a success. The military spirit is increasing among the masses.

I could organize a number more companies if we had arms. We now have sixteen companies, but no more arms, and our military funds are not sufficient to allow of the purchase of any more at present. Four of our companies of cavalry have no arms excepting sabers. I hope you will order General Alvord to loan the State arms from
the arsenal at Vancouver, in case of danger here; also, I should be glad to obtain muskets to arm four or five companies of infantry. Of course the State would be responsible for the care and return of them.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

Maj. Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Give all the protection in your power to overland route between you and Fort Kearney, without regard to department lines. General Curtis's forces have been diverted by rebel raids from Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Telegram.]

SALT LAKE, UTAH, October 17, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

To render efficient the protection required the troops between Salt Lake and Kearney, inclusive, should be subject to my orders, irrespective of department lines. Do I understand your telegram to mean that I will take from here two cavalry companies, but may require others now on the eastern road?

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Order not intended to transfer troops or change commands, except where parts of different commands act together, when ranking officer takes command temporarily as provided in Army Regulations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., October 18, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I feel that it is very important for the public service, as I have continually represented to you for a long time, that the legislature of Oregon should pass a law giving bounty to volunteers. Every State has passed such law. The inadequacy of the pay is especially evident on this coast, where the depreciation of legal-tender notes is so discouraging to volunteering. I fear that with all the bounties offered few volunteers will be obtained. Thus the State would have little likelihood of having any very large amount to raise. I should regret if the legislature should adjourn without such action.

For the defense of the frontier against the Indians it is necessary that the present military force in the district of Oregon should be maintained. I have been compelled to reduce Forts Colville and Lapwai to one company each, which is too small a force. The First Oregon Cavalry has performed the past summer efficient and admirable service in that part of Oregon south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountains. Traversed in every direction by thousands of miners last sum-
mer, the presence and activity of the troops in that region have been of the utmost importance in protecting the road against the Snake Indians. Under existing circumstances, to keep even this small force in existence, which is really inadequate to the service, I do not see how the imposition of the draft can be avoided, I wrote to that effect on the 11th July to my superiors in command, and see no reason now to alter my judgment in the case. I doubt not a call will soon be made upon your State.

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

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Telegram.]

General B. Alvord, Vancouver:
Regiment of infantry ordered by McDowell. I'll see you Wednesday.
A. C. Gibbs,
Governor.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 20, 1864.

Your telegram requesting a regiment of infantry has just been received. I will do all in my power to raise it, but fear I may not have as good success as desired. I recommended the legislature, now in session, to offer bounties, but now it is but one day to the time of adjournment and I regret to say that I fear the bill introduced for that purpose will not pass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 20, 1864.

General: I this day received a telegram from General McDowell, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

"Gov. A. C. Gibbs, Salem:
"I have the honor to request, under special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, that a regiment of infantry be raised in the State of Oregon as soon as possible.
"Irwin McDowell,
"Major-General, Commanding."

I desire to move in this matter at once and to do all in my power to raise the regiment.

The legislature is still in session. There has not been a general disposition to offer bounties, but as this call has been made I think the bill giving bounties will pass. I shall send in a special message in the morning strongly urging its passage. I intend to go to Vancouver on Wednesday to see you. In the meantime I think I shall issue a proclamation, but I do not know as I have the data here to be able to state how much bounty is paid by the General Government.

If recruiting offices can be opened in the principal towns, and the men kept at such places until the companies are filled, we will have much better success in raising men. In this opinion I am very decided. The recruits should be clothed and have music.

I shall expect full instructions when I see you.

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

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. Benj. Alvord,
Commanding District of Oregon.

P. S.—Can I have Lieutenant McGuire?
PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 24, 1864.

Whereas I have received a requisition from Major-General Irvin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, acting under authority of the War Department for one regiment of infantry, in addition to the volunteers now in the service of the United States, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, suppress insurrection and invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians in this military district:

Now, therefore, I, Addison C. Gibbs, governor of the State of Oregon and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do hereby call upon the citizens of this State to organize themselves into companies sufficient to fill the foregoing requisition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed. Done at Salem this 24th day of October, A. D. 1864.

[Signature]
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

The following is hereby promulgated: The plan of recruiting and organizing the above force will be as follows until further notice:

RECRUITING.

The regiment will be known as the First Infantry, Oregon Volunteers. The field, staff, and line officers will be commissioned by the governor. The State will be divided into districts, according to the number of persons in each district liable to military duty. When such district has furnished its quota of men there will be no draft in the same under this call. Each district will furnish one company.

Commissions will be issued by the governor to company officers, conditioned that they shall recruit their respective companies and be ready to be mustered into the service within a time hereafter to be named.

A company rendezvous will be established at some central point in each district, and, if practicable, all recruits will be retained there until the company is filled and ready to be mustered into service.

The State has provided by law for the payment of a bounty of $150 in State interest-bearing bonds, payable in gold, to each volunteer mustered into the service, in addition to the bounties authorized to be paid by the United States. (See Statutes 1863-4, page 486.)

The wages of a soldier, in addition, are $16 per month, besides clothing, equipments, rations, and allowances, furnished by the United States. (See Statutes 1863, page 662.)

ORGANIZATION.

The proper organization and strength of a regiment of infantry is as follows:

One (1) colonel, one (1) lieutenant-colonel, one (1) major, one (1) adjutant (an extra lieutenant), one (1) quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), one (1) surgeon, two (2) assistant surgeons, one (1) chaplain, one (1) sergeant-major, one (1) regimental quartermaster-sergeant, and one (1) hospital steward. Ten companies form a regiment.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

One (1) captain, one (1) 1st lieutenant, one (1) 2nd lieutenant, one (1) 1st sergeant, four (4) sergeants, eight (8) corporals, two (2) musicians, one (1) wagoner, sixty-four (64) privates minimum and eighty-two (82) privates maximum, besides the non-commissioned officers.

Musicians may be enlisted in each company, who will be rated and paid as privates.

TO THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

Other States have filled with commendable promptitude every call that has been made upon them. The people have a very natural repugnance to a draft, under which every drafted man must serve or furnish a substitute. Under it there must inevitably be some cases of severe but necessary hardship. Opportunity is now given to avoid such a draft. The men are needed promptly, and every consideration of patriotism and of State, local, and personal pride requires that you commence promptly
and prosecute vigorously the business of obtaining volunteers. The officers of the State, feeling the most earnest desire that the entire State should avoid a draft, appeal to the patriotic citizens of your county, through you, who are their officers and legal and natural representatives. As guardians of their rights and of their honor, it is incumbent upon you to respond to this appeal by earnest and successful work. Call to your aid the assistance of the active and influential citizens of the county. Let every loyal citizen of the county understand, and, if possible, induce him to realize, that he has an immediate and personal interest in the success of your efforts. If necessary, call meetings in your school districts and bring the matter home to every inhabitant. Funds will be needed to pay expenses not provided for by law. Let subscriptions be circulated in each county for that purpose, and preserve a record of the names of the donors among the archives of the county. In short, the governor, upon whom the requisition is made, expects, and justly, that you will respond to this call upon you with an earnestness of purpose which shall insure success. Due notice of the districting of the State will be given as soon as it can be made.

(Oregonian, Mountaineer, Sentinel, Albany Journal, State Journal and Gazette please insert four weeks.)

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 28, 1861.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives, in my message of September 14, I called your attention to the fact that most of the members of the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry would be entitled to a discharge in a few months; that troops to take their places are needed and must be had. Under date of October 18, Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding district of Oregon, writes to me that, "For the defense of the frontier against Indians it is necessary that the present military force in the district of Oregon should be maintained. I have been compelled to reduce Forts Colville and Lapway to one company each, which is too small a force. The First Oregon Cavalry has performed the past summer efficient and admirable service in that part of Oregon south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountains. Traversed in every direction by thousands of miners the last summer, the presence and activity of the troops have been of the utmost importance, in protecting that region against the Snake Indians." It has been found that this small force has been inadequate and, in spite of it, depredations have been committed, particularly on the road leading from The Dalles to Boisé via Canyon City.

To induce the filling up of Captain Olney's company, which was mustered into the service for four months, the patriotic citizens of Dalles City contributed largely from their private means.

No well-informed man can truthfully say that troops are not needed "in the upper country," to say nothing of the necessity of having an adequate force to keep in check those who are disposed to bid defiance to the law and the authority of the Government.

Hitherto but a small part of the quota due from Oregon has been called for. At least two regiments are due from this State. I have this day been called upon by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of Pacific, acting under authority of War Department, for a regiment of infantry, consisting of 1,000 men, to be mustered into the service for three years unless sooner discharged. This call is made for our own protection. None have been heretofore required to go east of the Rocky Mountains and none will be hereafter. Were the facts otherwise the call would have to be obeyed and the troops furnished. Troops may be raised in this State or elsewhere by volunteering or by draft. The latter is a just and proper method to be used when enough volunteers can not be otherwise obtained, and is one to which enlightened nations not unfrequently resort. While this is so, when we take into consideration the small pay received by soldiers and the fact that their services are for the benefit of all interested in the present and future wel-
fare of this country, I think we ought to give volunteers a liberal bounty and raise the regiment in that way. Suppose the avenues of trade are closed up by Indian highwaymen east of the Cascade Mountains, the property holders will be the greatest losers. Suppose those who are in favor of a Pacific republic or desire to unite the fortunes of the Pacific coast with the Southern Confederacy should, for want of troops, light the torch of the incendiary and inaugurate civil strife, the tax-payers will be among the first and greatest losers.

General Alvord, in the letter before referred to, says: "I feel that it is very important for the public service, as I have continually represented to you for a long time, that the legislature of Oregon should pass a law giving bounty to volunteers. Every State has passed such laws."

Some States give bounties and additional pay. I therefore urgently recommend that a law be passed giving bounties to such volunteers as have been, or may hereafter be, called for; that one-third thereof be paid at the time of enlistment, one-third in eighteen months, and the balance at the end of three years.

That to provide a fund for that purpose, I recommend that State bonds be prepared, payable at some future time, say ten years, with semi-annual interest; that the State treasurer be authorized to dispose of the same under proper rules and restrictions. To bring these bonds within the reach of volunteers who may wish to receive bonds instead of money, so as to secure the interest and have good security, some of them ought to be issued of as low denomination as $50, with coupons attached. A tax of one-half mill on the dollar will in a few years redeem these bonds.

The debt thus created and interest will be due to our own citizens, and with the increase of population and wealth of our State its payment by degrees within ten years can not be injuriously felt.

I respectfully call your attention to the senate bill now before your honorable body, which proposes some important amendments to the militia law of this State, and recommend its passage.

Under the present agitated condition of our country we ought not to relax our efforts to increase our force and efficiency of the State militia. Already it is a credit to the State, and a "terror to evil doers" in sympathy with the wicked rebellion. A little money spent by way of prevention may save thousands of valuable lives and hundreds of thousands of property.

I have communications from Generals McDowell and Alvord, in which they express a strong desire to have our militia organization kept up and made as efficient as possible.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 20, 1864.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

AN ACT granting bounties to the volunteers of this State, enlisted in the service of the United States, for issuing bonds to provide funds for the payment of the same, and to levy a tax to pay such bonds.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, as follows:

SEC. 1. There is hereby granted to every soldier who shall hereafter enlist for three years, or during the war, in any regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, now organized or hereafter to be organized or raised as part of the quota of volunteers of this State under the laws of Congress, and the orders of the President of the United States, during the existing rebellion, and there shall be paid out of the fund hereinafter provided for, in addition to other bounties and pay now provided for and authorized by any law of this State or of the United States, to every such enlisted soldier a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, in manner following, to wit: The sum of fifty dollars to be paid at the time of enlistment, and the sum of fifty dollars to be paid after the expiration of the first year of such service, and the sum of fifty dollars at the expiration of such term of enlistment: Provided, That such bounty shall in no case be paid on the order of such soldier, but shall be paid to him personally, in the same manner as soldiers in the Army of the United States are now paid, excepting only where the same shall be necessary for the support of his wife or family, or upon certificates executed by such soldier after each successive payment shall have fallen due under the provisions of this act; such certificate to be attested by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, or post commandant of any detachment in which such soldier may be serving: And provided further, That in all cases where such soldier shall have a wife or family such payments may be made to the wife, or temporary guardian, or custodian of minor child or children, as the same shall become due, such soldier having first filed in the office of the adjutant-general of this State a power of attorney to that effect, executed before and certified by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, company,
troop, or battery, in which such soldier shall have been enlisted, or to which he may be attached.

SEC. 2. In case of death, or of honorable discharge from the service, when such discharge occurs from any wound, disease, or disability incurred or contracted in the service, the full amount of bounty granted by this act shall be allowed and paid to every such soldier, or to his legal heirs; but if any such soldier be dishonorably discharged, or be discharged from disease or disability which existed or which followed from causes existing and concealed before enlistment, such allowance of bounty herein provided for shall cease at the date of such discharge; and in case the term of service expire by the conclusion of the war, and the quota of this State be mustered out before the end of three years; then the whole amount of such bounty remaining shall become due and payable.

SEC. 3. In computing and allowing the bounty to be paid under this act the following scale shall be adopted: All persons enlisting before the first day of January, 1864, shall be entitled to receive the first payment after enlistment on the first day of January, 1865; all persons enlisting after such first day of January, 1864, shall be entitled to receive the first payment after enlistment whenever the company in which they have enlisted shall have been mustered into the service.

SEC. 4. To carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this act the adjutant-general is hereby authorized to procure and shall provide all necessary blank muster-rolls, pay-rolls, registers, allotments, certificates, power of attorney, and such other blanks and books as may be requisite and necessary, at the expense of the State, and shall furnish the same, with suitable instructions, to the respective officers of command, whose duty it shall be to make returns of the same at proper time, to the office of the adjutant-general of this State; and the adjutant-general is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations, and issue proper instructions to such officers, as will enable the soldiers under their command effectively to obtain the benefits, and to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. The payment of bounties at the time of enlistment shall be made upon the certificate of the officer mustering in the enlisted men, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant for the amount of such bounties, payable out of the soldiers’ bounty fund upon presentation to him of such certificate by the person in whose favor it is given, attested by the signature of the commanding officer of the company or regiment in which such soldier has been enlisted, countersigned by the adjutant-general of this State.

SEC. 6. The governor, adjutant-general, and treasurer of state are hereby appointed and constituted a board of examiners, whose duty it shall be to examine, audit, and allow all claims for payments of bounty after enlistment under the provisions of sections one, two, and four of this act, in favor of the parties legally entitled thereto; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant in favor of the persons respectively to whom such allowances shall be made by such board for the sums respectively allowed, to be paid out of the soldiers’ bounty fund. All demands against such fund shall be presented to the board herein constituted, through the adjutant-general’s office, under such rules as may be prescribed by them, and no moneys shall be drawn out of the soldiers’ bounty fund, except as provided in this act.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of paying the bounties hereinbefore provided for, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside as hereinafter provided for, or so much thereof as may be needed shall be set apart by the treasurer of state, and constitute a separate fund, to be designated as the “soldiers’ bounty fund.” All liabilities created by this act shall be paid out of such fund, and the treasurer of state is hereby authorized and required to pay all warrants drawn upon the soldiers’ bounty fund out of the moneys at any time in such fund, and none other.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and providing for the fund created by sec. 7 thereof, the secretary of state of Oregon shall immediately after the passage of this act cause to be prepared bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums as hereinafter provided for, redeemable at the office of the treasurer of state on the first day of July, 1884. The said bonds shall bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of their issue, which interest shall be due and payable at the office of the treasurer of state on the first day of January and July of each year. Provided, That the first payment of interest shall not be made sooner than the first day of July, 1865. The said bonds shall be signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary, and indorsed by the treasurer of the State, and shall have the seal of state affixed thereto; and such bonds shall be issued from time to time by orders of the governor as may be required by the provisions of this act. The expense of preparing such bonds shall be paid out of the general fund of the State.

SEC. 9. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, consecutively numbered, and signed by the treasurer of state; and it shall be the duty of the secretary.
and treasurer of state each to keep a separate record of all such bonds, as may be
issued, showing the number, date and amount of each bond, and to whom the same
was issued.

SEC. 10. On production of certificate as prescribed in sections three and four and
five of this act the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to draw his
warrant for the amount of such bounties on the treasury of the state; and the trea­
surer of the state is hereby authorized and required to issue on delivery to him of such
warrant a bond of the amount due such claimant, payable to the recipient or order.

SEC. 11. For the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under
this act there shall be levied and collected annually until the final payment or re­
demption of the same, and in the same manner as other revenue is or may be directed
by law to be levied and collected, upon all real and personal property taxable in this
State, a tax of one mill on the dollar of valuation of such property in addition to the
taxes for general State purposes, and the fund derived from this tax shall be set apart
and applied to the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds herein provided for
and the final redemption of the principal of said bonds, and the faith of the State
of Oregon is hereby pledged for the payment of the bonds issued by virtue of this
act and the interest thereon, and, if necessary, to provide other and ample means
for the payment thereof.

SEC. 12. Whenever on the first day of January or July, 1865, or upon the first day
of January or July in any subsequent year, there shall remain a surplus after the pay­
ment of the interest as hereinbefore provided, of ten thousand dollars or more in the
fund created by section seven of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to ad­
vertise in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Salem, Portland, Dallas,
and Jacksonville, for sealed proposals for the surrender of bonds issued under the
provisions of this act. He shall state in each advertisement the amount of money
on hand applicable to the redemption of bonds, and he shall accept such proposals
at rates not exceeding par value as may redeem the greatest number of bonds until
the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted.

SEC. 13. Full and particular account and record shall be kept by the treasurer of
the condition of the fund collected in accordance with the provisions of this act, open
at all times to the inspection of the governor and secretary of state and of any
committee appointed by the legislature or any branch thereof.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of this State to make arrangements
for the payment of the interest of the said bonds when the same falls due; and in the
event that the said interest fund should be insufficient, the said treasurer shall make
up the deficiency from the general fund, and in the event of the insufficiency of the
general fund, the said treasurer is authorized and required to make such contracts
and arrangements as may be necessary for the payment of said interest and the pro­
tection of the credit of the State, and in case there should at any time be in the
fund created by this act, for the payment of said interest and the redemption of said
bonds, any surplus moneys not needed for the payment of said interest and redemption
of bonds, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of state to transfer such surplus
moneys to the general fund of this State.

SEC. 15. Said bonds shall be redeemed, and the interest paid in the gold and silver
coin of the United States.

SEC. 16. Inasmuch as there is an urgent necessity for raising volunteers in this
State immediately, this law shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved October 24, 1864.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, October 24, 1864.

GENERAL: Captain Coolege's company for the Seventh Regiment is full and the
commissions for the officers are issued. Will you give instructions to Captain Rob­
inson and his surgeon to go to Jackson, Amador County, and muster them in?

Captain Olmstead's company at this place is full, and is the second company en­
titled to precedence in muster.

Captain Heninger's company at Placerville is also full, and is the third company
in order for muster.

It is important that all these companies should remain in their respective counties
until after the 8th of November. They should be clothed and armed at once. Gen­
eral McDowell and Colonel Drum understand the importance of keeping the men
where they are and arming them.

Will you please act in concert with them in the matter, so that a perfect under­
standing may be had in regard to the matter, which I deem important? Will you
please instruct Captain Robinson to go to Jackson, Amador County, without delay as that company has been full and waiting action for some days.

Yours, truly,

F. F. Low.

Brigadier-General Mason,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General,
San Francisco, Cal.

P. S.—Your recommendation for first lieutenant Second Infantry will receive immediate attention.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 27, 1864.

General: I have the honor to request that Capt. H. C. Small's company stationed at Camp Watson be allowed to attend the election at Canon City; that they go to the polls unarmed, and be allowed to freely vote, if they choose to do so; that they be required to remain in the vicinity of Canon City until after the election is over and be ordered, if necessary, to assist the civil authorities in preserving peace and order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Brigadier-General Alvord,
Commanding, etc.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 29, 1864.

General: A large number if not all of the members of the First Regiment Oregon Cavalry are legal voters in the State of Oregon. As many of them are stationed not far from places of voting, I respectfully request that they be freely allowed to go to the polls, unarmed, and to vote for whom they please; and that thereafter they be required to remain, until election is over, at a convenient distance, with orders to assist the civil authorities, in any precinct where they may be on that day, in enforcing the laws and preserving peace and order.

Many threats of violence have been made and fears are entertained that, in the absence of such force, that there may be disturbance, particularly at Canon City, Dalles, and Portland.

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

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 1, 1864.

His Excellency Addison C. Gibbs,
Salem, Oregon:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 15th and one of the 20th ultimo. I have telegraphed to you and General Alvord today concerning the arms for five companies of Oregon militia, which I trust will meet the case you present.

I do not recollect to have seen the militia law concerning which you telegraphed me; my impressions of it were obtained mostly in conversation with those here who knew, I have been told, it could be improved.

From my conversation with you, I think it may, as you write, be difficult, if not impossible, for you to raise the regiment of infantry and even to complete the regiment of cavalry, but I wished you to have authority to do so, for in an emergency you may find it useful and may not have as many difficulties as at present.

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

I. McDowell,
Major-General, Commanding Department.
STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Portland, November 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I desire to obtain arms (excepting sabers) with which I can uniform four companies of cavalry. I will receipt for them in the name of the State and return them whenever called for. I would like to have them delivered at Salem at the earliest possible moment.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, November 3, 1864.

GENERAL: By Lieutenant McCall I sent you a requisition for arms for four companies of cavalry, excepting sabers. I also have the honor to request that you send at least 10,000 ball cartridges.

I may require arms for another infantry company soon, but shall probably want them here. It is important that the arms go to Salem as soon as possible.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding; etc.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, November 6, 1864.

GENERAL: There is considerable apprehension in public mind here that there may be a riot in the city on election day. Therefore I have the honor to request that you send over, on the Hunt, to-morrow, 40 rounds of shot or canister prepared for use in a 6-pounder.

Please have it marked to the care of Capt. W. H. D. Joyce.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, November 7, 1864.

GENERAL: I have examined carefully the letter and accompanying documents submitted to you by Colonel Sternberg and by you sent to me.

From the papers I should judge that the regiment was originally raised in an irregular way for the benefit of a particular officer. I can see no good reason why these things should be continued in an irregular manner when they can be accomplished easier and better by pursuing the proper course.

Any troops that I am called upon to raise I desire to enlist and organize them according to law and regulations, avoiding all complications and "entangling alliances" as far as may be. I must therefore decline to accede to the proposition of Colonel Sternberg.

Respectfully, yours,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

Major-General McDowell.

S. Ex. 2— 42
PORTLAND, OREGON, November 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have just received a letter of which the inclosed is a copy. I know Mr. Cooper, and so far as I know he is a reliable man. I have no doubt he believes every word he has written.

The election is going on very quietly—275 majority for the Union ticket at 1 p.m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

SALEM, OREGON, November 7, 1864.

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

SIR: Things have transpired in the last few days that make it my duty to write to you. I am no alarmist, but I know of my own knowledge that there are 4,554 men sworn to make civil war against the loyal men of this State within ten days from this date, if they can find excuse, if not they are going to oppose the draft. The mail is just closed and I must close.

Yours, obediently, as ever,

FRANK COOPER.

PORTLAND, OREGON, November 8, 1864—4 o’clock p.m.

GENERAL: I respectfully call your attention to a letter of which the following is a copy:

"SALEM, OREGON, November 7, 1864.

"SIR: Things have transpired in the last few days which make it necessary as a duty to write to you. I am no alarmist, but I know of my own knowledge that there are 4,644 men that are sworn to make civil war against the loyal men of this State within ten days from this date, if they can find any excuse. If not they will oppose the draft. The mail is just closing.

"Yours, as ever,

"FRANK COOPER."

I know Mr. Cooper, and his reputation is fair. I have no doubt he believes every word he has written, but I hope and believe he is mistaken. That there is a secret organization in this State I have no doubt, composed of men who call themselves Democrats. This is but one of many reports in circulation, and I have called on General Alvord for and received 400 stand of arms and placed them in the hands of members of cavalry, State militia companies, who had nothing but sabers before.

The election to-day has thus far passed off very quietly indeed. I fear that in some instances there may be trouble with immigrants who propose to vote, though our constitution requires six months’ residence in the State.

Recruiting under your call is not progressing rapidly. I made the call on the 24th ultimo. It was published that day. Blanks and posters were to be published with instructions to recruiting officers by Col. T. C. English, assistant provost-marsh-al-general, etc., but no posters or instructions are distributed yet. The colonel had to telegraph to Washington and I suppose this delay has been unavoidable but I regret it very much. The weather has been good, the rains will soon set in and then it will be more difficult to get around to find men. I learn to day that posters and instructions will be ready to-morrow. I think we will raise the regiment without a draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, November 8, 1864.

GENERAL: The companies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry authorized by law to be organized are now full.

In order to arm them properly I require 200 pistols, 300 cavalry sabers, 200 artillery sabers, 100 swords for foot artillery.
The battery turned over to the State by your predecessor, General Wright, is not complete in equipments. The following articles are deficient: 8 sets lead harness, 8 halters, 8 whips, 8 leg-guards, 8 nose-bags, 21 saddles and bridles for non-commissioned officers.

If the United States have the foregoing on hand at Benicia, I have to ask that the amounts as above may be turned over to the State. With this, in addition to what has already been issued to the State, we will have fully armed and ready for defensive purposes 140 companies of infantry, 20 companies of cavalry, 1 battery of 6 guns, 2 batteries of 4 guns each, 2 batteries of 2 guns each.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Wainwright, who will state hereon what was turned over by General Wright’s order with the battery within referred to.

By order.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, November 26, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that the issue of arms, etc., within asked for, be authorized by the War Department, as requested by Chief of Ordnance’s instructions of March 22, 1864.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Respectfully returned.

The following issues were made on February 4 and March 11, 1864: 6 6-pounder guns; 3 12-pounder field howitzers; 9 gun-carriages; 9 caissons; 18 sets wheel harness, complete; 4 sets lead harness, complete; 22 whips; 44 nose-bags.

Therewith inclose copy of order of Secretary of War and letters in relation to issues to the State of California.

Respectfully,

W. WAINWRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Commanding.

BENICIA ARSENAL, November 29, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Washington, March 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Governor Low, dated November 8, 1864, asking for the issue of arms and equipments for State troops, which is forwarded with your recommendation that the issue of arms, etc., asked for be authorized by the War Department, as required by the instructions of the Chief of Ordnance of March 22, 1864.

The matter has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs me to communicate to you the following statements of the Chief of Ordnance, namely:

"General Haleck’s letter of 9th July, 1863, which authorized General Wright to order issues of arms and other ordnance stores to the militia of California was superseded by your order of 18th of March, 1864, but not until the issues made to that State, in pursuance of said authority, amounted to a very considerable sum in value. ‘The State of California is now in advance of its quota under the law of 8th April, 1808, to the amount of $208,575, which, under existing laws, and supposing the quota to remain the same, is equal to the quota of that State for seventy-five years to come. ‘The harness, halters, whips, leg-guards, nose-bags, and saddles and bridles herein mentioned are essential to the use of the battery, and should be supplied. The other articles called for are not issued to batteries.’

The Secretary of War directs that the harness, saddles, etc., be issued as recommended by General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

I am, sir, etc.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the Ordnance Office, March 16, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

General Halleck’s letter of 9th July, 1865, which authorized General Wright to order issues of arms and other ordnance stores to the militia of California was superseded by your order of 18th March, 1864; but not until the issues made to that State, in pursuance of said authority, amounted to a very considerable sum in value. The State of California is now in advance of its quota, under the law of 8th April, 1808, to the amount of $208,575, which, under existing laws, and supposing the quota to remain the same, is equal to the quota of that State for seventy-five years to come.

The harness, halters, whips, leg-guards, nose-bags, and saddles and bridles herein mentioned are essential to the use of the battery, and should be supplied. The other articles called for are not issued to batteries.

A. B. Dyer,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Referred to the Adjutant-General, to inform Major-General McDowell of the statements of the Chief of Ordnance. The harness, saddles, etc., will be issued, as recommended by General Dyer.

C. A. Dana,
Assistant Secretary of War.

War Department, March 18, 1865.

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Washington, November 9, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Sir: Your letter of November 8, with inclosure, is received. I would recommend that all the armories throughout the State be well guarded, and all the captains of the several militia companies be ordered to hold their companies in readiness to act promptly in case their services are required. For this purpose I would recommend that circular instructions be issued for the present instead of a proclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benj. Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Executive Department, State of Oregon, Portland, November 9, 1864.

General: I have the honor to inclose, per your request, a copy of General McDowell’s letter of September 7, 1864.

It does not read just as I thought it did when I spoke to you in regard to it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Brigadier-General Alvord,
Commanding District Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

[Inclosure.]

Headquarters Department Pacific, Fort Vancouver, September 7, 1864.

To His Excellency Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, and
Lieutenant-Colonel English,
Assistant Provost-Marshal of Oregon:

Brigadier-General Alvord informs me there is good prospect of obtaining a company of volunteers in the vicinity of Auburn, Oregon. If the authority exists, as I under-
stand it does, to complete the Oregon regiment of cavalry I wish a company may be raised as the general suggests. The company to rendezvous at Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
Portland, November 9, 1864.

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

A true copy.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, November 11, 1864.

General: The following telegram has just been received from Col. C. A. Reed and Judge J. R. Baily:

"Salem, November 11, 1864.

"To Gov. A. C. Gibbs:

"Mr. Stanton started with the arms for Eugene City yesterday morning. To-day I received the following: "C. A. Reed: Mr. Stanton has arrived here with those arms. He thinks that there is a plot to capture them. Shall he employ an escort to go through to Eugene with them? Answer immediately. J. R. Bayley, Corvallis." Shall the arms be stored at Corvallis or escorted through? Answer immediately."

In reply I have ordered that Judge Bayley see that the arms go safely through. In case of trouble I will advise you by telegraph.

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

A. C. GIBBS.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

P. S.—In reply to the Frank Cooper letter I have received the following telegram:

"Salem, November 11, 1864.

"A. C. Gibbs:

"Statements in letters sent have little foundation. Inform Alvord, "Huntington."

A. C. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 12, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California:

Sir: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteer infantry be raised as soon as possible, in addition to those now in service and in process of organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

PORTLAND, OREGON, November 14, 1864.

General: I have just learned that the arms started up from Corvallis under escort from Captain Shipley's company. I have seen Frank Cooper to-day. There were grounds for his apprehensions, but the crisis has passed.

Enclosed you will find a letter from Colonel Reed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

General B. ALVORD.
GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have this day received the following:

"OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY OF MUSTERS,

San Francisco, November 2, 1864.

"Adjutant-General of Oregon, Salem, Oregon:

"Sir: I have the honor to report that the First Regiment of Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, and each company thereof, are below the minimum number required by law.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SEAWELL,

"Commissary Musters."

General Orders, No. 182, of June 20, 1863, rules that a regiment of cavalry reduced below the minimum number must be deprived of the colonel and one assistant surgeon and each company of one second lieutenant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Cyrus A. Reed,
Adjutant-General of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Portland, November 16, 1864.

GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Walla Walla precinct, which shows the spirit of the opposition and what they would do if they had the power. Recruiting is not fairly under way yet. All the blanks did not leave Colonel English's office until yesterday. Please return the inclosed letter. Would it not be well to send a copy of it to General McDowell? Frank Cooper said he would go and see you.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

A. C. Gibbs.

General Alvord.

WALLA WALLA PRECINCT, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON,

November 9, 1864.

To his Excellency Governor Gibbs:

Sir: I have concluded to write to you and let you know how the election went off here. I was one of the clerks at this election, and Mr. Edwards was the other clerk. Mr. E. H. Lord was judge. The two above-mentioned and myself are Union men and voted for Mr. George, Mr. Gayly, and Mr. Woods. The other two judges, Mr. W. M. Moore and Mr. Chesser, are Democrats. The election went all right until I challenged an emigrant's vote; this set the Democrats in an uproar. One of them got very saucy and disputed my word—tried to gag me down. I simply told the gentleman that what he said was false and a lie; no quicker said than the house was in an uproar. Several pistols were drawn and an attempt made to get up a fracas. Some outsiders attempted to burst down the doors at the front, while a lot of ruffians rushed in at the back door for the purpose of assassinating me; luckily I was in the corner of the room, and as my life had been threatened before by these roughs, I was armed, that is, I had a pocket-pistol in my pocket. As quick as the row commenced I jumped up, ran my hand down in my pocket, took hold of pistol, but did not draw it; after they saw I was armed they did not pitch in, but cooled off. The man that I challenged voted, although I did not withdraw the challenge. The two Democrat judges let him vote anyhow, without being qualified.

I challenged another emigrant, but without being qualified. I was now well satisfied that the two Democrat judges were
determined to let any and all emigrants vote, even if they did have to trample the law under foot. I challenged no more, but acted my part as clerk and watched who were allowed to vote, and, sir, they even let emigrants vote who were moving by in their wagons over to Washington Territory. I showed them the law, but they said it was no use to talk, their minds were made up to let them vote. I never saw such disregard of law before. Now, Governor Gibbs, what is to be done, are we to let this election go, or can it be thrown out? There is not a Union man here but looks upon it as a fraud. What is the proper course to be taken? I think it would be most proper to have these things set aright. Also Mr. Crary and others are working a road over the Blue Mountains on the head of the Umatilla. Now they have established polls up there for the purpose of election, and Mr. Craig told me to say to you that there are not over 6 or 8 legal votes there, and he assures me that one of them was not a citizen of Oregon, had only come on the 1st of August last, and this same judge was authorized to swear in the others, and one of them only was a citizen of Oregon.

Now, sir, our laws are set at naught; these things ought not to be. Our country is filled up with a set of emigrant bush-whackers; some of them brag of it; they with others hurrahed at the polls for Jeff. Davis; If a draft comes here these fellows have it already made up to fight, and the leading Union men's lives will be endangered. There would have been no danger, but this year's emigration has added nothing to the virtues of Democracy. We, the Union men, want the draft made, and we want the Government prepared to enforce it when it is made at the time, of course. If it is undertaken without proper guards, it will be sure to start a fight. I can see in their every action and movement a determination to resist, and if a rebellion starts up in the North, in the States, about the election, it will begin here as soon as they receive the news. They have been signing articles of agreement to resist the draft, and we are well satisfied they are expecting to fight; the devil seems to possess them.

I do hope, Governor Gibbs, that you will prevail upon the proper authorities to have a sufficient force at this point to enforce the draft when it is made, and save us from a civil war here. If a fight does start, it would be best to have a sufficient guard at Walla Walla for the Union men to rally around and arm themselves; then we could soon master them, that is, all opposition to the Government, before the country would be ruined.

Yours,

THOS. K. MCCOY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 17, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Sir: I herewith transmit copies of telegrams to the honorable Secretary of War, and the answers thereto, relative to the retention of company and regimental organizations of regiments serving in this department.

Under the authority granted in the telegrams from Washington, I have the honor to request that you will raise a regiment of cavalry for the service of the United States for another term of years, by retaining in whole or in part the regimental and company organizations of the present Oregon regiment of cavalry. Such of the field officers as you may recommend to be retained, to be retained; the others to be mustered out of service as their terms expire, and such of the captains and subalterns as may wish to leave or it may be for the interests of the service should not be retained to be mustered out as their terms expire. No new officers to be mustered in till strength of the companies or of the regiment warrants it.

I shall be glad if you will please consult with General Alvord in this matter, as I am entirely disposed to be governed by your and his judgment as to the persons to be retained.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drew has tendered his resignation, and need not be considered in the new organization.

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

I. McDOWELL, Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., November 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I sent to you a telegram on the 9th instant, saying: "In case of insurrection can I call the militia into the service of the United States for nine months."
Your reply of the 11th has been received, saying, "The general commanding cannot see any case where your proposed action would be necessary, as suggested in your telegram of yesterday." My telegram of the 12th says: "Your telegram of yesterday received. Letters by mail of 7th and 9th explain. Arms sent by the governor to Eugene City and threatened with seizure. If troubles occur, the wires will be cut. I ask discretionary authority in advance, to save time."

My letters of the 7th—Governor Gibb's letter to me of the 7th (a copy of which I forwarded on the 9th, accompanied by a copy of the letter dated Salem, of the 7th, from Mr. Frank Cooper)—have prepared you to understand the state of things in this quarter.

I now inclose herewith to you extracts from the Daily Statesman, published at Salem, Oregon, the seat of government of the State. You will notice that two public meetings were called there at the instance of the mayor of the city, Mr. J. R. Moore, late speaker of the house of representatives. Leading men in both political parties concurred in urging the preservation of peace. It was certainly well and timely for the leaders of the Democratic party to thus exert all their influence to restrain their followers, for doubtless there exists much disaffection among many who have been led by the war to hate our Government. The feeling is contrary to all justice, reason, or prudence. But we have been taught by the secession of the rebel States that self-interest and logic will not prevent the most suicidal acts, and that crime and passion are more apt than reason to have sway in revolutionary times.

The secret clubs exist in every part of Oregon and the adjoining Territories, and I believe that they are bound by treasonable oaths. The excuse for an outbreak was to have been the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The next excuse was to have been to resist the draft or military arrests. The members have been diligent in accumulating arms and ammunition for some time past, and have generally tried to observe secrecy in doing so.

I am happy to say that Oregon has gone 1,400 majority for Mr. Lincoln, and that the election day passed quietly throughout the State. The very preparation prevented disorder. The election also having gone throughout the Union by so large a majority for Mr. Lincoln leaves no excuse for the malcontents. The apprehension has been that if there should be an outbreak in Illinois and Indiana there would be one here. You will notice that the third resolution adopted at the public meeting on the 11th instant deprecates any action here in case of intestine war in the loyal States in the East. The leaders of the opposition party have thus taken pains to disavow any wish for trouble.

At last dates the arms being sent to Eugene City, in the Upper Willamette, were being sorted thither by a company of militia from Corvallis. I think they were taken through safely. But the agents of the State at Corvallis took the locks off the guns before forwarding them from that place.

I desire now to represent to the major general commanding the department the propriety of my having the discretionary authority asked for in my telegram of the 9th instant. This with a view to the future and to any contingency which may arise.

At the State fair at Salem in September, 1863, there were six or seven companies of militia paraded, and made a very respectable appearance. At the fair last September eleven or twelve companies were paraded. Four were cavalry armed with sabers, but now have rifles, furnished as authorized by your telegram of the 1st instant. I reviewed them on the former occasion, and am assured that this year their drill and appearance were still more promising.

Now, I am assured by Governor Gibbs that on the occasion of trouble these troops are ready at a moment's call to spring to arms. They are enthusiastically devoted to our flag and Government, and would promptly aid to put down any rising here.

Having such a weapon ready and anxious to act, can it be in human nature not to use it if trouble arise? With the limited force at my command I should need it. Moreover, the time of the volunteers is fast expiring, and every month will diminish their numbers.

In case of trouble the governor would be disposed to use at once the militia, but he wishes to do it under the call of the United States authorities. By the fourth section of Article IV of the Constitution and by the act of Congress of 26th July, 1861, there is ample authority for such use being made of the militia.

Proclamations of the President have over and over again been issued, so that that preliminary would not be needed, as any outbreak here would only be a part of the war East by allies of the rebels in this country.

Rapidity of action against any outbreak will be of the utmost importance. To place, if practicable, the iron heel of power on the incontinent movements of the serpent of rebellion is the true way to deal with the evil. After the wires are cut I can not write to you and get an answer in less than twenty days, especially in winter. In that length of time, with good fortune, we might have crushed the monster. Such delay would thus be very odious.

I have said above that Governor Gibbs wishes the State troops in any emergency
used on the call of the United States. In conversing on that subject the other day he especially dwelt on his desire to avoid the position once occupied by Oregon when a Territory. He referred to the Yakina [†] Indian war of 1855 and 1856, when Governor Curry, of Oregon Territory, called out two regiments not mustered into the service of the United States. The imbroglio with General Wool followed, which General McDowell will remember. The Oregon war debt assumed by the United States (footing up some millions) was the sequel. Repudiation of half the cost of supplies actually furnished was another sequel. Finally, it has naturally bred great timidity in furnishing any supplies, especially on the call of a governor.

I was at one time armed by General Wright (under date of the 20th of April, 1863) with like discretionary authority. I believe that it was of great value to me to have such authority. In the summers of 1863 and 1864 I had occasion to make a good use of it—I mean to make a good use of the power, without exercising it. For during the summers when the troops were in the field against the Indians I have been compelled to hold out the existence of this power to deter those disposed to make trouble. Having but few troops, I had to use stout words, which the possession of that authority enabled me to use.

As an example of this, I ask the general to read the extract marked in my address at the State fair of Oregon in September, 1863, a copy of which I have just sent him by mail.

I also request that he will please read my letters to you of the 13th and 27th of June last, just before he assumed command of this department. Previous to the election of June 8 there were many mutterings of trouble, which happily passed away.

In my letter of June 13 I have described my conference with one of the leaders of the opposition, when I used with great effect the possession of the authority spoken of. It was rescinded on the 15th of June, at the time of my call for troops upon the Canion City road. I append some of the correspondence on that occasion.

On the 27th of June I promised to request a renewal of the authority so wisely given me on the 29th of April, 1863.

I respectfully submit that the considerations I have herein presented exhibit the propriety of my receiving the discretionary authority alluded to.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Extracts from Oregon newspapers.

[From the Daily Statesman, Salem, Oregon, Thursday evening, November 10, 1864.]

CITIZENS' MEETING.

The mayor of this city has called a meeting to-night for the purpose of conferring in relation to the apprehension, which is generally diffused, of an armed outbreak. It has been thought best by men of all political organizations that such a meeting should be held, and it is hoped that everybody who attends will do so in a fair, candid, and calm spirit, so that the uneasiness now prevalent may be effectually removed and public confidence fully restored. All reflecting persons will see the good policy of resolving, now and for all time, to avoid, if possible, civil commotion in this State.

[From the Daily Statesman, Salem, Oregon, Friday evening, November 11, 1864.]

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

At the call of the mayor a very large assemblage of people came together at the court-house. Very little excitement, though a deep interest in the objects of the meeting, prevailed. Addresses were made by J. S. Smith, esq., Judge Boise, and Mr. J. L. Parrish. The speakers warmly deprecated all conduct and talk calculated to inflame the public mind and endanger the peace of the community. If anybody of any party contemplated violence they should be discouraged and discountenanced. We could only destroy ourselves by civil commotions without in any manner helping any party or cause in the East in case of civil war. Whatever may happen among
the people or to the Government, resulting from a Northern rebellion instigated by
any party, our paramount interest would lie in the preservation of peace among one-
selves. The speakers, while they acknowledged the prevalence of apprehensions,
were nevertheless confident that the cool, sober, second thought of every man would
prompt him to say and do nothing calculated to promote civil strife. Men of reflec-
tion could but deprecate and fear the results of violence, knowing that by civil war
we had everything to lose certainly and nothing positively to gain.

We think the effect of the speeches was conciliatory and pacifying to the almost
fierce spirit engendered by the late Presidential contest, and we can but heartily
commend the conduct of those men who have contributed thus toward a better state
of feeling and a stronger sense of security in the community.

A committee consisting of Messrs. J. S. Smith, N. T. Caton, R. P. Boise, C. G. Curl,
and J. C. Peebles, was appointed to draft resolutions to be reported at another
meeting at the same place to-night.

\[From Oregonian.\]

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SALEM—FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK—ARMS BEING TAKEN INTO
THE COUNTRY—MEETING OF CITIZENS.

SALEM, OREGON, November 11.—A notice appeared on several bulletin-boards in this
city yesterday afternoon, signed by J. H. Moore, mayor, calling a meeting of citizens
regardless of political organizations to exchange sentiments in regard to apprehen-
sions entertained throughout the country of an armed outbreak. The appearance of
the notice caused considerable excitement, which was somewhat augmented by a re-
port that a number of arms were forwarded from this place to the interior of the State
yesterday, and various rumors consequent upon such an occasion were soon afloat.

That evening, pursuant to notice, the meeting was called to order by the mayor
and addressed by J. S. Smith, J. L. Parrish, Judge Boise, and Benjamin Hayden,
expressing themselves in favor of maintaining the peace, law, and order of our State
to the exclusion of any revolutionary and insurrectionary movement which may take
place in the Eastern States and the discouragement of anything which may lead to
civil war or strife in our midst, showing the advantages to be derived and the disad-
vantages, desolation, and bloodshed inevitable from the pursuance of such a course.
A committee was appointed of members of both party organizations to draft resolutions
expressive of the sentiments of the people. The meeting adjourned to meet this
evening.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were reported last evening by the committee appointed
the night before at a public meeting of citizens in favor of law and order, and unani-
omously adopted:

Whereas much anxiety and alarm seems to exist in this community that civil war
will break out in this State; and whereas the public mind ought to be disabused
and relieved from such apprehensions: Therefore, be it resolved,

First. That while we can not believe that any considerable portion of our fellow-
citizens desire or would in any way hasten such a dire calamity, we bind ourselves
without distinction of party to use our utmost endeavors to preserve peace in this
State, and that we will if need unite in putting down any revolt against its properly
constituted authority.

Second. That in this State we believe in the right of a legal majority to govern in
accordance with the Constitution.

Third. That should civil war be inaugurated in any of the present loyal States of
the Union, we will maintain peace and good government here; and should the horrors
of civil war desolate every other State it shall not come here.

Fourth. That while we are willing to render cheerful obedience to the laws, and
to assist the lawfully constituted authorities in enforcing the same, we believe that
the continuance of peace and harmony in our midst depends more on the common
sense and good disposition of the order-loving citizens of both parties than on the
display or exercise of power by our rulers; and that in these times of excitement and
peril the duties of the officers of our State should be performed with consideration
and caution, and all causes of needless irritation should be carefully avoided by both
magistrate and people.
Copies of official papers connected with the recent call on the governor of Oregon for
cavalry volunteers to serve until the 1st of November, 1864, to protect the road from
Dallas to Canyon City, Oregon.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, February 7, 1864.

Whereas Brigadier-General Wright, of the United States Army, commanding the
Department of the Pacific, has called on me for a battalion of six companies of troops
(infantry), for special service against the Indians, in the Humboldt district, in this
State, to serve until discharged by him: Now, therefore, I, Leland Stanford, governor
of the State of California and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do call upon
the citizens of the frontier counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Sik-
kyon, and Del Norte, of this State—as many as shall be necessary to fill up the fore­
going requisition—to organize themselves into companies, to be mustered into the
service of the United States, as hereby required. The requisite officers for this force
will be commissioned by the governor.

Done at Sacramento, Cal., this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1863.

LELAND STANFORD, Governor.

Attest:
WM. H. WEEKS,
Secretary of State.

[Extract from General Alvord's letter of April 15, 1863, to Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant
Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., April 15, 1863.

COLONEL:

Therefore I have concluded to request your permission to make a call—if any
emergency shall arise—upon the governor of Oregon to raise troops for a special service
and for a limited period, in a mode similar to that described in the annexed procla­
mation of the governor of California, of the 7th February last, calling out troops in
the counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, etc. Under such conditions I think we could
raise volunteers rapidly in this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

[Extract from Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum's letter of April 29, 1863, to General Alvord.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the want of troops
in the district of Oregon, I am instructed by the department commander to say that
the exigencies of the service will not permit of a reduction of the force now in this
State. The general gives you full powers to call upon the governors of Oregon and
Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and
quiet of your district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICH'D C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District Oregon.
Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

Under authority of your letter of 29th April, 1863, I have called upon the governor of Oregon for forty cavalry volunteers, to serve until the 1st of November next, to protect the road from Dallas to Canyon City against Indians. Major McLean declines to muster in the second lieutenant and recruiting officer without the authority of the War Department. Has the War Department given such authority?

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

General ALVORD,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1864—3 p. m.

Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863, is revoked
By order of General Wright.

E. SPARROW PURDY, acting.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

You can accept the detachment of cavalry. Muster in by one of your own officers. Particulars by mail.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, November 21, 1864.

GENERAL: I have just received the following telegram from Lieutenant Underwood, of Jacksonville:

"Will enlistments in cavalry be deducted from quota of Jackson County?"

I suppose not. I made up the quota from Captain Kuler's return and see a difficulty in allowing enlistments for both regiments at the same time. I should be pleased to have your views on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: Your letter of 21st November has been received. As I understand it, all recruits for any companies of any organization in the service of the United States are credited to any locality in which they enlist. If a surplus enlist beyond any call it would go to the credit of that locality in any future call. I know of no authority for saying that only one regiment of infantry will be called for from Oregon. I send a copy of your letter to Colonel English, who is better authorized to answer it than myself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.
GENERAL: I have the honor to request that Capt. George B. Currey be granted a leave of absence, if consistent with the interests of the service, for the purpose of assisting in raising the First Regiment of Oregon Infantry. You are probably aware of the fact that I intend to commission him colonel of the regiment when it is filled. He is well and favorably known in the Willamette Valley, and will be of great service if he can be spared.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

LAWS OF OREGON.—ACTS PASSED AT THE THIRD REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT for the relief of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Oregon volunteers in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside, to constitute a separate fund to be known as the commissioned officers' and soldiers' relief fund, for the purpose of paying a compensation to the soldiers of the companies of Oregon volunteers raised in this State for the service of the United States, to aid in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and protecting the public property, in addition to the pay allowed them by the United States. All liabilities created by this act shall be paid out of said fund.

SEC. 2. There shall be paid out of the fund created and set apart by the first section of this act, to each and every commissioned officer and enlisted soldier of the companies of Oregon volunteers raised in this State for the service of the United States, to aid in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property, from the time of their enlistment to the time of their discharge, the sum of five dollars per month.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn out of the soldiers' relief fund, herein provided for, except as is provided for in section four of this act.

SEC. 4. The captains or commanding officers of companies of Oregon Volunteers shall, after each and every muster, file in the office of the adjutant-general of this State a complete muster roll, duly certified, of their companies from the date of their enlistment, noting desertions, discharges, and dismissals, and stating the causes of such discharges and dismissals from the service. No non-commissioned officer or private shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who shall not obtain an honorable discharge from the service, and no money shall be drawn from the fund hereby authorized and set apart, until he has been honorably discharged the service: Provided, however, That the monthly amount hereby appropriated may be drawn by such enlisted married men as have families depending upon them for support, who shall have power to allot the whole or a portion of the same for the support of their families. The amount of pay thus allotted shall be paid to the person to whom the same is legally allotted, upon the following certificate of the adjutant-general of this State: Provided, that in case a volunteer be discharged for disability that existed at the time of his enlistment, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 5. To enable all concerned to avail themselves of the benefits of this act, muster-out rolls of the respective companies of Oregon Volunteers shall be duly filed in
the adjutant-general's office of this State, and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and providing for the fund created by Sec. 1 of this act, the secretary of state of Oregon shall cause to be prepared bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in such sums as hereinafter provided, redeemable at the office of the treasurer of the State on the first day of July, 1875. The said bonds shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per year from the date of their issue; which interest shall be due and payable at the office of the treasurer of the State on the first day of January and July of each year: Provided, That the first payment of interest shall not be made sooner than the first day of January, 1866. The said bonds shall be signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state and endorsed by the treasurer of State and shall have the seal of State affixed thereto. And such bonds shall be issued from time to time as they may be required for use. The expenses of preparing such bonds shall be audited as a claim on the general fund of the State.

SEC. 7. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, consecutively numbered and signed by the treasurer of state; and it shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer of the State each to keep a separate record of all such bonds as may be issued, showing the number, date, and amount of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

SEC. 8. All demands against the soldiers' relief fund shall be audited by the board of military auditors in like manner as other claims against the State are or may be directed to be ordered.

SEC. 9. On expiration of the term of enlistment, the adjutant-general of the State shall certify to the amount due each man, under the provisions of this act, and on production of such certificate it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to issue a bond of the State, with coupons attached, as provided for in this act, for such amount as the certificate calls for, taking his receipt for the same; said bonds shall be paid to the recipient, or order.

SEC. 10. For the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this act there shall be levied and collected annually, until the final payment or redemption of the same, and in the same manner as other State revenue is or may be directed by law to be levied and collected, a tax of one-half of one mill on the dollar for the years A. D. 1865 and 1866, and annually thereafter, of taxable property in this State, in addition to the taxes for general State purposes; and the fund derived from this tax shall be set apart and applied to the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds herein provided for, and the final redemption of the principal of said bonds; and the faith of the State of Oregon is hereby pledged for the payment of the bonds issued by virtue of this act, and the interest thereon; and, if necessary, to provide other and ample means for the payment thereof.

SEC. 11. Whenever, on the first day of January or July, 1866, or upon the first day of January or July in any subsequent year, there shall remain a surplus, after the payment of the interest as hereinbefore provided, of ten thousand dollars or more in the fund created by the tenth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to advertise in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Salem, Portland, Dallas, and Jacksonville for sealed proposals for the surrender of bonds issued under the provisions of this act. He shall state in such advertisement the amount of money on hand applicable to the redemption of bonds, and he shall accept such proposals at rates not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greater number of bonds, until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted.

SEC. 12. Full and particular account and record shall be kept by the treasurer of the condition of the funds collected, in accordance with the provisions of this act, open at all times to the inspection of the governor and secretary of state, and of any committee appointed by the legislature or either branch thereof.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of this State to make arrangements or the payment of the interest of the said bonds when the same falls due; and in the event that the said interest fund shall be insufficient the said treasurer shall make up the deficiency from the general fund, and in the event of the insufficiency of the general fund the said treasurer is authorized and required to make such contracts and arrangements as may be necessary for the payment of said interest and the protection of the credit of the State. And in case there should at any time be in the fund created by this act for the payment of said interest and the redemption of said bonds any surplus moneys not needed for the payment of said interest or the redemption of any bonds it shall be the duty of the treasurer of State to transfer such surplus moneys to the general fund of this State. Said bonds shall be redeemed and the interest paid in the gold and silver coin of the United States. Approved, October 24, 1864.
Hon. E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War:

With a view to manning in part the sea-board works in this department we are, for want of artillery, raising the Eighth California Regiment of Infantry, and wish it officered by Maj. A. Boist, [Van Voast] Eighteenth, and Capts. Charles O. Wood and William H. Jordan, Ninth United States Regiment Infantry, as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, respectively. Those promotions would not change their status or duties. We do not wish to displace them, and therefore ask that they may have leave to accept.

F. F. Low,
Governor, California.
Irvin McDowell,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

Adjudant-General:

No answer yet received to telegrams of Governor Low and myself to Secretary of War, of November 30, about leave for Major Van Voast and Captains Jordan and Wood to accept positions of field officers of California Volunteers. It is of importance. Can you see if any answer has yet been given?

Irvin McDowell,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
December 17, 1864.

Major-General McDowell,
Commanding, San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave granted Captains Jordan and Wood. Major Van Voast has been ordered East to command his regiment. Leave therefore not granted in his case.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War:

With the concurrence of Governor Low, I wish leave of absence for Capt. Allen S. Anderson, Fifth United States Infantry, to enable him to become the colonel of the Eighth California Infantry, now organizing at this place. If granted, please send order for captain (who is now in Arizona) to me by telegraph and I can send it to him by express.

Irvin McDowell,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

Adjudant-General's Office,
January 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave granted Captain Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, with view to his being colonel Eighth California Infantry.

Thomas M. Vincent,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
COLONEL: I have the honor to return herewith the letter you referred to me September 30th, which was addressed by Capt. William Kelly, First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers, commanding Fort Klamath, Oregon, to the acting assistant adjutant-general, district of California, September 8th, stating that he had directed the assistant commissary of subsistence of that post to sell to such of certain emigrants, who had just arrived there destitute of provisions, as could buy, and give to those who could not, as much as would subsist them to Rogue River Valley, "there being no other place in the valley where it could be procured," and which was indorsed September 16th, by Brig. Gen. G. Wright, commanding district of California, as follows: "I recommend that the issue be approved; I shall direct Captain Kelly not to sell or give provisions to emigrants, except in extreme cases. Emigrants must not expect the Government to supply them unless some great calamity has befallen them.

I have indorsed upon it, October 1st, the following: "Respectfully returned. There is no authority in the subsistence regulations for giving or selling subsistence stores to citizens not employed by the Government. This is the second time Captain Kelly has come to the relief of indigence at the expense of the Government without authority. I would recommend that the issue be disapproved."

My indorsement is in accordance with the regulations of the present day, but it is believed that old regulations or orders authorized commanding officers in like cases to that reported by Captain Kelly to issue and sell, or at least to sell, subsistence stores to destitute emigrants when they could not otherwise procure food.

There is certainly much claim, on the score of humanity, that the discreet exercise of such authority should be permitted. Instances arise, though happily they are rare, when emigrant parties fail to supply themselves with enough food to subsist them through to their destination, or to a place where they can replenish their supply, the failure being due to an imperfect knowledge of the duration of the journey undertaken (which may be protracted by sickness) and the vicissitudes, or sometimes to the mistaken ideas of the distance from their starting point of places where they can replenish when nearing their destination, by which they intend to save in means of transportation and in liability to loss of stores by accident on the way. Emigrant parties, too, who have started with full supplies, may be attacked or robbed by Indians of both money and provisions, or lose stores by any of the numerous accidents they are subject to in crossing streams, etc. Others there are who are too poor to but meagerly supply themselves, and have to trust to providential circumstances against starvation before reaching their promised land. Such unfortunates as any of these should not be turned away without succor from the posts at which they appeal for it. They should be relieved by sale to those who could buy of such stores as might be needed with or without cost of transportation added, according to their means, or limited issues to those who could not buy: the issues should be made after the sales, and care taken to prevent its being known that any provisions would be given away lest poverty should be feigned.

I would therefore recommend that authority to make sales and issues of stores to indigent emigrants, be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Captain and Commissary Subsistence.

Lient. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco.

OFFICIAL:

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC, San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the War Department with the recommendation that authority be given "to make issues and sales of commissary stores to indigent and suffering emigrants." Attention is invited to the letter of Captain Sullivan inclosed herewith. The authority now asked for has heretofore been given and exercised.

IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-General, Commanding Department.
Hon. J. CONNESS,
United States Senator for California, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter from my chief commissary of subsistence on the subject of issues and sales of subsistence stores from the commissary department at military posts to indigent and suffering emigrants, and an extract of my letter on the subject of issues of subsistence stores by the United States Commissary Department to Indian prisoners; both these papers have been sent to the War Department. Both are of the deepest interest to the people whom you represent, and the whole of the Pacific coast.

Authority has heretofore been granted in both cases, and in both it is of importance to be granted now. You will see that the commissary here is helpless to do anything except against the existing regulations.

The question is with the Secretary of War or Congress.

I think you will find the Commissary Department at Washington unfavorable to the granting of this authority, as it takes from their stores and they fear abuses. Abuses may occur, but not if I can help it, and even if they do, it is no reason to withhold the authority asked. In case of the Indians it saves thousands of dollars to the United States for the tens it cost, and in case of the emigrants, commanders of posts can not refuse to help starving men, women, and children. One of the principal benefits derived from many of our military stations on the line of emigration, is to assist as well as protect the worn down and exhausted emigrants who come to make a return for the help thus given by developing the wealth of the country of which the Government reaps the advantage. However, the case must be too plain to you who know all the circumstances.

I bespeak it your active co-operation, and am yours, truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 8, 1864.

Please order no draft in Oregon without special directions from this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 10, 1864.

I have to report in answer to your telegram that I have not, and have not had the slightest intention to order a draft in Oregon or in any part of my command, nor have I indicated any such purpose to any one. Under the special authority you have given me in connection with the governors of Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, and the State bounties given by California and Oregon, I hope to raise sufficient force without drafting, which in any case I would not think of doing without your knowledge and orders.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SALÉM, OREGON, December 8, 1864.

GENERAL: Second Lieut. Charles Lafollette has raised a company of 94 men. They will all be here to-morrow ready to be mustered into the service. As the accommodations are not very good for them here I urgently recommend that they be sent to some post as soon as possible after they are received. For a number of reasons I would recommend that they be sent to Fort Hoskins or Yamhill—perhaps part at each.
would prefer to have Captain Scott's company sent to Vancouver or some other place rather than have Lafollette's men sent away. I understand there are plenty of stores at Fort Hoskins and that it is a good place to keep and drill men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. Benj. Alvord,
Commanding District of Oregon.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, Oregon, December 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have been informed that Company A, First Oregon Infantry, has been mustered into the service of the United States. I write to request that you will order it to such military post within your district as you may think proper, without waiting for the completion of the regiment. I have to make the same request in reference to all companies and officers of the regiment who may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. Benj. Alvord,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 15, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Lieut. Thomas H. Reynolds, First Oregon Infantry, has enlisted 83 men under my proclamation of October 24, 1864, and that the men are assembled at Salem, Oregon, ready to be mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lieut. Col. T. C. English,
First Washington Territory Infantry and 
Assistant Provost-Marshal General, Portland, Oregon.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 15, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Lieut. Charles Lafollette, Lieutenant Oregon Infantry, has enlisted 97 men under my proclamation of October 24, 1864, and that the men are assembled at Salem, Oregon, ready to be mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lieut. Col. T. C. English,
First Washington Territory Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal General.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Clark P. Crandall, a captain in the First Regiment of Oregon Infantry, and respectfully request that he be mustered into the service of the United States and assigned to the command of Company B, First Oregon Infantry, raised in Marion County, Oregon.

I have also appointed Thomas H. Reynolds a first lieutenant, and Charles B. Roland
a second lieutenant in the First Regiment of Oregon Infantry, and desire that they
be mustered into the service of the United States and assigned to duty with Captain
Crandall's Company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry and
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oregon.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
December 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Henry Catley
first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster in the First Regiment of Oregon In­
fantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

First Washington Territory Infantry and
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 17, 1864.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: In forwarding the application of Brigadier-General Connor, of October 14
for a leave of absence for sixty days, I am constrained to notice the remark of the
general, "that the present quiet which reigns throughout his district is due to his
policy."

A reference to the correspondence between him and the headquarters of this depart­
ment, a copy of which was transmitted with my letter of August 17 to the Adjutant­
General of the Army, will show, I think, that the general is mistaken, and that had
he been allowed to pursue "his policy" this department would have been involved
in war with the Mormons.

General Connor bears the reputation of being an excellent soldier, and his ready
acquiescence in the instructions I had to give him, checking the policy he desired to
follow, shows his reputation is merited; but I think it only right and prudent that
it be well understood to what the quiet his district now enjoys is due, lest by an
approval of his policy trouble may come.

This application was detained to wait the return of General Connor from his trip
to Colorado, where he had gone with the object of inaugurating a winter campaign
against the Indians in General Curtis's department, which he was about to set on
foot under some instructions he had received direct from Major-General Halleck. I
do not think these instructions required General Connor to leave his district and to
go and take command of forces so far away from this department, and that they do
not contemplate the carrying on systematically of operations against Indians east of
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

the Rocky Mountains by troops from this coast; that the protection to the overland route beyond the limits of this command was to be temporary, and was not, as General Halleck says, intended to transfer troops or change commands.

The general has now reported his return, and states that in consequence of the severity of the storms and lack of forage for the animals of the command he had halted the two companies he expected to take with him at Fort Bridger; that he "found but few available troops in the vicinity of Denver to co-operate with his small command, even could the latter reach the scene of the difficulties, for could he discover a very zealous disposition, even had the ability existed to co-operate with his forces; that it was apparent to him that-to attempt to transport his command across the mountains at this season of the year would result not only in much hardship to the men, but in rendering two-thirds of the horses entirely unfit for service after reaching the Platte plains."

As, therefore, there is no probability of General Connor's services being needed this winter, I approve of his having the leave asked.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOmELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH, NEAR GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
October 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to ask from the honorable Secretary of War, leave of absence from my district for sixty days in order to enable me to visit New York City on important private business.

In preferring this request at this time I beg leave respectfully to represent that I have since my manhood been nine years in the military service of the United States, for the last two years stationed in this district, and during all of that time have not received a leave of absence from my post of duty. I deem it proper also to add that the policy inaugurated by me in the conduct of affairs in this district has worked so beneficially and its results are now so apparent that I am satisfied that the granting of this request at this time would not be detrimental to the public service.

Since my advent to this Territory it is the first time when I could reconcile my convictions of duty with a prolonged absence from the district. But I now feel assured that for the time mentioned as the period of my absence no danger can reasonably be apprehended from the hostility of Indians or the machinations of the foes of the government of Utah. Hence the foregoing request is preferred with the hope that it may be granted.

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

P. EDW. CONNOR,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith Mr. M. O. Davidson's letter to me of November 29, reporting the assemblage of a band of the enemy in the Mexican State of Sonora, who are awaiting re-enforcements from Texas, Durango, and Chihuahua to attack our advanced military posts in Arizona.

Mr. Davidson is the superintendent of one of the largest mines in the Territory.

I have it from many sources that numbers of disaffected men from this department are going and have gone to Sonora, and there is a general impression, in which I concur, that that country is, under Dr. Gwynne, to become the rendezvous of our enemies.

I beg to represent that if difficulties should arise in Arizona the men and the supplies to meet it must all come from this department; that Arizona is dependent on California; that part of the posts in Arizona still, from their position and the means of communicating with them, belong to this military department, and that thus that Territory is now divided between the Department of the Pacific and that of New
Mexico; that supplies are sent now, for the service in Arizona, from California, and that requisitions for those posts, instead of coming here direct, have first to be sent across the country and up the Rio Grande to Santa Fe for the approval of the department commander and then sent here to be filled. All the operations heretofore undertaken against the enemy in Arizona had to be set on foot from this department.

Under all these circumstances I respectfully call attention to the application made to you by my immediate predecessor under the date of March 28, 1864, for the Territory of Arizona to be re-annexed to the Department of the Pacific.

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

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Major-General McDowell:

GUAYMAS, November 29, 1864.

DEAR Sir: Mr. Elihu Baker, major domo of the Arizona Mining Company, has just come down from Arizona to escort me to the Territory. He informs me that a band of Confederates are encamped in Sonora, between Magdalena and the boundary, awaiting reinforcements from Texas, Chihuahua, and Durango, to make an attack upon the advanced military posts of Calaba, Tubar, and Tucson.

If they are successful in such a raid they will for a while have the southern portion of Arizona at their mercy.

Although you may not be the military commander of that department, I think it proper to give you this information, as it may be in your power to communicate with those who have the power to re-inforce speedily the limited garrisons of the posts so seriously threatened.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O. DAVIDSON.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that William S. Powell, second lieutenant, First Oregon Infantry, has enlisted 85 men under my proclamation of October 24, 1864. I respectfully request that the men be mustered into the service of the United States as Company D.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
Governor of Oregon.

First Washington Territory Infantry,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 20th instant. It was received this morning. In reply I have to say that the State of Oregon was divided into districts as follows, for the purpose of recruiting the regiment of Oregon Infantry, to wit:

(1) Jackson, Josephine, and Curry Counties, F. B. Sprague, recruiting officer.
(2) Linn, Douglas, and Coos, Stephen Rigdon, recruiting officer.
(3) Benton and Polk Counties, Charles Lafollett, recruiting officer.
(4) Marion County, Thomas H. Reynolds, recruiting officer.
(5) Yamhill and Washington Counties, E. Palmer, recruiting officer.
(6) Multnomah County, William S. Powell, recruiting officer.
(7) Wasco and Grant Counties, A. J. Boreland, recruiting officer.
(10) Umatilla, Union, and Baker Counties, A. B. Ingram, recruiting officer.

That makes up the number, and you will see Mr. Gale is not included. The explanation of that is that Mr. Gale went into the service with the understanding that he was to be second lieutenant in McCown's company when it was mustered in. His appointment as recruiting officer was to be revoked in time to muster in an officer.
from the tenth district, and it was expected he could canvass Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook Counties before a person could get down from Baker County to be mustered in.

At the time of Gale’s appointment I did not know who to appoint for the tenth district, nor could the members of the legislature advise me before their return home. On their return they recommended the appointment of Mr. A. B. Ingram, of Union County, and I wrote to him to come down and be mustered in. As was anticipated, all this took considerable time, and in the meantime Mr. Gale was enlisting men in the river counties, and Mr. McCown was at work with excellent success in Clackamas.

On the 16th instant Mr. Ingram arrived from Union County, and on that date I revoked the appointment of Mr. Gale, so as to have but ten second lieutenants and recruiting officers at a time. Mr. Ingram has been mustered in and has returned to his district. Mr. McCown has filled the quota in Clackamas County, and has gone down the river to relieve Mr. Gale. By a letter received this morning I learn the quota of the river counties will be full by Saturday night. Powell’s company here is ready to be mustered in, and McCown will fill the balance of his company in this county.

Very respectfully, etc.,

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord,
Commanding, etc.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have just received General Orders, No. 55, dated San Francisco, November 30, 1864.

As General McDowell, acting under special instructions from the War Department, has ordered the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry to be filled up, I suppose it is an "authorized organization" and that its officers cannot be mustered out under the above-named orders unless they prefer to leave the service. If this is a correct interpretation and you concur, I have the honor to request that all officers who desire to remain be retained, and that immediate steps be taken to fill up the regiment. As a preliminary step I would respectfully suggest that it be ascertained what officers are willing to remain in the service and who desire to go out.

I have just been officially notified that A. W. Waters, second lieutenant, Oregon Infantry, has enlisted 84 men and that he is ready, with his company, to be mustered into the service. Hence, recruiting for the cavalry can be commenced in Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Union, Linn, Benton, and Polk Counties without any interference with other recruiting officers on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. Benj. Alvord,
Commanding District of Oregon.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Abner W. Waters a captain, Darius B. Randall first lieutenant, and James A. Balch second lieutenant of the First Regiment of Oregon; and I respectfully request that they be mustered into the service of the United States as officers of the company lately raised in Linn County for the First Regiment of Oregon Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lieut. Col. T. C. English,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oregon.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell has called upon me to raise a regiment of cavalry. A copy of the call you will find enclosed.
Receiving for the regiment can now be commenced in Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Union, Linn, Benton, and Polk Counties without interfering with any other recruiting officer on duty. I desire to raise the regiment as soon as possible. It is proposed to retain most of the present officers of the First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, and I suppose some of them will be ordered to report to you for duty in the recruiting service. When it is known what officers are so detailed I shall be pleased to have an opportunity to confer with you as to which counties they had better be sent. Owing to the acquaintance or influence of some of the officers in certain localities, they will be more efficient in such counties than they might in others.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,

Copy respectfully furnished for information of Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding district of Oregon.

[In closure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1864.

SIR: * * *
I have received a telegram, dated the 9th instant, from General Alvord, asking authority might be given to call into service of the United States the militia in his district for nine months in case of insurrection. As you can call out the militia in the case he refers to, I have not thought it necessary to delegate this authority to him on account of the United States, even if I have the right to do so; and from your letter I do not infer you judge there is imminent danger of insurrection and civil war in your State, nor do I believe in the adjoining Territories.

I am glad there is a fair prospect of raising the troops called for in Oregon.

There was no excuse for any difficulty. None certainly as far as the military was concerned.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Copy respectfully furnished General Alvord, commanding district of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 30, 1864.

GENERAL: As five companies of Oregon Infantry have been raised and the sixth company is now nearly full, I propose to appoint Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, major of the First Oregon Infantry. Therefore, I have the honor to suggest that the necessary steps be taken to insure his muster into the service as soon as the six companies have been mustered in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, December 29, 1864.

GENERAL: Your proposition for consolidation of companies in the Second and Fourth Infantry meets my approbation.

General Mason suggests and Captain Unny requests that Company F, Eighth Infantry, when filled be put into the Second Infantry in place of Company C, which it is proposed to consolidate with others.

To this arrangement I am quite agreeable, as it will nearly or quite fill the Second Infantry, and allow Lieutenant-Colonel Wright to be mustered in as colonel, thereby obviating all the difficulties, as explained to you in my letter of yesterday.

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

Major-General McDowell,
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco.
1865.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland; January 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed John L. Boon first lieutenant and adjutant of the First Oregon Infantry, and I respectfully request that he be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as practicable. He resides at Salem, Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, etc., Portland, Oregon.

Copy respectfully furnished General Alvord.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have just been informed that certain officers of the First Oregon Cavalry have been ordered to report to you for duty on recruiting service for that regiment.

I therefore recommend that Capt. R. S. Caldwell be sent to Washington County; Lieut. J. T. Apperson to Clackamas; Lieut. John M. McCall to Marion; Lieut. Silas Pepoon to Linn; and that Second Lieut. John Bowen remain in Portland to enter on duty after McCowan's company is filled.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, etc., Portland, Oregon.

General ALVORD.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 4, 1865.

GENERAL: As Captain McCowan's company of Oregon infantry is now ready to be mustered into the service of the United States, I have appointed Sergeant John B. Dimmick, First Oregon Cavalry, a first lieutenant in the First Oregon Infantry. I therefore respectfully request that he be honorably discharged from the service of the United States and permitted to appear before a board of officers for examination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed the following officers of the First Oregon Infantry, viz: F. O. McCowan, captain; John B. Dimmick, first lieutenant; and Joseph M. Gale, second lieutenant.
I respectfully request that they be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as practicable, as officers of the company lately raised in Clackamas, Columbia, Clatsop, and Multnomah Counties, Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry, etc., Portland, Oregon.
Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 4, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Second Lieut. F. O. McCowan, First Oregon Infantry, is ready, with the minimum of his company, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and I respectfully request that the muster be made as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First W. T. Infantry, Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, etc., Portland, Oregon.
General ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., January 5, 1865.

Hon. A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

GOVERNOR: I recommend that you fill the vacancy occasioned by the mustering out of Surgeon Watkins, First Oregon Cavalry. Dr. Edward Storror, acting assistant surgeon, now at San Juan Island, was mentioned by you. If you appoint him, I shall order him to Portland for the purpose of being mustered in by Colonel English. I think Colonel English will have to muster in all the officers appointed, considering the Oregon Cavalry now as a new organization in process of being raised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 7, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Dr. Edward Storror surgeon of the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 16, 1865.

GENERAL: I had a conversation yesterday with Lieutenant McCall in relation to trouble in Oregon. I do not think there is any occasion for immediate alarm, as I am satisfied no outbreak is contemplated unless a draft is ordered, and I think a draft can be enforced without bloodshed.
The discovery of the plot to fit out a pirate vessel in San Francisco and the arrest of the leaders will have a tendency to check the operations of traitors on this coast. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. Benj. Alvord,
Commanding District Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Headquarters District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., January 10, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Sir: I learn from Colonel Maury on his return from Portland that the idea is entertained by some persons that the act of the Oregon legislature of 24th October, 1864, providing for payment of $150 bounty “to every soldier who shall hereafter enlist for three years or during the war in any regiment, battalion, or company now organized or hereafter to be organized or raised as part of the quota of volunteers of this State, etc.,” was not intended by the members of the Oregon legislature for any but the First Oregon Infantry.

I desire to say that this must be a mistake, as at the first of the session I saw that a bill had been introduced by Mr. Donnell providing for bounties only to the Oregon Cavalry. I instantly wrote to Mr. Donnell begging him to modify the language of the bill so as to apply to any troops which might be called for, as no one then knew what kind of troops would be called for. The bill passed so as clearly to include either cavalry or infantry.

It is essential in the new effort to raise the Oregon cavalry that the same bounties shall be promised as have been promised the Oregon infantry. The law clearly and unmistakably provides for them.

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

Benj. Alvord,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Telegram.]

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., January 18, 1865.

Governor H. G. Blaisdel,
Carson City, Nev.:

Your telegram concerning Captain Ketcham is received. I have no objection to his appointment, provided it does not interfere with Major McDermitt, whom I wish may be promoted.

What is the prospect of your raising the regiment? Under present regulations no field officers can be received until the regiment is full.

I have accepted Captain Hassett's resignation.

Irwin McDowell,
Major-General, Commanding.

State of Nevada, Executive Department,
Carson City, January 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell,
Commanding Department Pacific, Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir: Your telegram of yesterday is received and contents noted. The raising of the new regiment is progressing very slowly. My reasons for desiring to appoint Captain Ketcham, as stated in my telegram, were that I thought doing so might advance the raising of the regiment. I know he could not be mustered into service until its completion.

I wish you to write me fully and freely your views and any suggestions you deem proper on these matters.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

Henry G. Blaisdel,
Governor.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 19, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day appointed Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, Major of the First Oregon Infantry, and I respectfully request that the necessary steps be taken to insure his muster into the service of the United States as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon, Vancouver, Wash.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding the department to inform you that two companies (A and F) of the Fourth California Infantry have been broken up and consolidated (by transferring the enlisted men) with the remaining eight companies.

The general has the honor to request that you will raise and organize two companies to take the place of those broken up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 30, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California:

SIR: As the organization of the Eighth Infantry, California Volunteers, has sufficiently advanced to justify the mustering in of certain field officers, the major-general commanding the department respectfully requests that you will forward to these headquarters the commissions, for Captains Charles O. Wood and William H. Jordan, of lieutenant-colonel and major, respectively, of that regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, February 1, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully request that you make an order requiring First Lieut. John L. Boon, adjutant of First Regiment Oregon Infantry, to report to Col. C. A. Reed, adjutant-general of Oregon, for temporary duty, until such time as it shall be necessary to order him to join his regiment. The issuing of "back pay" and "bounty bonds" to Oregon volunteers has very much increased the work in the adjutant-general's office, and the services of Mr. Boon are much needed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding, etc.

[Telegram.]
SAN FRANCISCO, February 3, 1865.

Governor F. F. Low,
Sacramento Cal.:
Mason reports Grant's company full. Please send commissions.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, February 6, 1865.

General: The Eighth Infantry is now substantially full. The three companies for the Fourth Infantry are now being recruited, one each in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. If another company is wanted for the Fourth it can be raised easily in San Francisco.

Enclosed I beg to hand you copy of a telegram received from the Provost-Marshal-General some time since, but upon which I have deferred acting until the troops needed for your department were nearly ready. I now propose to raise them while recruiting is favorable and men can be got. After they are recruited I shall form the plan I mentioned to you of putting them and the native cavalry together and making them up to a regiment for service in Arizona. I only propose to raise the four companies of cavalry. Their plans have been changed so that I shall not do anything about the four companies of infantry at present.

Respectfully yours,
Major-General McDowell.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1864.

Governor of California:

You are authorized to raise four companies of infantry to complete the First Veteran Regiment infantry, California Volunteers, and four companies cavalry to complete First Cavalry, California Volunteers. Recruitment and organization to conform to existing regulations. Companies as soon as ready to be sent General Carleton, New Mexico, at whose request this authority is granted.

J. B. FRY,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, February 7, 1865.

Col.: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Sergeant William M. Rand, Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, a first lieutenant in the First Oregon Infantry, and I respectfully request that he be mustered out of the service of the United States as soon as practicable.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, February 7, 1865.

Col.: I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed the following officers in the First Oregon Infantry, viz: Andrew J. Boreland, captain; William M. Rand, first lieutenant; A. B. Power, second lieutenant.

I respectfully request that they be mustered into the service of the United States, as soon as practicable, as officers of the company of infantry recently raised in Wasco and Grant Counties, Oregon.

I am, sir,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, February 7, 1865.

Col.: I have the honor to inform you that Second Lieut. A. J. Boreland has enlisted 82 men for the infantry.

I therefore respectfully request that they be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.
SIR: You are hereby appointed second lieutenant of the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry, for the purpose of engaging in the recruiting service for said regiment.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

GEORGE W. LARRISON,
Second Lieutenant First Oregon Cavalry, Eugene City, Oregon.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon.

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, February 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department Pacific, Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully present to your consideration that at this date this State is without any infantry arms or accouterments to issue to newly organized militia companies. All infantry arms which have heretofore been supplied to the Territory have been issued, and are now in possession of old organized uniformed companies. There is at date a company duly organized at Austin, Lander County, also one in Nye County. Neither of these companies has been supplied with arms, for the reason that I have none at command. I deem it highly essential that arms should be issued to these companies, which are composed of our most estimable and loyal citizens. They have duly requested them, and I think, for various reasons, they should have them; and prominent among these reasons is the imminent danger of Indian troubles, these counties being on our border, hence more exposed than most of our State. There is no telling how soon these "sons of the forest" may give trouble on this, as they are doing on the other, side of the Rocky Mountains.

I would, therefore, most respectfully solicit that you take such steps and issue such proper orders as will place in the possession of this State at least 300 stand of infantry arms and accouterments.

I have just seen Major-General McDermitt, who says there are arms at Fort Churchill which can be loaned to these companies until the arms due the State, at Benicia, can be forwarded, if ordered by you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. BLASDELL,
Governor of Nevada.

To Lieut. Col. F. HAVENS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

All stores due Nevada from this arsenal forwarded except 31 Sharps carbines and appendages, and 144 rounds for mountain howitzers, not yet received at this arsenal.

R. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, February 21, 1865.

GENERAL: While at Salem recently I brought before the military board the matter of granting State bounties to recruits for the brigade band. A majority of the board were of the opinion that such bonds can not be issued under the law.

The meeting was informal and the decision may be reversed on application for bonds, but I do not think it will.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.
286 VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

PORTLAND, February 23, 1865.

Governor of Oregon suggests that all company commanders of First Oregon Infantry, and Captains Currey, Reinhart, and Drake, be authorized to recruit for the Tenth Company of First Oregon Infantry.

(Paper not on file.)

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 4, 1865.

GENERAL: I shall appoint the officers for the Lane County Company as soon as possible. It is my desire that a board of officers be detailed to examine the applicants. They will be ready by the first of next week or soon thereafter.

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

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 7, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that Company H, First Infantry, be mustered into the service of the United States, be ordered from Camp Russell to Fort Vancouver and assigned to duty under your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to request that 80 of the men recently enlisted in Lane, Douglas, and Coos counties, for the First Oregon Infantry, be mustered into the service of the United States as Company H, and that the remainder of the recruits obtained from the counties named above be retained for Company K, First Oregon Infantry, now raising in northern Oregon by Lieut. J. B. Ingram.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, Portland, Oregon.

General ALVORD.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 7, 1865.

GENERAL: Your telegram recommending Lieutenant Clawson was received, but I had already appointed L. L. Williams captain of the company. He has stood fire and was wounded in an Indian fight at the mouth of the Coquille River. I have appointed William Grant, of Company A, first lieutenant, and sent two telegrams to General McDowell asking his discharge, but I have received no answer yet. To-day I have written him by express, repeating the request and asking for the discharge of Captain Drake and Currey.

I respectfully request that Sergeant Grant be ordered down to Vancouver so that he may be ready to be mustered when the order comes. Perhaps you can assign to some appropriate duty there. Lieutenant Kapus goes up on Thursday to muster in the company.
I have appointed Daniel W. Applegate second lieutenant. He is a son of Jesse Applegate. He received an appointment at West Point at large about two years ago, but did not accept the position, as he wished to be appointed from Oregon. The company will be mustered with a captain only.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 7, 1865.

GENERAL: The company of First Oregon Infantry, raised in southern Oregon from the counties of Jackson, Josephine, and Currey, is now stationed at Camp Baker in Jackson County. The officers have been appointed and the company is ready to be mustered into the service. Those counties are not in the military district of Oregon. I am informed by Colonel English that he can not subsist the men after the company is mustered into the service of the United States. The mustering officer is ready to go to Camp Baker to muster the company.

I respectfully call your attention to this matter, that the men may receive proper attention after muster, and be assigned to duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 7, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that seven companies of infantry have been raised under your call and mustered into the service. Two more are full and ready to be mustered in.

I have appointed Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, major of the First Oregon Infantry. I respectfully request that they be discharged from the cavalry to enable them to accept the promotion tendered them. I made this request some time ago through General Alvord, and have heard nothing from it since.

The tenth company for the infantry is about half full, as it is being raised in the mining districts. I fear it will be some time before it is filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 8, 1865.

His Excellency H. G. BLASDELL,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:

MY DEAR SIR: * * What progress is making in recruiting the Nevada volunteers? I will need them for the protection of the State, and trust you may meet with success in your efforts to raise them. I hope the legislature may assist you by some such measures as have been adopted by California and Oregon.

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

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.
Governor F. F. Low,  
Sacramento, Cal.:

I have received authority to muster out the mountaineers, and shall do so. I have to-day called on you for an additional regiment of infantry. Orders have been received appointing Major Andrews to relieve General Mason. I have suspended execution of the order till I can make representations to the War Department. Can not you join me in making them?

IRVIN McDOWELL,  
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,  
San Francisco, March 10, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. Low,  
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteers, infantry, be raised as soon as possible in addition to these now in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
IRVIN McDOWELL,  
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Secretary of War:

One company of the four called for to complete organization of First Cavalry is already organized. When these companies were called for Arizona formed part of the Department of New Mexico. Since that Territory has been transferred to the Pacific Department. Please authorize their transfer to General McDowell for service in Arizona. The company already organized is needed for immediate service.

F. F. Low,  
Governor of California.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1865.

The four new companies of First California Cavalry will be turned over to General McDowell for service in Arizona.

H. W. HALLECK,  
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Sacramento, March 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,  
Ruse House, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: Since last I saw you Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock and Lieutenant-Colonel Coutt, and many others of lesser note with little claims, have made formal and strong applications for the colonelcy of the new regiment. I have given the matter much consideration and have concluded not to embarrass myself by a definite promise of the colonelcy to any one.

I will, however, say that if you desire it I will when four companies are raised commission you as major, and when six companies are full you shall be lieutenant-colonel, and while I am not willing to make a distinct promise that you shall be pro-
motivated higher than lieutenant-colonel, I will say that your character and qualifications as an officer are in every way satisfactory, and if I can see my way clear to make you a colonel of the regiment without overriding the just claims of others it will give me great pleasure to do so.

If this proposition is agreeable to you let me know, so that the matter may be understood before you go north.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. Low,
Governor.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 21, 1865.

GENERAL: Referring to our conversation had a few days since in relation to the two companies of the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, now in Utah, I have to say that from information received yesterday I learn that they are still at Fort Bridger and will not move from there until spring opens, at any rate. As all the balance of the regiment is within your department, can not some action be taken by which these two companies may be sent back? I think you suggested that you would be willing to exchange and give General Connor two companies of Nevada cavalry, if no better arrangement could be made.

It is really unjust to the officers and men that they should be detached and sent out of this department, away from the headquarters of the regiment and beyond the control of the regimental officers.

Please let me know if you think anything can be done to remedy the evil.

Very respectfully,

F. F. Low,
Governor.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen’l. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

DEAR SIR: A dispatch of which the following is a copy has just been received:

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1865—6.45 p. m.

F. F. Low, Governor of California:

The four new companies of First California Cavalry will be turned over to General McDowell for service in Arizona.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. Low,
Governor.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 24, 1865.

SIR: In order to hasten the completion of the First Regiment of Oregon Infantry, permission is hereby granted you to recruit for your company at any place in this State. Recruits will be accredited, as heretofore, to the counties whence they are obtained.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Second Lieut. J. B. Ingram,
First Oregon Infantry, Recruiting Officer, Portland, Oregon.

General ALVORD.

S. Ex. 2—44
290 VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., March 5, 1865

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

Sir: I am directed by the general commanding the district to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant in regard to the appointment of officers for the Lane County company, and requesting that a board be appointed for their examination, and to say in reply that there is a standing board, consisting of Capt. J. M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, and Dr. Carpenter, ordered to convene at Salem, Oregon, from time to time, for the examination of applicants for commissions in the First Oregon Infantry, before which the officers mentioned can present themselves at any time.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If the applicants are near here and it would be more convenient, a board can be assembled here.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I inclose a memorandum of the officers already commissioned for the native battalion, as appears from the books of the adjutant-general.

I have the general’s recommendation for Mr. Leese and some other man (I think) for a commission in this battalion.

Mr. Leese was commissioned by me as adjutant, but could not be mustered in.

From this data it appears that there are no vacancies to fill; and even one or more of the second lieutenants that I have appointed have not been mustered in for the reason that their companies were below the minimum.

It seems to me that all these companies should be recruited to above the minimum before they leave for Arizona. I am informed that the companies could easily get recruits enough to fill them up in Monterey County if any effort was made to do it. Please call the general’s attention to the matter.

Truly yours,

F. F. LOW,
Commanding Department of the Pacific.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 30, 1865.

GENERAL: When do you intend to send the order for the disbanding and mustering out of the battalion of mountaineers?

I would be glad if you would apprise me of the fact before the order goes, for I desire to give instructions to the mustering officer in regard to re-enlisting the privates of the battalion for the Ninth Infantry.

Prior to Colonel Whipple’s departure I informed him that if one or more companies could be re-enlisted for the Ninth I would commission such of the old officers to command them as he would recommend.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

Maj. Gen. IRVING McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

Sir: In answer to your letter of yesterday I have the honor to inform you that one company of the Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, will be sent to Humboldt district before the 5th proximo. The remaining companies will not be ready to go up before three weeks.

I expect the company which goes up first will relieve two companies of the Mountaineer Battalion. I send up by to-day's mail a copy of the orders on the subject for your information. Captain Fleming relieves, temporarily, Brigadier-General Mason as mustering officer and of the provost-marshal's department.

Can nothing be done for Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple? He has impressed me very favorably. I have thought a good deal about the subject of your letter of the 21st instant, about the two companies of the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, in the Department of the West—I believe that is the name—and regret to say that I do not see how now the case can be disposed of as suggested. It would take a good while to get the Nevada cavalry over to the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The companies of the Second could not start till relieved, and in the mean time they would have been carried away still farther in the campaign which is now about to open against the Indians who have been interrupting the overland route. It may, however, be possible some time hence. I will not lose sight of it.

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

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, April 5, 1865.

General: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday.

I have to-day written Captain Fleming asking that the mustering officer he may send may be instructed to re-enlist and muster in such men of the battalion as may desire to do so and form them into companies to be known as Companies A and B, Ninth Infantry, California Volunteers. I also informed him that I would appoint such officers of the old organization to command the new companies as the mustering officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple might recommend.

In reply to your inquiry, "Can nothing be done for Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple?" I would say that he applied to me for the colonelcy of the Ninth Infantry. Not desiring to embarrass myself by a definite promise of a colonelcy before a regiment is recruited, at the same time wishing to do Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple full justice, I made him the proposition contained in my letter of 18th March, a copy of which I inclose.

This proposition he declined. It seems to me that my proposition is liberal, and that his demand under the circumstances is unreasonable.

If an officer can gain promotion by getting his original organization disbanded before their legal term of service expires, might we not expect to receive similar applications from others? I am quite willing to renew the proposition, but farther than that I can not go at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. Low,
Governor.

Maj. Gen. I. McDowell,
Commanding Department of Pacific, San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 5, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

Sir: Inclosed you will receive certain papers relative to supplying the troops in Arizona, which General McDowell desires you to examine. After perusal please return them to this office.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento Cal.:

Sir: In view of the recent decisive victories in the East, I have the honor to request that the requisition made on you for a regiment of volunteer infantry, the Ninth, may be suspended until further orders.

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

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Portland, April 22, 1865.

COLONEL: Your letter of the 20th has just been received. I agree with you fully as to the necessity of troops, and have telegraphed to Major-General McDowell on the subject. Inclosed you will please find a copy of his reply, which I have just received. I think he is as much in the dark as to the future as any of us. I hope you will be able to so arrange it that an expedition can be fitted out at Eugene City to go into the Indian country via Diamond Peak. The opening and defense of that route is of vast importance to the citizens of Willamette Valley and Boise.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

Governor A. C. GIBBS:
I do not think the War Department will sanction the enlisting any more men at this time. It is more probable there will be a consolidation than an extension.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Respectfully furnished for information of Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding district Oregon.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, April 22, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the acting assistant provost-marshal-general has issued orders, I understand, stopping recruiting for either old or new organizations. In view of this I desire to ask what will be the effect of this so far as the Fourth Infantry Regiment and the company for the First Cavalry are concerned.

The three companies (new) for the Fourth Infantry are above the minimum; but with these companies added, the regiment is still below the minimum, and if the letter of instructions is adhered to no additional field officers can be mustered in.

The regiment needs the additional field officers and particularly the lieutenant-colonel, whom you intend assigning to an important command in the Humboldt Indian country.

The company for the First Cavalry in process of recruiting in Santa Clara County has 60 or 70 men. What shall he done with them?

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

General McDowell.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., APRIL 26, 1865.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The bearer of this, E. D. Wheeler, esq., has shown me a letter concerning anticipated troubles at Kern River. He will call upon you in relation to the matter. Mr. Wheeler I have known for many years, and any statements he may make you may consider entirely reliable.

In haste,

F. F. LOW.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES.

KERNVILLE, April 21, 1865.

BROTHER ED.: I write in great haste, for time is precious. Since the news of the surrender of Lee's army, the assassination of Lincoln and Seward, and the surrender of Johnston's army, etc., reached here, the reb's have been perfectly wild with excitement and rage, and have organized a guerrilla band at Clear Creek, 15 miles from here, and threaten to annihilate us all, and I don't know but they will do it, but we intend to fight them to the bitter end. We expect a raid into this place at any moment. We are preparing for an attack. They outnumber us considerably, and are better armed. We have, however, sent to Visalia for troops to assist us, but whether they will come or not, of course we don't know. I think it is their design to clean us out and then make a break for Mexico. I will write you again in a few days "if I live." If I get killed do the best you can with my business. All I have is in your hands, except some quartz loads here and at Clear Creek, and my traps.

Yours, in great haste,

M. M. WHEELER.

P. S.—Just as I finished the above your letter of the 13th was handed me. In regard to the trunk, Donnell has gone again to San Francisco and will return soon. He will call for it and bring it as his baggage. I don't think the extra charges on it brought in that way will be over $15. I need it if I remain here, which I now intend doing. If sent as freight it will be knocked to pieces.

MAT.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, April 21, 1865—5.10 p.m.

Major-General McDowell:

The infantry regiment lacks 34 men. Two new companies of cavalry nearly full. Colonel Maury urges each to be filled. What shall be done?

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 28, 1865.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon:

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking if "at any time you tried to influence me in making a call for troops to be raised in Oregon, and whether or not such call was made by representations by you that a large force was needed in the State or district of Oregon?"

In reply I have to say that at my instance and request you joined me, as did the governor of California for his State, in asking the Secretary of War to grant authority to raise certain forces in Oregon.

Under the authority granted, I, on my own judgment and without previous solicitation or influence whatever from you, called on you for the troops that have been raised and are now in service.

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

IRVIN McDOwELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Neither regiment of Oregon volunteers is full. Infantry has nine companies mustered in this; 45 enlisted in tenth company not mustered. Cavalry regiment has seven old companies, all incomplete, and 108 enlisted in two new companies not mustered in. Shall the men already enlisted be mustered, and what shall be done with them?

L. C. ENGLISH,
Major, Fifth Infantry, Superintendent Volunteers.
[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

May 9, 1865.

Maj. T. C. ENGLISH,
Portland, Oregon:

Referring to your telegram of 4th, if General McDowell wants services of the men already enlisted, muster them in and place them subject to his orders. If not, discharge them.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Referring to my telegram of the 4th, General McDowell wishes the men mustered in. He also requests me to ask authority for filling up the tenth company, Oregon infantry. Shall this be done by recruiting, or shall recruits of the cavalry be transferred sufficient for this purpose.

T. C. ENGLISH,
Superintendent Volunteer Reserve Service.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

May 17, 1865.

Maj. T. C. ENGLISH,
Portland, Oregon:

Fill tenth company by transfer of cavalry recruits.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Eugene City, May 22, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with instructions from Brig. Gen. James B. Fry, provost-marshal-general, Washington, D. C., I have this day transferred 40 men, enlisted by Second Lieut. George W. Larrison for the First Oregon Cavalry, to Company K, First Oregon Infantry.

I have telegraphed General McDowell requesting that Captain Rinehart, First Oregon Cavalry, be discharged in order that I may appoint him major of the infantry. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Maj. T. C. ENGLISH,
Fifth United States Infantry,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oregon.

Respectfully furnished for the information of Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding District Oregon.

EUGENE CITY, May 23, 1865.

COLONEL: I hope the disposition of the 40 men transferred yesterday from the cavalry to the infantry by direction of Brigadier-General Fry, will not prevent troops being sent out on the military road now being surveyed and opened. I consider this expedition one of the most important that can be made.
I suppose the remainder of the men enlisted for the cavalry will be mustered in as such and assigned to the different companies now in the service. Perhaps they can be mustered in here, assigned to the various companies, and kept together until fall and then sent to their respective companies.

Colonel English informed me that he could muster one man at a time if necessary.

If you are unable to furnish the escort for Mr. Pengra it will delay the completion of the road for a year and prevent the settlement of the country through which it passes, and greatly disappoint a large number of persons interested in the road and the general prosperity of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Col. R. F. Maury,
Commanding.

[Telegram.]

EUGENE CITY, May 22, 1865—9.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell:

Infantry regiment now full; I have appointed Capt. W. V. Rinehart major; please discharge him from cavalry.

A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 2, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Company K, First Oregon Infantry, is now full, and as soon as it is mustered into the service I respectfully request that it be assigned to duty as part of your command.

This company completes the regiment, and I have this day appointed the following-named field officers: George B. Currey, colonel; John M. Drake, lieutenant-colonel; W. V. Rinehart, major.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. Maury,
Colonel, Commanding.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., June 10, 1865.

GOVERNOR: I was sorry that I was so much pressed for time yesterday that I could not have further conversation with you.

I saw Dr. Watkins and talked with him as regards Dr. Arnew, and requested him to confer with you on the subject.

It is important that there should be a surgeon at Eugene as soon as possible, as I presume the superintendent of recruiting service will discharge the one in his employ when the men are mustered in. I will make a contract with the doctor for the summer immediately and send him to Eugene.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. Maury,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, August 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a petition just received from the citizens of Albany and vicinity, asking that a military force be furnished for the protection of the road recently constructed across the Cascade range of mountains connecting the Willamette Valley with the country east of the Des Chutes River. Thinking it possi-
ble that you might consider it judicious to furnish a detachment of troops from Camp Watson for this important service, I have forwarded the petition to you, with a favorable indorsement thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Col. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Infantry, Commanding District Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

[Inclosure.]

PETITION.

To his Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon:

Sir: The undersigned petitioners would most respectfully represent that a wagon road is now being constructed by an incorporated company and near completion, connecting the valley of the Willamette with that of the Des Chutes, on the east side of the Cascade Mountains, crossing the Cascade range of mountains a short distance north of the "Three Sisters;" thence in an estward direction leading to the "John Day Mines," Cañon City, and various mining localities east of the Cascade Mountains.

This road will soon be completed for all kinds of travel, and already much travel has been done over this road eastward, and ere long it will become the great thoroughfare of this upper country, connecting and combining the interests of the State east and west.

Your petitioners would further represent that there is a large section of country susceptible of easy settlement and cultivation, and adapted for grazing, etc., just east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, extending nearly 40 miles to the Des Chutes River, and far beyond and along said river, through which this road passes, and would be rapidly settled up by enterprising men were it not for the fear of hostile Indians, who have for years been committing depredations upon the traveling community and the persons who have already endeavored to settle and make for themselves homes in that country.

Your petitioners would most earnestly pray for the protection of the Government through your excellency, and that a military force of sufficient numbers be immediately sent out and stationed at such point or points as it may be deemed proper for the protection of emigrants who are expected to enter this valley by this road this fall, and travelers and unarmed settlers and laborers now engaged in opening farms along this road, as well as those completing the road for the benefit of the public, and with the hope of general benefit to our whole valley.

Respectfully submitted.


Respectfully referred to the colonel commanding Department of Oregon, with recommendation that the prayer be granted, if consistent with other interests of the service.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, August 11, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.;

General: Owing to the interruption of the telegraph line between this and the East, and, further, to my absence from headquarters on a tour of inspection beyond
the Sierra Nevada to Owens River Valley, your telegram of the 10th ultimo, asking if I need troops for Arizona, and, if so, what number and kind should be sent, was not received by me until the latter part of July, since when I have been waiting from day to day for the telegraph to work to send an answer. But as there seems now no prospect of the line being in order for an indefinite time to come, I answer this by the next steamer, sending a duplicate to take its chances overland.

In the last dispatches received from him, Brigadier-General Mason, commanding the district of Arizona, writes as follows:

"I would respectfully request that, if possible, two additional regiments of infantry be sent to this Territory. In the end it will be more economical. A sharp, quiet, active campaign against the Indians during the coming fall and winter will be all that is needed, provided we have troops enough.

"The extent of country (Arizona) is so great and the number of Indians comparatively so small, that they can evade the troops. Whilst we are scouting in one section they are depredating in another, but with troops enough to operate in all sections at the same time a short campaign will suffice."

I cannot agree with the general in his estimate of the short duration of hostilities in his district, though I do in the economy, in every point of view, of his having as large a force as can be used and supplied.

I therefore wish two regiments of infantry for Arizona. I can spare from the troops at the Presidio some companies and a company from southern California, and shall immediately order them to proceed to Arizona. Ultimately I will send four other companies from southern California, making in all thirteen companies, all of which in a few months' time will not amount to more than a regiment.

For the other regiment I beg to suggest as follows:

There are in New Mexico parts of the First and Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, and part of the First California Volunteer Cavalry, which it is desirable should be drawn into Arizona, where they will be nearer their homes by the time their terms of service expire.

That this may be done, and at the same time the brigadier-general commanding in New Mexico may have sufficient force to co-operate efficiently with the commander in Arizona. Two full regiments of infantry, or their equivalent, and two squadrons of cavalry should be sent to New Mexico, as it may be too late by the time this communication reaches you, and can be acted upon for these troops to go from Kansas either by the Cimarron or Raton routes, it may be necessary to send them from or through Texas, if that State is in a condition to admit of it.

I have as yet received no reports or returns from New Mexico, and can not write with any precision as to the number, disposition, or kind of troops in that district, and the number I have named is therefore a matter of conjecture, but can not, I think, be far out of the way.

In connection with this subject I beg to ask that authority be given to consolidate the regiments of volunteer infantry in California with each other as they fall below the minimum, instead of reducing the regiments into battalions, so that some of the colonels, who are very necessary for holding commands, may be retained.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully; your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I am informed that the troops at Fort Ruby (a portion of Third Infantry, California Volunteers) have not moved as yet toward Salt Lake.

If such be the case, the correctness of which you can ascertain by telegraph, I would suggest and urge that, instead of those men being marched 250 miles away from home in order to reach headquarters to be discharged, that you give instructions to the post commander at Fort Ruby to retain them at that point until their time expires, which will be in a few days, and let them be discharged and mustered out at that post in order that they may be able to return home before winter sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of Pacific.
WAR DEPARTMENT, 
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 
Washington, October 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army, 
Commanding Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.: 
The First Battalion, Fourteenth United States Infantry, has been ordered to embark at New York for your division on the steamer of the 16th instant, and the Third Battalion to follow in the next steamer which sails from that port.

You will muster out all volunteers on the Pacific coast, as many as possible, at once; the balance on the arrival of the Third Battalion, Fourteenth United States Infantry.

The district of New Mexico was transferred on the 7th instant to the Department of the Missouri.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, 
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, 
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 
Washington, October 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL, Commanding Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.: 
Lieutenant-General Grant authorizes the companies of the Arizona regiment already mustered in to be retained until further orders, but prohibits the muster-in of any more.

All California regiments in New Mexico have been ordered to California to be mustered out.

Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

E. D. TOWNSEND, 
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, San Francisco, Cal., October 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: 
GENERAL: * * * I must respectfully urge the sending of a regiment of regular cavalry to this coast as early as possible. The services of mounted troops are absolutely necessary. The horses and equipments of the volunteer cavalry will serve to remount any regiment that may be sent here. This cavalry can not be mustered out till some other comes to take its place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General, Commanding.

Respectfully returned, with the information that no regular cavalry regiment can be sent to the Pacific coast until next spring.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

E. S. PARKER, Brevet Colonel, Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, November 23, 1865.

SIR: Your communication of the 19th ultimo, urging upon the Department the necessity of sending a regiment of regular cavalry to your command as early as possible, has been received.

The Lieutenant-General, to whom your request was submitted, directs me to say that no regular cavalry regiment can be sent to the Pacific coast at present.

I am, sir, etc.,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.
PORTLAND, OREGON, November 8, 1865.

COLONEL: I have recently received letters from prominent men in Wasco County stating that the Indians are again committing depredations on the Canyon City road and urging me to do something to prevent it. I can only call your attention to the subject; and yet that is doubtless unnecessary, as I suppose you are fully posted, and are doing all in your power with the men you have, to chastise those Indians and prevent such depredations.

The people are disposed to blame somebody for having the companies, or any of them, mustered out of the service. As I understand that matter comes from the War Department and neither you nor myself have anything to do with it. I should be glad to see men enough sent out on that road to bring those rascals to terms. It must be done some time and it won't cost any more now than at any other time. If McCown's company could be sent out there and be of service in bringing those Indians onto reservations, I should much prefer to see it done than to have them mustered out of the service, while our citizens are being robbed and murdered. Depredations of the kind are getting so frequent that they do not attract as much attention as they formerly did. The people interested of course expect me to do something and if what I have written is unnecessary and will do no good, certainly it can do no harm. I have perfect confidence in your skill and ability as well as your disposition to do the very best that can be done in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Col. GEORGE B. CURREY,

Co1111111nding.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Portland, November 11, 1865.

GENERAL: Allow me to call your attention to the condition of the country between Dallas City, Oregon, and Boise City, Idaho.

The road connecting these two points, especially that part of it between The Dalles and Canyon City, has been infested by marauding bands of Indians for more than two years. Although the troops in that vicinity have done everything in their power to check them still more lives have been lost and more property destroyed during the last year than for a year preceding our great Indian war of 1855-'56. Owing to the frequency of these occurrences and other exciting causes these depredations have not attracted the attention that they otherwise would.

Summer campaigns have been made against these Indians from year to year, but as the Indians at that season of the year are able to obtain subsistence anywhere in their vast country, as they have plenty of horses and are perfectly familiar with the geography of the country, they are enabled to disperse themselves in small parties, to elude the soldiers at pleasure, and when winter approaches and the troops return to the forts they renew their depredations with increased energy and skill.

Last year the citizens of The Dalles went to great expense to raise and mount a detachment of cavalry to keep open the road between The Dalles and Canyon City. Even this force commanded by Lieut. Nathan Olney, co-operating with these companies of the First Oregon Cavalry, was unable to give security to that country.

Hence I concur in the general opinion expressed by people acquainted with the facts, that the winter is the best time to bring these Indians to terms. Certainly all the summer campaigns have not accomplished the object.

Colonel Currey, commanding Department of the Columbia, has wisely, as I believe, established posts in the Indian country with a view to operating against the Indians during the coming winter.

Now, it is rumored that an order has been received in this department requiring all the Oregon volunteers to be mustered out of the service. I should like to see the volunteers relieved as soon as the circumstances will justify it, but I think it would be very unwise to do it at present, while our citizens are being robbed and murdered.

And to attempt to bring in those volunteers this fall and winter and supply their places with other troops will defeat the object of a winter campaign. The commanders of the troops now in the field have a practical knowledge of the country and of the nature and habits of the Indians, which men from the East can not acquire in time to be of much service this winter.

I therefore urgently but respectfully recommend that the order directing that the Oregon volunteers be mustered out be suspended until spring.

The Indians have possession of a large and rich mineral country now needed for settlement, and the travelers and traders are constantly annoyed by the Indians. These marauders must be whipped and secure on reservations sooner or later, and it won't cost any more to do it at one time than another.
I should have pressed this matter upon the attention of the authorities more urgently heretofore had it not been for the necessity of troops in the East to crush the rebellion.

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

Addison C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon.

Commanding Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 17, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. Gibbs,
Governor of Oregon, Portland:

GOVERNOR: Your letter of the 11th instant in regard to Indian hostilities in the north and the mustering out of the Oregon volunteers is just received. The order for mustering out the Oregon volunteers was received from Washington and leaves me no option in the matter.

It is believed that the troops left in service on this coast and those expected from the East will be sufficient to guard the most important points on the frontier, and as many of them as can properly be spared will be sent to replace the volunteers in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington Territory.

It is very possible that these changes may interfere with the prosecution of the winter operations proposed by the commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia, but, if so, I see no way of avoiding it.

The officer selected by General Grant for that command has had much experience on this coast and with the Indians, and he will receive all the assistance which I can give with the means at my disposal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. Halleck,
Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., December 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday I have to report that, in compliance with General Order No. 10 from division headquarters, "to immediately muster out of service such volunteers as could be dispensed with from my command," the following corps were ordered to be mustered out, to wit:

The Sixth California Volunteer Infantry.
The Eight California Infantry.
Six companies of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry.
The three companies of Nevada infantry, the two companies of Nevada cavalry serving in the department.
The battalion of four companies native Californian cavalry.

Of these the field and staff and seven companies of the Sixth Regiment have been mustered out (October 25 and 26).

Two of the companies of the Sixth were at Summit Lake, beyond the Sierra Nevada, on the road to Idaho. A small company of the Ninth United States Infantry (regulars) is on the march to relieve them, and when last heard from was beyond the Sierra. The lateness of the season and the heavy storms will, I fear, obstruct the road and retard the line of march of the companies of the Sixth, and make it impossible to give a date for their arrival and muster-out. Another of the companies of the Sixth Regiment was at Camp Lincoln, near the Indian reservation on Smith River; a company of the Ninth has gone up to relieve it, but the storms were so heavy that the steamer could not bring the volunteers back. They are expected by the next steamer. The field and staff and all the companies of the Eighth Regiment were mustered out October 24, except four of the officers on a court-martial. These were mustered out November 7. Five of the companies of the Fourth Regiment were mustered out November 30. The other company ordered to be mustered out was serving in Oregon, and has not yet arrived under the orders given at division headquarters.

The company of Nevada infantry serving at Fort Ruby, on the overland route, will be mustered out as soon as the company of the Ninth (regular) infantry, now on the march, arrives to relieve it. When last heard from this company was one day's
march beyond Fort Churchill. The company of Nevada infantry at Fort Churchill will be mustered out as soon as the company of cavalry ordered there from northern Nevada arrives. The company of Nevada infantry at Fort Independence, Owens River Valley, will be mustered out of service as soon as relieved by the company of California volunteer cavalry, now en route. As in the case of companies at Summit Lake, this post lies beyond the Sierra Nevada, which is now covered with snow. The relieving company has been obliged to march to the south through Walker's Pass, instead of direct across the mountain. It has, however, arrived by this time, and the company of Nevada infantry will soon be on the march to Fort Churchill to be mustered out, which will be towards the end of the month. The battalion of native California cavalry was serving in southern Arizona and will not be able to reach its place of muster-out for some time, as it has to make a march of over 500 miles, much of it over a desert.

In addition to these corps, a detachment at Fort Churchill belonging to the Nevada cavalry serving in Utah, and detachments at the Presidio belonging to the Second California Volunteer Infantry, and native California volunteer cavalry in Arizona have been mustered out. As I do not consider that they can be "dispensed with" I have not given orders for the muster-out of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, for there is no regular cavalry in the department that could be sent to relieve it, and it is stationed in California and Nevada at points that require protection, and some of it engaged in active hostilities against the Indians. Nor have I given orders for the muster-out of the volunteer regiments and companies serving in Arizona; for the reason that they are now occupied in a vigorous campaign against the Apaches, for which large and expensive preparations have been made, and to carry on which the two battalions of the Fourteenth, even when they reach that far-off country, will be wholly inadequate. The First Battalion, recently arrived, will proceed there as soon as practicable, moving two companies at a time, which, on account of the scarcity of water on the desert, is the largest number that can march with comfort.

There remains in the district of Humboldt, at Hoopa Valley and at the Indian reservation at Round Valley, two companies of the Second and one company of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry. A long and expensive Indian war was waged in that section, which required from two to three regiments. A large number of the hostile Indians were made prisoners and sent to the Round Valley Reservation, and others have been located on the Hoopa Valley Reservation; I do not think it prudent at this time to withdraw the volunteer companies from those reservations.

I have nothing but two small skeleton companies of the Ninth, not over one third of the force, and if they should be sent I should be without a single company of infantry for any service; the two small skeleton companies referred to being the infantry reserve for the whole department. The force in Nevada is represented by the district commander and by his subordinates as inadequate to the service required of it. In northern Nevada a very active campaign has been carried on all last summer, and the Indians have been driven off the main routes and overland mail road. We have lost one of our best officers, Lieutenant-Colonel McDermitt, the district commander, and several men. In a recent engagement on the route from Nevada to Idaho an entire band of the hostile Bannocks were almost totally annihilated, one hundred and twenty having been killed. To withdraw troops from these distant posts this winter and to abandon the campaign in Arizona, concerning which so much expectation has been excited and on which so many interests and so many lives depend, would be very disastrous to the country, and I trust it may not be done. Next year I hope and believe it may be done if a regiment of cavalry should, in the meantime, be sent out.

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

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your directions, I inclose herewith maps of the Departments of California and the Columbia, on which are marked the several posts at present occupied by troops of this military division. The following remarks are submitted by way of explanation:

COAST DEFENSES.

I presume that it is the wish of the Government to have the fortifications on the seacoast occupied with some kind of garrisons, however small they may be. I shall there-
fore keep garrisons in the several forts in the Bay of San Francisco, and at the mouth of the Columbia River. There is at the present time a company of artillery at San Diego, for the purpose of enforcing our neutrality laws.

When the Mexican difficulty shall be solved, there will be no necessity for a garrison at that place; at least not until the harbor is fortified. At Wilmington, Los Angeles County, a very large and expensive depot and barracks have been established. I can perceive no good reason for the enormous expenses which have been incurred at that place; but as the establishment exists, it will probably be best to keep it up till some other base for supplying the troops in Arizona is determined on. This will be discussed in another place.

Until the boundary question in regard to San Juan Island is definitely settled it will be necessary to keep a garrison at that place. A company of artillery is now stationed there. There is also a small garrison at Fort Steilacoom. Forts Townsend and Bellingham are without garrisons. The territory bordering Puget Sound is now so thickly settled by the whites that no danger is apprehended from Indian depredations, except in canoes from the British possessions on the north. These parties usually land at places distant from any military post, commit their robberies and murders, and are off in their canoes before their presence is known to the garrisons, which have no means of pursuing them by water. To prevent these depredations, there should be a small naval steamer kept cruising in the Straits and Sound.

I respectfully request that the attention of the Navy Department be called to the necessity of this precaution. I see no use of military posts on these waters except at points where permanent fortifications are to be established. Probably the points to be so defended are Fort Discovery; Point Defiance, Deception Passage, and perhaps Admiralty Head. Should a navy-yard be established in these waters, perhaps it may be necessary to fortify some other points for its defense.

It is important that the proper localities for these purposes be selected and reserved or purchased without delay. The value of these lands and the difficulty of purchasing the sites are rapidly increasing, and in a few years they can be secured only at enormous cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred for military posts in that vicinity should be made on sites which are to be permanently occupied.

Those at Steilacoom, Fort Bellingham, and probably Port Townsend, should be abandoned as a useless expense. I, however, shall order no changes there till General Steele arrives and has time to investigate the matter. I think a board of engineers should be ordered without delay to select the necessary sites for permanent fortifications.

**INDIAN FRONTIER.**

In regard to the protection of the Indian frontier on the east, the policy should be to keep the troops in advance, retain them in rear of the white settlements, and to make the posts as temporary and cheap as possible. These should be maintained as depots of supplies for expeditions against the Indians and the temporary camps which may be established in their country. As these camps will be continually changing, they should be of the most temporary character. Tents and huts constructed by the troops will usually be sufficient.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.**

The most northerly post on this frontier line is Fort Colville; next is Fort Lapwai near Lewiston. Probably it will be necessary to establish an intermediate temporary post in the vicinity of Coeur d'Alene Lake or Mission, and perhaps another pretty well up the Salmon River and between the Lapwai Mountains and Fort Boise. The latter post will serve as a center of operations to Fort Hall on the east, and to the southern boundary of Idaho Territory.

Camp Lyon serves as a temporary protection to the mining operations on the Owyhee River, but it will probably be necessary to establish a post near the head waters of that river, say somewhere near the northern boundary of Nevada or near Pete's Butte, so as to connect with Fort Ruby and the settlements on Humboldt River. All Indians west of this line should be removed or placed in reservations, so as to prevent their marauding expeditions upon the white settlements. Much of this can be accomplished in the course of the coming year.

There is a belt of rather poor country extending from Fort Klamath to the Owyhee River, over which the Indians pass on their robbing expeditions into southern Oregon and northern California, and to receive and purchase horses stolen by the local tribes. In order to check these depredations Camps Folk, Watson, Curry, Wright, and Al- ward were established in Oregon, and Fort Bidwell, and Camps McDermitt, Summit Lake, Snake Creek, and Dun Glen, in California and Nevada. These are of a very temporary character, and when the more advanced line is completed most of them can be dispensed with. Fort Klamath must for the present, on account of the Indians in
that vicinity, be retained. The expenses of its construction were entirely dispropor­tionate to its importance. Forts Yamhill and Walla Walla can probably be dispensed with very soon, and Fort Dalles immediately. It is not impossible to conceive any military necessity for the enormous expenditures at Fort Dalles. Fort Vancouver serves as the depot for the supply of the Department of the Columbia, and the military establishment at the Dalles seems more like a private speculation than a public necessity.

NEVADA.

Fort Ruby will serve as a center of operations for the protection of the overland mail and emigrant roads to Salt Lake and the settlements on Humboldt River beyond Dun Glen. An inspecting officer has been sent to examine its condition, and will probably report in a few days. Fort Churchill is simply a depot. Some of the temporary camps near the boundary (northern) of the State must depend on it for supplies.

CALIFORNIA.

Forts Crook, Wright, Humboldt, and Gaston, and the adjacent camps in the north­ern part of California must be maintained for the present winter, but it is probable that some of these posts may be dispensed with next season. Several artillery gar­risons, as already remarked; will be kept in the forts of the Bay of San Francisco simply as sea-coast defenses. Monterey and Camp Union have been abandoned, and I can see no necessity for a garrison at Benicia. The construction of barracks, store­houses, and stables at that place was most ill-advised, and the enormous sums of money expended there were of little or no benefit to the Government, however advan­tageous they may have been to private speculations. San Francisco always has been and always will be the depot of supplies for California and Nevada.

Visalia is the only military post maintained at present in the San Joaquin Valley, and General McDowell is of opinion that this camp may soon be dispensed with. The mining settlements on Owen's River and Lake, and in that vicinity, will require military protection for some years. A substantial post must therefore be established in that district of country, from which temporary camps may be thrown out as the population advances. Its maintenance will be very expensive, and its garrison should therefore be kept as low as may be consistent with safety and the proper protection of the district. Camp Independence is probably the best location. Camp Cady was established and is kept up for the protection of the road from Cajon Pass to Fort Mohave. The discovery and development of valuable minerals between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado, and the numbers of Indians which inhabit or roam over that region of country will render it necessary to keep up a considerable military force for its security and protection.

ARIZONA.

The map will show the present disposition of military posts in the Territory of Arizona. Probably the winter campaign against the Apaches will cause some con­siderable changes. The most important problem to be solved is that of supplying the posts in that Territory. At present there are four routes of supply: First, by sea, the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River; second, from Wilmington to Fort Yuma; third, from Wil­mington to La Paz; and fourth, from Wilmington to Fort Mohave. There is no great difference in the expense of reaching Arizona by either route from San Francisco, which is the main source of supplies. But the great difficulty is in supplying the interior posts, which can be reached from the Colorado River only by crossing barren and sandy deserts, where there is great scarcity of water for men and animals.

The natural line of supply for Las Calabasas and Tucson and their dependencies is from some port on the Gulf of California, and it is of the greatest importance for the future prosperity of Arizona that some good port should be obtained in the gulf. It is hoped that this matter will be kept constantly in view in all future negotiations with Mexico. The boundary line should at least be carried so far south as to include the port of La Libertad. From that point to Las Calabasas the route is short and easy for the transportation of supplies.

TROOPS.

I must again urge upon you the necessity of sending a cavalry force to this division. We have now no mounted troops in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada, and in California and Arizona only the California volunteers, who regard their term of enlistment as having expired and wish to be mustered out. These troops are made up of most excellent material, but men who regard themselves as unjustly retained in service will not be very efficient in the field.
You will bear in mind that when your orders for mustering out the volunteers are completely carried out, the only forces in this entire division will be the Second Artillery and Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry. The Ninth is only a small regiment. The artillery will be required to garrison the forts on the coast, and the Ninth Infantry in the interior of California and Nevada.

This leaves only one battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry for the Department of the Columbia and two battalions for Arizona. The hostile character of the Indians in the latter Territory requires more posts and larger garrisons than in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; but circumstances may render it necessary to reinforce the troops in the latter department. With the present forces in the division it would be difficult to do this without seriously exposing other districts to Indian depredations. A regiment of cavalry would do much to relieve this embarrassment. The accompanying report of Major-General McDowell will explain the necessity of retaining certain volunteer troops for the present. It also contains a list of those mustered out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have respectfully to inform you that the muster-out roll of a detachment of Oregon cavalry, commanded by First Lieut. Nathan Olney, has been received at this office. The men were enrolled in June and July, 1864, at Fort Dalles, Oregon, and mustered into service for one hundred days, July 12, 1864.

As no muster-in rolls of this organization have been filed here, I am directed to request that you will please forward to this department the original muster-in rolls of the same, and the authority under which it was raised.

Please also report the cause of the retention of these rolls.

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

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 18, 1866.

To the Commanding Officer, Department of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

Sir: The Adjutant-General of the Army has called upon this office for the original muster-in rolls of a detachment of Oregon cavalry (commanded by First Lieut. Nathan Olney) enrolled in June and July, 1864, at Fort Dalles, Oregon, and mustered into service for one hundred days, July 12, 1864.

The records of "Department of the Pacific" furnish the following papers in connection with this matter:
Letter of April 29, 1863, from department headquarters to General Alvord, authorizing him to call for troops from Oregon.
Telegram of June 15, 1864, revoking authority given April 29, 1863.
General Alvord's letter of June 11, 1864, transmitting copy of call upon governor of Oregon for troops.
Letter of June 25, 1864, from department headquarters, in answer to General Alvord's communication of June 11, 1864.

Major-General Hallick directs you to report upon the disposition of these muster-in rolls, and to furnish such other information upon the subject as can be obtained from your records, or from Maj. T. C. English, Fifth Infantry, and not already furnished as herein indicated. It is desirable that the authority by which these troops were raised be distinctly stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the want of troops in the district of Oregon, I am instructed by the department commander to say that
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES. 305

the exigencies of the service will not permit of a reduction of the force now in this State.

The general gives you full powers to call upon the governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of your district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., June 10, 1864.

GOVERNOR: Pursuant to authority, dated April 29, 1863, received from the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I have to request that you call out, for the State of Oregon, a detachment of cavalry volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve until the 1st of November next, unless sooner discharged. Said detachment must consist of a first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and 40 privates. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed after they are mustered into service of the United States. The men will furnish their own horses and horse equipments, for the use and risk of which they will be entitled to receive 40 cents a day. They will receive the pay and allowances of all cavalry in the service of the United States.

I have found myself under the necessity of making this call on account of the continued murders and robberies by the Snake Indians upon the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oregon.

If you will appoint a suitable person he will be conditionally mustered into the service of the United States as a second lieutenant and recruiting officer of said detachment.

If the detachment is raised and mustered in at Fort Dalles, a first lieutenant and second lieutenant will be mustered in at the same time.

The recruits, as fast as raised, will be mustered at Fort Dalles.

I have strained every nerve to place all the available cavalry in the field against the Snakes, whilst Captains Curry and Drake are pushing their troops far into the interior of their country. Straggling Indians present themselves in their rear, and have never failed to infest the road to Canyon City.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., June 11, 1864.

COLONEL: Herewith I inclose to you a copy of a call for troops which I yesterday addressed to the governor of Oregon. I ask for a detachment of 40 cavalry volunteers, to serve until the 1st November next, for the protection of the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oregon, from the incursions of the Snake Indians.

I have made this call pursuant to the authority given me by the general commanding the Department in your letter of the 29th April, 1863, saying, "The general gives you full power to call on the governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of the district."

I had written you on the 15th April, 1863, referring to General Wright's call on the governor of California for troops to serve for a limited period and for a special service against the Indians in Humboldt and other counties. I had seen Governor Stanford's proclamation of the 7th February, 1863, to that effect.

Incessant murders and robberies continue on the road to Canyon City, so much so as to seriously interrupt the trade and travel of that region. A mass-meeting of the citizens was held at Dalles City day before yesterday, and a gentleman deputed (Mr. William Newell) to call on me and ask for this call for troops. The request is one worthy of my serious attention.

I have strained every nerve to place all the available cavalry in the field against the Snakes, whilst Captains Curry and Drake are pushing their troops far into the interior of their country. Straggling Indians present themselves in their rear, and have never failed to infest the road to Canyon City.

Captain Drake has already taken away the cavalry detachment left at the Warm Spring Reservation. I have to-day ordered a detachment of infantry to take their place at that reservation. I have come to the conclusion that it is indispensably necessary to make this requisition.

I trust that the general commanding the department will approve of this requisition, and obtain, if necessary, the express approval of the War Department.

S. Ex. 2—45
Paragraph No. 121 of circular on mustering service No. 1 from Adjutant-General's office, dated January 1, 1864, says: "Mustering officers will muster into service such regiments or recruits as may present conclusive evidence of their acceptance by the War Department."

I take for granted that General Wright, commanding the department, had the authority of the War Department for the instructions given me on the 29th April, 1863 (above quoted).

I have in my call acted upon the presumption as a matter of course. This I think is the "conclusive evidence" referred to, but for the satisfaction of Maj. N. H. McLean, assistant adjutant-general, mustering officer of volunteers for Oregon and Washington Territory, I have respectfully to request that you will telegraph me if such calls have not only the sanction of your office, but also that of the War Department. Major McLean is not under my orders, and I cannot order him to muster them into service. His decision is not yet known. I shall, in any event, accept of the volunteers, for I consider their services indispensable for the security of a road traveled by hundreds of our mining population. There is a population of two or three thousand people in the country around Canon City.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benj. Alvord,
Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

[Telegrams.]

San Francisco, June 15, 1864.

General B. Alvord,
Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863, is revoked.

By order.

E. Sparrow Purdy,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, June 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, and in reply am directed by the general commanding to say that he had no special authority from the War Department to call out troops (volunteer) for a limited time, but that power was given to him, while in command of the district of Oregon, before the present war, to meet any emergency which might arise on account of Indian difficulties, and under that authority you can accept the services of the detachment of cavalry which you have called for; but, inasmuch as the mustering officers now under the provost-marshal-general are for the special purpose of mustering in troops under the laws for suppressing the rebellion, the detachment you have called for to serve till the 1st November can be mustered in by a special officer, under your orders, and for their payment a special appropriation will be necessary by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Office of the Commissary of Musters,
San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1866.

Lieut. Col. R. N. Scott,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Military Division of Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir: In reply to your communication of the 18th instant, requesting information as to the disposition of the original muster-in rolls of a detachment of Oregon Cavalry, mustered in July 12, 1864, for one hundred days, I have the honor to state that no information concerning these rolls can be found, either among the records of the of-
of the commissary of musters, or acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this
department.

There is, however, a copy of the muster-out roll of the detachment referred to on
file in the office of the commissary of musters (the rolls for the Adjutant-General of
the Army, etc., having been forwarded on the 14th November, 1864), which as the
detachment had not been paid prior to muster-out, contains, I presume, all the in-
formation embraced in the original muster-in roll.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SEAWELL,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commissary of Musters.

U. S. MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, February 20, 1866.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Department of Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

SIR: I herewith respectfully return the letter of Maj. R. N. Scott, assistant adju-
tant-general, Military Division of the Pacific, and transmit a certified copy of the
muster-in roll called for by him. One of the original copies is on file in this office,
but I am not at liberty to part with it or any other of the records in my possession
without the special order of the Adjutant-General of the Army or the Provost-Mar-
shal-General.

The information required by General Hallock as to the disposition made of the re-
mainning rolls and the authority under which these troops were raised is contained
in the red-ink notes of Maj. N. H. McLean and in the copies of the telegrams certi-
fied to by him on the roll.

One copy of the enlistment of each man in the detachment is also on file in this
office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Major Fifth Infantry,
Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Oregon and Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 6, 1866.

Respectfully returned to Adjutant-General of the Army, with copy of muster-in
roll and other papers in reference to this organization,

H. W. HALLOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.
1866.

General Headquarters, State of Nevada,
Adjudant-General's Office,
Carson City, January 24, 1866.

General: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a resolution lately passed by the Nevada legislature.

The resolution, no doubt, was called out by complaints from volunteers from Company B, Infantry, mustered out of the service at Fort Ruby, in this State, on the 15th of December last.

They complain that after being mustered out it was impossible to procure provisions at the fort or within very long distance therefrom and of having suffered on that account. They also complain that the amount received for commutation of rations was wholly inadequate to bring them to their homes.

The justice of their complaints can only be appreciated by those who are acquainted with the high prices and scarcity of provisions on that part of the route from Fort Ruby into Austin and to this place. It is, doubtless, in view of this fact and the probability that the remainder of our volunteers, now numbering something over three hundred, who are in the vicinity of Salt Lake, will soon be discharged, and to provide against like complaint on their part, that the resolution was adopted.

In calling your attention to this matter, in view of the difficulties with the Indians of the Humboldt during the past year and their continued unfriendly and hostile disposition, I would most respectfully suggest that I believe much good could be accomplished by our volunteers being brought back en force and making an early campaign through the upper Humboldt country.

The bands of Indians in that section that have been committing depredations are not large. It occurs to me that if one company should march down the Humboldt River, another north of it, and the other south they would make an effective campaign that would subjugate the Indians to such an extent that we would have but little trouble with them during the balance of the year, and there certainly could be no great additional expense in having them brought back in this way.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

John Cradlebaugh,
Adjutant-General.

Col. R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of California.

Concurrent Resolution relative to transportation of troops.

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the adjutant-general of the State be requested to communicate with the major-general commanding Department of the Pacific, asking that the Nevada volunteers, now at Camp Douglas, Utah, when discharged, or before being mustered out of service, be furnished with transportation by the Federal Government from the present post to the place of their recruiting.

J. S. Crosman,
President of the Senate.
Geo. E. Ammond,
Secretary of the Senate.
Jas. A. Banks,
Speaker of the Assembly.
N. E. Allen,
Clerk of the Assembly.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 24, introduced in the senate January 11th, 1866.
Passed the senate January 13th, 1866.

GEO. R. AMMOND,
Secretary of the Senate.
N. E. ALLAN,
Clerk of the Assembly.
STATE OF NEVADA,
Secretary's Office, 88:

I, C. N. Noteeware, secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original "concurrent resolution relative to the transportation of troops," now on file in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State.

Done at office in Carson City, Nevada, this 24th day of January, A.D. 1866.

C. N. NOTEWARE,
Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 23, 1866.

His Excellency H. G. Blasdel,
Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nev.:

GOVERNOR: Your letter of January 29, transmitting a copy of "Senate memorial and joint resolution relative to Indian depredations" in Nevada, has been received, and the matters therein referred to duly considered.

The muster-out of the volunteer cavalry in your State was made under the orders of Lieutenant-General Grant. The substitution of infantry was necessary and unavoidable, there being at the time not a single regular cavalry soldier on the Pacific coast, and none arrived here till the roads became impassable by the snows. The claims of your State for military protection are fully appreciated, and such troops as may be available for that purpose will be sent there at the earliest date practicable.

It should, however, be observed that almost precisely the same complaints in regard to Indian depredations and the want of troops made by Nevada have been received from Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington Territory. The entire military force in this division, after the volunteers are mustered out, will consist of only one small regiment of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, one of them very small, and a small regiment of artillery. The latter is required to garrison forts on the coast. This, you will perceive, leaves us but two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry for operations against the Indians and the protection of routes of travel in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The inadequacy of this force for the service required of it has been represented to Washington, but I am not advised that any more can be sent here before Congress increases the Army.

Special attention has been given to the various routes of travel and trade likely to be used during the coming season through your State to Utah, Idaho, and Montanna, and preparations have been made to afford them all the military protection in our power. Nevertheless it can scarcely be expected that all Indian depredations will be immediately suppressed in the vast regions of country now so sparsely populated, but which will be rapidly filled up with pioneer settlers and miners.

I hope to be able at an early date to confer personally with your excellency in regard to the best means of carrying out the objects of the memorial and resolutions.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1866.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: All the California troops in the district of Arizona having been ordered to be mustered out of the service, except the companies of the first regiment of cavalry, Major-General McDowell desires that no action may be taken on any recommendation for promotion in those regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 24, 1866.

GENERAL: My attention has just been called to the condition of Company — First Oregon Infantry, commanded by Captain Borelon. From what I have heard—which I consider reliable—the company is on the way down to Fort Vancouver, and now between Umatilla and Le Grand. Some of the men have been frozen, and all have suf-
fered more or less for want of clothing and supplies. All this was caused by a severe storm which overtook them on their way down last winter. They are now short of clothing. I therefore respectfully recommend that a messenger be sent to meet said company on the road, and have them go to Umatilla, and there take the steam-boat and come the balance of the way thereon. This will save the company a march of ten or fifteen days at this inclement season of the year. If they are to be immediately mustered out of the service they will be mustered out enough sooner in this way to pay for the extra expense of the trip, or at least a part of it.

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

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Brigadier-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz., March 27, 1866.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of California:
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that upon the receipt of the inclosed dispatch late on the night of the 25th instant, I at once sent a special messenger to Fort Grant, directing the commanding officer of that post to send out a strong force to try and succor the survivors and to bury the dead. I also sent all of the available force from this post to the same point; also the only surgeon at my disposal; both of these parties would arrive there on the 27th. I sent also a good guide who is accustomed to trailing.

A few hours after the detachment left here a man arrived from the Pima villages. He reported having found one of the two men who were left with Dr. Tappan in the road about 22 miles from here. He was completely bewildered, but on getting some water soon revived, and was able to point out the direction and something near the spot where he left the doctor and the other man.

He reports that he left the doctor on the 25th, and that he was badly but not mortally wounded; could walk a little, talked intelligently, and had ordered him on to find water. He was too near every to return or to be of any service at the time of his being found.

I at once dispatched Capt. John Green with a party to search for the missing ones. The country is one vast plain, covered with cactus and cut up with dry ravines. This party returned last night, having found the trail of that man who had come in, but as he had wandered so much, they were unable to follow it or to find the others. They returned very much exhausted.

Not willing to give the matter up, I at once had a party of Mexicans mounted, men who are accustomed to the country, with one good trail, a party of citizens, and the man who left the doctor. They started last night, and from the fact that we have found traces of the one man I have strong hopes of finding the doctor. I fear, however, he has not been able to survive. His suffering must have been terrible, as he has been without water or food. This is the sixth day. Yet, as the cactus is both nutritious and very watery, I still have hopes. I will hold this letter until the return of the party now out.

March 31.—The party has returned, having found the trail of one man, which I suppose was the doctor, but it is uncertain. They found the track of a man wearing boots, who was living on cactus, and who had found water in the mountains, but they were unable to find the man.

The parties sent out from here and Fort Grant have returned. They found and buried Major Miller and three soldiers. They found that Dr. Tappan had cut the boot from the wounded foot, and tracked the party for many miles, the doctor having one bare foot, but could not find them. Both of the men left with the doctor have come in. The last one states the doctor told him to look out for himself as he did not expect to live. He left the doctor on Sunday the 25th. I have engaged another party to go out with the best guides and trailers in the country, and still have hopes of finding the doctor and missing man. Capt. John Green accompanies this party, and they will remain out about ten days, unless they find the parties sooner.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding District of Arizona.

Respectfully forwarded, May 1, 1866,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.
OVERLAND AND INLAND MAIL AND EMIGRANT ROUTES. 311

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, through division headquarters.
I also send herewith a letter from my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Carter, giving some further particulars.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDowell,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

PICACHO, ARIZ., March 25, 1866—3 o’clock p.m.

Capt. JOHN GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.:

CAPTAIN: I impress myself, under the circumstances, to make you the following report related to me by Corporal John Berg, Company F, First Battalion Fourteenth United States Infantry, and Stevens Sumner, a teamster in the employ of Brevet Major Hooper, acting quartermaster, whom I found here at the station on my arrival. The corporal was in a bewildered and exhausted condition; the teamster with an arrow wound in his scalp, not serious. They report to me as follows:

Corporal Berg and six privates of the Fourteenth United States Infantry left Fort Yuma on March 7, 1866, as escort to Assistant Surgeon Tappan and Major Miller, Fourteenth United States Infantry (third battalion), en route to Fort Grant, and on reaching Cottonwood Springs, 45 miles from White’s Ranch and 12 miles from Old Fort Breckenridge, on March 22, 1866, at 2 o’clock p.m., the command was attacked by about 200 Indians. Major Miller, Private Richards, Private Powell, and Private Donnell, all of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, were killed outright. Assistant Surgeon Tappan received two wounds through the body and one in the foot.

They report to me as follows:

Corporal Berg and six privates of the Fourteenth United States Infantry left Fort Yuma on March 7, 1866, as escort to Assistant Surgeon Tappan and Major Miller, Fourteenth United States Infantry (third battalion), en route to Fort Grant, and on reaching Cottonwood Springs, 45 miles from White’s Ranch and 12 miles from Old Fort Breckenridge, on March 22, 1866, at 2 o’clock p.m., the command was attacked by about 200 Indians. Major Miller, Private Richards, Private Powell, and Private Donnell, all of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, were killed outright. Assistant Surgeon Tappan received two wounds through the body and one in the foot.

They both report that Dr. Tappan was in a dying condition when they left him.

Two privates of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, not wounded, remained with Dr. Tappan and were told of this point by Stevens Sumner. They have not as yet arrived, but I shall remain here to-night and build a large fire by the way of signal for them. As there is no water at this point I shall move to “Blue Water” station to-morrow and remain there until the return of my messenger, Private William Lattimer, Company L, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, belonging to my detachment en route to San Francisco, Cal., for muster-out.

As I have no animals but my team mules, I furnish him the best one in the team, with instructions to reach Tucson as soon as possible. I would very respectfully request that a fresh team mule be given him to return with and complete my team. I shall await his return at Blue Water.

Corporal Berg and Stevens Sumner I shall take with me to Blue Water and await your instructions as to their further disposal.

The transportation, consisting of one wagon and four mules, together with all the public and private property (except that hereinafter mentioned) of the command of Major Miller, was captured by the Indians.

I am told by Corporal Berg that Private Sanchez, Company F, First Battalion Fourteenth United States Infantry, received from the hands of Dr. Tappan, after the doctor was wounded, one army six-shooter and one watch. Sanchez was one of the men left in charge of the doctor by Corporal Berg and Teamster Sumner. The doctor also gave Corporal Berg a plated derringer, which I have now in my possession, and await your instructions as to its disposal. Corporal Berg, when I found him here, was much bewildered and exhausted, and I am of the opinion that he could not have survived many hours longer. The teamster, though wounded, was not so much worn out. These men were three days and nights without water or food, wandering over the country. They had been here about two hours when I arrived.

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

JOHN E. KUNKLER,
Assistant Surgeon First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDER,
No. —

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz., March 25, 1866.

Captain Hager, Fourteenth United States Infantry, with at least one non-commissioned officer and twenty men of his company, will proceed at once to the scene of
Volunteer Troops for Guarding the

attack on the party of Brevet Major Miller, Fourteenth Infantry, near "Cottonwood Springs," on the road from Pima villages to Fort Grant. He will use every exertion to find Assistant Surgeon Tappan and the two soldiers left with him, and succor them if still alive. If dead, he will see that they, as well as all of them reported dead, are decently interred and their graves properly marked. He will employ two or three reliable guides or trailers, men who are accustomed to hunting by sign, that no effort be spared to rescue any of the survivors. He will see that his men are provided with fifteen days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man.

Captain Smith, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary pack animals and Captain Hager a horse, that the command may move promptly.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Meyer will accompany the command, prepared with proper remedies and instruments.

By order of Brigadier-General Mason.

John Green,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Tucson, Ariz., March 31, 1866.

Captain: In compliance with your order of March 25 to proceed with at least twenty enlisted men to the scene of attack upon Brevet Major Miller and party, and endeavor to find Assistant Surgeon Tappan and the men reported with him, and rescue them if alive, or to bury them decently if dead, as well as to bury Major Miller and those killed with him, I have the honor to report:

That I left this post at 6 a.m., March 26, with twenty-three enlisted men, and reached "Cottonwood Springs" on the evening of March 27 at 7 o'clock, where I found Lieutenant Burgoyne encamped with thirty-five men of his command from Fort Grant, with four days' rations.

Next morning at an early hour I left the Springs in the direction of Round Valley with thirty-eight men and three days' rations, leaving twenty men at "Cottonwood Springs" to guard the provisions, as I expected to return that way. About 10:30 o'clock we reached the place of attack, which is about 13 miles from the Springs. I found there Major Miller and the three enlisted men, as reported. They were in an advanced stage of decomposition, and were buried as they lay in separate graves, it being impossible to move them.

The number of Indians estimated to have participated in the attack was between seventy-five and one hundred, and belonged to the Tonto and Pinal Apaches. The place of attack is where the cañon became narrow, and rendered more narrow by high piles of rock standing out from the banks of the cañon, making the passage-way less than thirty paces. The Indians were concealed under the bank of a small arrayo, which crossed the road a small distance in front of where the major was attacked, and then ran parallel with it and about thirty paces from it. They were also concealed by the thick brush which covers all the ground between the two piles of rocks, except that portion occupied by the road itself. The main attack was from the arrayo parallel with the road, and was with guns and bows and arrows. After plundering the wagon and stripping the bodies of the dead and securing the flesh of one mule which had been killed, they hastened north, and did not attempt to pursue those who had escaped on the south side of the road.

After the interment of the bodies was completed it was 2 o'clock p.m. We started upon the trail of Dr. Tappan. I pursued the trail of the doctor and four men with him for a distance of 10 miles to a water-hole in the mountains, near which we bivouacked, it being nearly sundown.

This morning, March 29, I pursued the trail over the mountains to the desert south of them. The trail was difficult to follow on that portion of the desert and the progress was exceedingly slow, but it was finally followed to a point about 5 miles from the water-hole in the mountains. At this point the men were all together, but here they divided, each taking a different direction. By this time the command was out of water, and the day very warm. It being impossible for want of water to follow up either of these trails I determined to cross the desert to Picacho, about 30 miles, hoping to find some trace of them and also to find water there. I intended, if water was obtained there, to prosecute the search from that point. I found no trail during our transit through the desert, and was so unfortunate as to find no water at Picacho. The men were suffering dreadfully. Some fell fainting by the way-side, and another showed some symptoms of insanity. We reached Picacho at 7 o'clock in the evening.

I dispatched a man to point of mountain with all the canteens of the detachment, with orders to return as soon as possible and meet the command, which would leave Picacho at 12 o'clock at night for that well. This man was met returning not until long after sunrise, and not until many of the men had arrived within a few miles of the well. I have no doubt this supply of water saved the lives of several men.
By noon of the 30th all had arrived in a worn-out condition, and reached this point an hour this morning. The greater portion of this detachment is of troops belonging to Fort Grant, and will leave for that post to-morrow. Those belonging to this post and left at Cottonwood Springs will arrive here to-morrow.

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

J. B. Hager,
Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Commanding Department.

Capt. John Green,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arizona, Tucson.

Report upon the bodies of four men consisting of Major Miller and three men of the Fourteenth United States Infantry as found 13 miles west from the "Cottonwood Springs" on the road from Pima villages to Fort Grant, as seen by the undersigned on the 28th of March, 1866.

First. The body identified as that of Major Miller by Captain Hager and Lieutenant Burgoyne, was found lying north of the road and within about 40 feet of the wagon, with a bullet wound in the left side, the ball entering between the fifth and sixth ribs, passing through the heart and passing out of the body under the right arm. Another bullet wound between the shoulders, passing clear through the body, and in its course breaking the spinal column. From the situation of the wounds and their effects, death must have been instantaneous. The Indians stripped the body, cut off the "genital organs" and the upper part of the ears, then turned over upon its face and shot nine arrows into the back, which were sticking in it when I saw the body.

Second. The body of a man found immediately behind the wagon, stripped by the Indians, except the shoes and stockings, not identified, with four bullet wounds in the upper part of the body. One ball penetrating the ascending aorta, two through the right lung, and one through the left shoulder. From the nature of the wounds and their effect, the man could not have lived more than two or three minutes after receiving the same; apparently was shot and died in the wagon, to judge from the amount of blood found therein, was thrown out by the Indians, and had a gaping lance wound inflicted in the left loin after death, as there were no indications of said wound having bled after infliction.

Third. The body of a man, unknown, found lying about 60 feet west from the wagon and close to the road, with three bullet wounds in the upper part of the body and one in the right thigh. From the nature of the wounds said man might have lived several hours. From indications this man must have fought before he died, for he is the only one who I believe was tortured after he fell into the hands of the Indians. His left arm was broken close to the shoulder and twisted until it assumed the appearance of a twisted rope; his whole scalp was skinned off from the eyebrows upward down to the back of his neck; whereas in scalping a victim after death the Indians merely cut the central portion of the scalp, and from the above indications, therefore, it is almost certain that this man was tortured before he died. After stripping the body the Indians fired seven arrows into the back, which were in it when seen by me.

Fourth. The body of a man supposed to be Donnell, about 250 yards west of the wagon, upon a spur of the mesa about 20 feet above the level of the valley. Found two bullet wounds in the upper part of the body, one in the right breast and one penetrating the stomach; also an arrow wound in the region of the heart. From the appearance of the wounds and their nature, said man might have lived about ten or fifteen minutes. He evidently received them while fighting, as the wounds were all in the anterior part of the body, and by the man's side was found paper of the cartridge he had torn, and also the marks of the butt of the musket, while loading. After death the body was stripped by the Indians.

Chas. H. Meyers,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Official:

Jno. T. Mason,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding District of Arizona.
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1866.

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Of the First Cavalry six companies have been sent to Arizona, two to Nevada, and four are ordered to Department of the Columbia.

Dispatches just received from General Steele of serious Indian difficulties in Oregon and Idaho; he wants more cavalry. Another regiment is greatly needed on this coast.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, April 6, 1866.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir: The department commander instructs me to inform you that he has had no intentions of mustering out the California troops at Fort Churchill, or at any place outside of this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., April 28, 1866.

Governor: Your letter in regard to the mustering out of the Oregon volunteers was received this morning. In reply I have the honor to state that most of the small camps occupied by said volunteers have been abandoned, and, at least, the orders for their abandonment have gone forward, and the troops occupying them are directed to proceed to stations where they will be more accessible when the final order for their muster out of service shall be given. The volunteers at Camp Alvord have been ordered to Camp Lyon, with the view of their being ordered to this post for muster-out as soon as they can be relieved by regulars. I agree with you that it would be well for the volunteers from southern Oregon to march across the country to Fort Klamath, if they have the necessary transportation and supplies for the trip at hand, which they have not, and which could not now be sent them in time. Two companies of cavalry have been ordered from California into southern Oregon, and I have recommended the establishment of a post at the north end of Goose Valley, and have no doubt but that it will meet with the approval of the division commander. It is designed to have troops enough at the contemplated post to protect the various lines of travel running through that valley. It is supposed that the "Oregon central military road" will be safe for small parties as soon as this post is established. With the assurance that the Oregon troops shall be returned to their homes as soon as practicable,

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

F. STEELE,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 2, 1866.

The Adjutant-General of the Army:

Sir: I have the honor to report muster-out of following companies of Second California Cavalry: Company C, May 30, 1866; Company D, May 29, 1866.

The following volunteer organizations are still in service in this division:

In Department of California: One company First California Cavalry, three companies Second California Cavalry, three companies Second California Infantry, three companies Seventh California Infantry, five companies Arizona Infantry. Under orders and en route for muster-out.

In Department of the Columbia: Four companies First Oregon Cavalry, six companies First Oregon Infantry.
Major-General Steele reports that the volunteers in his department can probably be mustered out by the 1st proximo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1866.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Authority to retain volunteers had already been given to General Steele, but they are dissatisfied and of very little if any use. Another regiment of cavalry is much needed. I leave to-day for Idaho and Oregon.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Boise, Idaho, July 4, 1866.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of the Columbia:

GENERAL: Fort Boise seems to be useless as a military post, being too distant from hostile Indians and entirely out of the line of military supplies. The troops now there will take the field, leaving only a non-commissioned officer and ten or twelve men to guard the public property at the depot. It will be determined hereafter whether they will return to winter here.

A camp will be immediately established on the Bruneau River preparatory to active operations against the Indians in the Owyhee Mountains. This post can be supplied by steamer on the Snake River from Old's Ferry, instead of taking the supplies by land to Fort Boise. This camp will be constructed by the troops, and no buildings except of a temporary character need be erected.

A camp of a similar character will be established at or near the forks of the Owyhee River. From these two points all the available cavalry and infantry will operate against the hostile Indians until they are destroyed or driven out of the country. If sufficient grass can be found in these localities the cavalry can winter there; if not they can return to Camp Lyon and Fort Boise. I think that Camp Lyon and the camps at White Horse Creek and Forks of the Owyhee can be best supplied from San Francisco, at least after next September. Colonel Taylor has been directed to order commissary stores from California to Camp Lyon. A part of these can be diverted to the forks of the Owyhee. Captain Walker has been directed to make his requisitions on San Francisco for Camp C. F. Smith.

So long as the Humboldt road is exposed to Indian depredations a detachment of ten mounted men should be stationed at the Owyhee Ferry to escort trains from Ives' Canon to the Jordan, and as far as may be necessary up that creek. Col. John P. Baker will send escorts from Camp McDermitt to the Canon. You can best judge what protection will be required for this end of the Chico route. It is believed that Captain Walker's company will be sufficient for that purpose. Of course Captain Mullan will ask for a great deal more, but his wishes can not be gratified.

There are many things at Fort Boise which can be removed with advantage to the new post on Bruneau River, as for example the lumber of the incomplete cavalry stables, etc. Perhaps the machinery of the saw-mill may also be removed and erected on that river. If not, it will be duly advertised and sold at public auction.

The failure of Major Marshall's recent campaign to the Forks of the Owyhee, I am satisfied from my intercourse with the civil authorities and the citizens generally, has caused great dissatisfaction and has emboldened the Indians to commit new outrages. Men are being killed and stock stolen to within a few miles of Ruby and Silver cities. To obviate these evils the Indians in the Owyhee Mountains must be immediately and actively pursued and punished. All the captured Indians will be held as prisoners of war. If old Winnemucca or Paulina should be captured they will be placed in close confinement for having violated their engagements and run away from the reservations.

It is reported that the Plutes who joined the hostile Snakes are now making war on the friendly Bruneau Indians. It is believed that the latter are willing to join our troops on the war-path. I have, therefore, authorized Major Marshall to raise-
100 men from this tribe for the campaign, giving them rations, blankets, and shirts, while in the field, but no pay.

There is also a lot of tobacco at this post which can not be issued to the soldiers, but may be issued to these Indians in small quantities. It may be well to also promise them a part, at least, of the booty, which they may capture from the enemy.

I think that the only serious Indian difficulties to be apprehended in southern Oregon and Idaho and northern Nevada are from the hostile bands of Piutes and Snakes now in the Owyhee Mountains, between the Snake and Humboldt Rivers, and peace will not be restored on these borders until they are thoroughly subdued, hence the necessity of a prompt and vigorous campaign against them.

I beg leave to call your particular attention to the deficiency of supplies at this post and Camp Lyon and the enormous prices now paid for flour and bacon. The same deficiency occurred last summer, and special instructions were then given that annual supplies should be sent sufficient to last till those for this year could arrive. As the quota of troops in this district during the year has been less than actually estimated for, the present deficiency seems to have resulted from gross neglect or criminal design. If it be true, as reported to me, that the train from this post to the Columbia for supplies was sent back empty, and that to this date no Government stores have been brought over the road, while the contractors are bringing forward and selling at enormous prices to the Commissary Department their own private stores of flour and bacon, there can be no doubt that the present deficiency of provisions at these posts have resulted from a well-contrived plan for their pecuniary benefit. This matter will be immediately investigated and reported on. In the meantime you will suspend the payment of all vouchers of that firm, whether for supplies or for transportation.

And if it be found that the present deficiency has resulted from their contrivance or neglect, a sufficient deduction will be made on their vouchers to indemnify the Government for its losses. Hereafter in all contracts for transportation the times within which the deliveries are to be made should be specified, and deductions made for all failures to comply with the conditions of the contract.

I notice that the quartermaster at Fort Boise has advertised for 300 cords of wood to be delivered at Camp Lyon, and 200 cords at Camp C. F. Smith. There is abundant timber near the former place from which the troops can supply fuel for the post. None will be purchased. It is believed that the troops can supply themselves in part or wholly at Camp C. F. Smith. Fuel will be purchased only in case of absolute necessity.

The removal of most of the garrison from this place will require a modification of the proposals for supplies.

These instructions will be given to Major Marshall, to be executed by him in case of your non-arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 9, 1866.

Adjoint-Genera! of California, Sacramento:

Sir: I have the honor to request that you will favor me, from the records of your office, with certain information as indicated by the annexed form.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Exhibit of the number of organizations—volunteers and militia—mustered into the United States' service during the rebellion from the State of—.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call under which furnished.</th>
<th>Infantry, number of.</th>
<th>Cavalry, number of.</th>
<th>Artillery, number of.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Independent companies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 15</td>
<td>75,000 militia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>89 regiments of infantry and 1 of cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts of July 22</td>
<td>300,000 volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>300,000 volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 4</td>
<td>300,000 militia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>300,000 six months militia (from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>300,000 volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>500,000 men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 14</td>
<td>200,000 men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>&quot;100-day troops&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18</td>
<td>500,000 men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 19</td>
<td>300,000 one, two, and three year men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861, '62, '63, '64</td>
<td>Volunteers or militia under special calls or offers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE.—The strength, or designation, of the organizations is not desired. Where organizations were furnished for local service, or emergencies, under "special calls" through the War Department, or offers by governors of States, it is requested that the source and date of each call or offer may be given with the number of organization furnished under each.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Sacramento, August 4, 1866.

GENERAL: In obedience to the instructions contained in your circular of date July 9, 1866, I have the honor to report that there has been mustered into the service of the United States the following regiments and organizations, to wit:

Five regiments of infantry, fifty companies; one regiment, twelve companies; and one battalion, five companies of cavalry, under the act of Congress of July, 1861.

One regiment, ten companies of infantry, and seven companies of cavalry, under the authority of the President, dated December 2, 1862.

Four companies of native cavalry and six companies mountaineers, under authority of War Department, dated January 20, 1868.

Two regiments, twenty companies of infantry, under authority from the War Department in 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

LIBRARY
Making in all fifty companies infantry and seventeen cavalry in 1861; ten infantry and seven companies of cavalry for 1862; six infantry and four companies of cavalry for 1863; twenty infantry companies in 1864. Total, eighty infantry and twenty-eight cavalry companies, as follows, viz:

1861: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Regiments Infantry, fifty companies.
1861: First Battalion Cavalry, five companies.
1861: Second Regiment Cavalry, twelve companies.
1862: Sixth Regiment Infantry, ten companies.
1862: First Battalion Cavalry, seven companies.
1863: First Battalion Native Cavalry, four companies.
1863: First Battalion Mountainers, six companies.
1864: Seventh and Eighth Regiment, Infantry, twenty companies.

Total eight regiments, and one battalion cavalry, and two regiments, and one battalion of cavalry.

In addition I have the honor to report that by authority of the War Department, at the expiration of the term, the First Infantry reorganized by re-enlisting seven companies, and the Third Infantry reorganized by re-enlisting and consolidating into four companies, called the First and Third Veteran Battalions, respectively, in 1864, thus increasing the number of infantry companies raised in California and mustered into the service of the United States to ninety-seven, as per form annexed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Adjutant-General California.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Exhibit of the number of organizations, volunteers and militia, mustered into the United States service during the rebellion from the State of California.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call under which furnished.</th>
<th>Infantry, number of.</th>
<th>Cavalry, number of.</th>
<th>Companies, number of.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>75,000 militia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9.</td>
<td>80 regiments of infantry and 1 of cavalry.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts of July 22, 25.</td>
<td>500,000 volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2.</td>
<td>300,000 volunteers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 4.</td>
<td>300,000 militia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15.</td>
<td>100,000 six months' militia (from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia).</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 17.</td>
<td>500,000 volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1.</td>
<td>500,000 men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 14.</td>
<td>200,000 men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April.</td>
<td>100-day troops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12.</td>
<td>500,000 men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 19.</td>
<td>200,000 one, two, and three year men.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.</td>
<td>Volunteers or militia under special calls or offers.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reorganized veterans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two battalions of cavalry make the First Regiment complete after muster-in of the seven companies.

Note.—The strength or designations of the organizations is not desired. Where organizations were furnished for local service or emergencies, under "special calls," through the War Department, or offers by governors of States, it is requested that the source and date of each call or offer may be given, with the number of organizations furnished under each.
The number of Indians in camp was about three hundred, men, women, and children. The fighting men numbered about eighty.

Sergeant Thomas W. Connor, of Company I, First United States Cavalry, with nineteen men whipped this number badly, in a place of their own selection.

The guide, A. J. Boyd, who has guided many military expeditions through this country, says he never saw men fight with the gallantry that the little number who formed this expedition did. Sergeant Connor and the nineteen men under his command deserve the thanks of their commanders for their conduct on July 18, 1866.

The Indians can not repair damage in two years, if left alone that time.

If I had had ten Warm Springs Indians with me I could have killed or captured the most of this band of Indians. The chief of this band is Te-ow-ah.

The country traveled over is well watered and a splendid grazing region. The chief resorts of the Indians in this country is around Harney Lake, Malheur Lakes, Stein's Mountains, headwaters of the Malheur River, and the south fork of John Day's River.

The prisoners report Paulina upon the waters of the Owyhee fighting the soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. BERNARD,
First Lieutenant, First United States Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

Respectfully submitted to General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 25, 1866.

Respectfully returned to Adjutant-General for file.

By command of General Grant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, October 4, 1866.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., August 8, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to the major-general commanding Military Division of the Pacific for his information.

T. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 24, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

ROBT. N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Halleck being absent.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 1, 1866.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALECK, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. Army,
New Orleans, La.

You are authorized to organize two hundred Indian scouts under authority of the act approved July 28, to enlist and employ in the Territories and Indian country a force of Indians to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, to be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment is abated or at the discretion of the department commander.

Please acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy by mail.
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 2, 1866.

General E. D. Townsend,
Washington, D. C.:

Telegram in relation to Indian scouts received. Indian hostilities in the Owyhee country very serious. General Steele asks for re-enforcements, but I have none to give. Can not authority be given to raise a regiment of cavalry, under recent law, on this coast?

H. W. Halleck,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT- GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 7, 1866.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Telegram of 2d received. You are authorized to recruit one of the new regiments regular cavalry on the Pacific coast. Same organization as old regiments, except company commissary sergeant abolished. Sixty-four privates to a company. Take officers from your own command to recruit and command detachments until appointments are made and officers ordered to you. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of California organizations enrolled and mustered into the military service of the United States from April 15, 1861, to August 20, 1866, as shown by the records of the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

FIRST CALIFORNIA CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Aug. 12, 1861</td>
<td>(*).</td>
<td>May 22, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1861</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1861</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Aug. 14, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1861</td>
<td>Mustered out by detachments at various dates in October, 1864.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>May 4, 1861</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1863</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1863</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 1863</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1863</td>
<td>May 16, 1863</td>
<td>August 17, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company L</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1863</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1863</td>
<td>June 28, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company M</td>
<td>Mar. 10, 1863</td>
<td>May 16, 1863</td>
<td>September 30, 1866.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No muster-in roll on file.

FIRST BATTALION NATIVE CALIFORNIA CAVALRY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1863</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1864</td>
<td>July 29, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company R</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1863</td>
<td>Mar. 29, 1864</td>
<td>March 15, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>July 25, 1864</td>
<td>July 28, 1864</td>
<td>April 2, 1865.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First United States Cavalry, Commanding Camp Watson, Oregon:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the result of the scout sent out from this post July 4, 1866, under my command.

My march from this point was south to Beaver Creek; then east to headwaters of Sylvie's Creek; then south to Harney Lake; passed around its west and south sides, crossing Thunder River close up under "Stein's" Mountain; then northeast, passing along the south side of Malheur Lake, crossing a low divide, to the headwaters south fork of the Malheur River; then northeast to the main or middle branch of the Malheur River. Here I struck Indian signs.

As I thought there were Indians camped in this vicinity I sent a small party of men on a trail of four ponies; they captured two of them. These Indians were apparently cut hunting. I then marched up the river 15 miles, camping in a secure place, for the purpose of scouting the country for Indian camps. With a party of fifteen men I made a scout to the west and north the same day and night; returning to camp about 8 o'clock a.m. the following day, starting a party of twenty men out immediately to the south, with orders to chastise the Indians should they find them.

The party came upon a large camp about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. They attacked them at once with a charge, driving them to the hills, and, as the sergeant reports, killed thirteen and wounded many more, capturing four horses and two mules; the remainder of the party got away with their equipage. The party returned to camp in the evening of the same day, having been out about thirty-six hours. Our loss in the engagement was one corporal killed.

This morning (July 18) a company of forty-seven men (citizens) from Auburn and Powder River Valley came into camp. They were in pursuit of the same band of Indians. The morning of the 19th I marched for the place of action of the day before, the citizens accompanying me. On the morning of the 20th we arrived upon the ground, and presently found that the Indians had only moved about a mile, encamping in a deep canon, the sides of perpendicular rock. This place they fortified to some considerable extent, but by the time we discovered their whereabouts they were in full retreat, leaving everything they had behind except their horses and arms. With thirty men I followed their trail in close pursuit for about 60 miles over a very broken country covered with pine timber thickly set with underbrush.

The Citizens were left back guarding the pack-train and destroying the Indian camp equipage. In the chase I ran by everything except the mounted men, the foot party hiding in the rocks and brush. At night I camped on a small tributary of Sylvie's River. During the night the foot party came near camp and turned off through some low hills covered with high, craggy cliffs of rock and cedar trees. I followed the trail for a short distance and came upon them; they scattered like so many quail, hiding in the rocks and brush. Here I captured two women and two children, hid away in the rocks.

I camped at this point and sent for the pack-train, sending word to the citizens that they could do no good by coming farther. They returned home from the battleground, which was on a small stream near the divide between Harney Lake Valley and the Malheur River; the stream is called Rattlesnake Creek.

The Indians lost in this affair all their provisions, which was considerable, as they had just killed about twenty head of beef cattle and jerked the meat; all their equipage, which was an immense supply for Indians; two women and children, and three horses; themselves being badly scattered over a large scope of country, and the horses they have can be but of little service to them for riding purposes for weeks.

After the pack train came up, I followed a few Indians to the headwaters of the east branch of the Sylvies River. Here they dispersed, so that I could only trail one at a time.

From this point I marched north, striking the headwaters of the south fork of John Day's River, marched down it to the Canon City road, thence to this post.

Distance traveled, about 630 miles.

Our total loss was one man, killed in action—Corporal William B. Lord, of Company I, First United States Cavalry, shot in the breast with a rifle-ball.

One man, a citizen employed in the quartermaster's department cooking for packers, became delirious and ran off, taking a revolver with him. Two horses, broken down and left on the road on the south fork of John Day's River, about 40 miles from Camp Watson, can be sent for.

There are white men in this band of Indians; one by the name of Brown is known to be with them. Men amongst the Indians during the fight talked good English to the troops while the fight was going on. The Indians had very little stock with them; the number can not exceed sixty horses and mules.

The Indians (prisoners) report their loss on the 18th was eleven killed and many wounded; on the 20th and 21st all their camp equipage, nine horses, two mules, two women, and two children taken prisoners.
### SECOND CALIFORNIA CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field and staff</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1861</td>
<td>July 31, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 1861</td>
<td>April 7, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1861</td>
<td>June 13, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1861</td>
<td>May 30, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1861</td>
<td>May 29, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1861</td>
<td>June 2, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1861</td>
<td>June 27, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 11, 1861</td>
<td>February 1, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1861</td>
<td>April 20, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Sept. 25, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1861</td>
<td>June 24, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 23, 1861</td>
<td>May 18, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company L</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1861</td>
<td>July 12, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company M</td>
<td>Sept. 25, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1861</td>
<td>July 12, 1866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIRST CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field and staff</td>
<td>Aug. 5, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>No muster-out roll on file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1861</td>
<td>September 9, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1861</td>
<td>Dec. 4, 1861</td>
<td>September 15, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1861</td>
<td>September 17, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1861</td>
<td>September 15, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1861</td>
<td>September 15, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1861</td>
<td>Company broken up Mar. 16, 1865, and men transferred to other companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1861</td>
<td>September 15, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1861</td>
<td>August 31, 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1861</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1861</td>
<td>August 31, 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1861</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1862</td>
<td>November 29, 1864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Regiment was consolidated into a battalion of seven companies in November, 1864.

### FIRST BATTALION OF CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINEERS (INFANTRY).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date of enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field and staff</td>
<td>June 22, 1863</td>
<td>June 22, 1863</td>
<td>June 15, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 1863</td>
<td>May 30, 1863</td>
<td>April 25, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Apr. 15, 1863</td>
<td>June 2, 1863</td>
<td>May 13, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>May 8, 1863</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1863</td>
<td>May 23, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1863</td>
<td>Mar. 16, 1864</td>
<td>May 20, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>May 1, 1863</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1863</td>
<td>June 14, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1863</td>
<td>Feb. 18, 1864</td>
<td>June 9, 1865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECOND CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date of enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field and staff</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 1861</td>
<td>April 16, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 11, 1861</td>
<td>June 30, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1861</td>
<td>May 10, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1861</td>
<td>May 10, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1861</td>
<td>April 16, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Sept. 17, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1861</td>
<td>May 10, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>May 4, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1861</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1861</td>
<td>May 10, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1861</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1861</td>
<td>July 2, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 23, 1861</td>
<td>May 10, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1861</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1861</td>
<td>June 30, 1866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No muster-in roll on file.
### THIRD CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1861</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1861</td>
<td>July 27, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1861</td>
<td>Consolidated with Company C, December 9, 1865.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1861</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1861</td>
<td>November 1, 1864, discontinued by consolidation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies in November, 1864.

*No muster-in roll on file.

### FOURTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1861</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1861</td>
<td>November 30, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1861</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1861</td>
<td>September 23, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1861</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1861</td>
<td>April 18, 1866.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1861</td>
<td>January 31, 1866.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1861</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1861</td>
<td>November 30, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The regiment was consolidated into a battalion of five companies November 30, 1865.

### FIFTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>December 14, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>November 30, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>December 12, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>November 30, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Sept. 17, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>November 27, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Sept. 19, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>November 30, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>November 27, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>December 12, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>November 30, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1861</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>November 30, 1864.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No muster-in roll on file.

### SIXTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1862</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1862</td>
<td>October 31, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1862</td>
<td>May 11, 1864</td>
<td>October 25, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>June 8, 1864</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1863</td>
<td>December 30, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Mar. 2, 1863</td>
<td>Jul y 11, 1863</td>
<td>October 31, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Mar. 16, 1864</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1864</td>
<td>October 25, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>Mar. 7, 1864</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1864</td>
<td>October 31, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Feb. 29, 1864</td>
<td>Mar. 4, 1864</td>
<td>October 25, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>June 24, 1864</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1864</td>
<td>December 20, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Mar. 20, 1864</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1864</td>
<td>October 25, 1865.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Raised in Washington Territory and assigned to this regiment.
VOLUNTEER TROOPS FOR GUARDING THE

List of California organizations enrolled and mustered into the military service of the United States, etc.—Continued.

SEVENTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 24, 1865</td>
<td>May 22, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1865</td>
<td>April 13, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1864</td>
<td>Dec. 13, 1864</td>
<td>April 26, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1865</td>
<td>May 22, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1864</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1864</td>
<td>June 28, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1865</td>
<td>April 7, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1864</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1864</td>
<td>June 28, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1865</td>
<td>March 1, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1864</td>
<td>Nov. 22, 1864</td>
<td>March 31, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1864</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1864</td>
<td>April 20, 1866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EIGHTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Jan. 30, 1865</td>
<td>Mar. 31, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 1864</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1864</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1864</td>
<td>Dec. 5, 1864</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 25, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>Jan. 7, 1865</td>
<td>Feb. 14, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1864</td>
<td>Feb. 27, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1864</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1864</td>
<td>Feb. 25, 1865</td>
<td>October 24, 1865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE.—The State of California is credited with having furnished 15,725 volunteers during the late war.

In addition to the organizations named in the foregoing list, it appears that five companies of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers were enrolled and mustered into service in California, and credited to the State of Massachusetts, viz:

Company A, enrolled from October 28 to December 10, 1862, at San Francisco, Cal., and mustered into service December 10, 1862, at same place. Mustered out July 20, 1865, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.

Company E, enrolled from January 26 to March 17, 1863, at San Francisco, Cal., and mustered in March 20, 1863, at same place. Mustered out July 20, 1865, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.

Company F, enrolled from March 27 to April 23, 1863, at San Francisco, Cal., and part of company mustered in April 22, 1863, at San Francisco, Cal., and part May 10, 1863, at Boston, Mass. Mustered out July 20, 1865, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.

Company L, enrolled from January 26 to March 21, 1863, at San Francisco, Cal., and mustered in March 21, 1863, at same place. Mustered out July 20, 1865, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.

Company M, enrolled from February 3 to March 21, 1863, at San Francisco, Cal., and mustered in March 21, 1863, at same place. Mustered out July 20, 1865, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.

It further appears that eight companies of the First Regiment, Washington Territory Infantry Volunteers were recruited in the State of California, viz:

Company A, mustered in March 12, 1862, and mustered out March 25, 1865.

Company B, mustered in April 1, 1862, and mustered out April 1, 1865.

Company C, mustered in April 7, 1862, and mustered out May 12, 1865.

Company D, mustered in April 12, 1862, and mustered out April 12, 1865.

Company E, mustered in June 19, 1862, and original members mustered out October 24, 1865, to date June 19, 1865.

Company G, mustered in August 31, 1862, and transferred to Company I in March, 1865.

Company H, mustered in October 2, 1862, and mustered out September 22, 1865.

Company I, mustered in October 21, 1862, and mustered out November 20, 1865.

The above-named companies were mustered in at Alcatraz Island, California, and mustered out at Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Company F was recruited in Oregon, mustered in at Fort Vancouver, Wash., September 17, 1862, and mustered out at same place October 16, 1865.

Company K was recruited in Washington Territory, and transferred to Company H in March, 1865.
List of Oregon organizations enrolled and mustered into the military service of the United States from April 15, 1861, to August 20, 1866, as shown by the records of the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

FIRST OREGON CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1861</td>
<td>Nov. 7, 1861</td>
<td>Muster-out roll not on file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1861</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1861</td>
<td>July 20, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1862</td>
<td>Dec. 19, 1861</td>
<td>November 20, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Nov. 22, 1861</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1862</td>
<td>August 9, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 26, 1866.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—The regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies (A, B, C, and G) in July, 1865.

OREGON CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

First Lieut. Nathan Olney's Independent Company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Oreg.</td>
<td>June 27, 1864</td>
<td>July 12, 1864</td>
<td>October 31, 1864.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIRST OREGON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and staff</th>
<th>Date of earliest enrollment</th>
<th>Date of muster-in</th>
<th>Date of muster-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1864</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1864</td>
<td>Muster-out roll not on file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1865</td>
<td>Dec. 19, 1861</td>
<td>July 20, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1864</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1864</td>
<td>November 20, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1864</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1862</td>
<td>August 9, 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>Dec. 17, 1864</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1866</td>
<td>July 20, 1866.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—The regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies (A, B, C, and G) in July, 1865.

**Note.**—The State of Oregon is credited with having furnished 1,810 volunteers during the late war.
Letter from the honorable Secretary of War, December 18, 1888, transmitting to the United States Senate a report relative to organizing volunteer and other State troops in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, to defend said States and to guard the Overland and Inland Mail and Emigrant Routes leading thereto, from 1861 to 1866, inclusive, in response to a resolution of the Senate, introduced by Hon. J. N. Dolph, of Oregon, and adopted by the Senate June 11, 1888, and which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate——

First. Copies of all correspondence from April 15, 1861, to August 20, 1866, of the War Department with the division commander of the Pacific; and also with the department commanders of the Columbia and of California, calling for and in relation to the subject of raising and organizing volunteer troops for the purpose of guarding the Overland and Inland Mail and Emigrant Routes, and for preparing their volunteer and militia forces and home guards in camp or field to be ready to perform military service in those States or elsewhere for the United States whenever called upon, and for the improvement and perfection of the defenses of said States for the general defense, and in order to take the places of regular troops of the United States in said States and in adjoining States and Territories; and for protecting all of said States and Territories, and for suppressing Indian hostilities and disturbances therein and upon the borders of any thereof; and also copies of all correspondence of the War Department, and also of said division and department commanders with the governors of the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada in relation to the aforesaid subjects and during the period from 15th April, 1861, to August 20, 1866.

Second. A statement of the number and character of volunteer and militia forces and home guards that were raised or organized in the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada for any of the aforesaid purposes; and also those who were recruited, enlisted, enrolled; or mustered in Oregon, California, and Nevada, and who did military service for the United States either in said States or in any other States and Territories from 15th April, 1861, to August 20, 1866, giving the dates of such enlistment and enrollment, and also dates of muster into and muster out of the military service of the United States.
CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, AND NEW MEXICO.

A.

1. Allen to Halleck, June 8, 1863:
Requesting arms and equipments to be issued to California militia; have many rebel sympathizers in California; armories in California deemed unsafe, etc.

2. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Wright, February 13, 1864:
Telegram; authority given to have two companies California volunteers mustered in, etc.

3. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Wright, March 28, 1864:
Recommends Arizona transferred to Military Department of Pacific, and San Diego, Fort Yuma, and line of Colorado receive re-enforcements, etc.

4. Adjutant-general of California to Wright, June 2, 1864:
Governor of California did not authorize Don Antonio de la Guerra to raise a company known as the Santa Barbara Company, California Volunteers, etc.

5. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Carleton, November 11, 1864:
Governor of California authorized by telegram to raise the eighth California volunteer companies requested, and to send them to New Mexico for field service, etc.

6. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to McDowell, December 17, 1864:
Telegram; leave granted Captain Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, in order to become colonel of Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, etc.

7. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to McDowell, January 7, 1865:
Telegram; leave granted Captain Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, in order to become colonel of Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, etc.

8. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to McDowell, March 23, 1865:
Telegram; leave granted Captain Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, in order to become colonel of Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, etc.

9. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, October 9, 1865:
Mustering out all volunteers on the Pacific coast; military district of New Mexico transferred to Military Department of Missouri, etc.

10. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, October 24, 1865:
No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

11. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865:
All California regiments in New Mexico ordered to California to be mustered out of United States military service, etc.

12. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865:
No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

13. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865:
No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

14. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865:
No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

15. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865:
No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

16. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865:
No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

17. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865:
No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

B.

1. Buell's General Orders, May 31, 1861:
All vessels entering United States waters under secession flag to be sunk, etc.

2. Brown to Sumner, September 10, 1861:
Telegram; inquiry as to acceptance of company California cavalry organized at Watsonville, Cal, etc.
INDEX.

C.

1. Cameron to Seward, June 3, 1861: That measures were to be taken to prevent Lower California being seized by secessionists, etc.

2. Cameron to governor of California, July 24, 1861: Accepts California volunteers to guard overland mail route, from Carson, Nev., to Fort Laramie, Wyo., via Salt Lake, etc.

3. Cameron to governor of California, August 14, 1861: To organize and equip four California regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, etc.

4. Cameron to governor of California, August 14, 1861: Telegram; order to organize and equip California volunteers, etc.

5. Cameron to governor of California, August 15, 1861: To making General Carleton a colonel of California cavalry, etc.

6. Corwin to Seward, August 28, 1861: Raising volunteers in California and Oregon to pass through Guaymas to prevent invasion of Sonora, Mexico, etc.

7. California citizens to Cameron, August 28, 1861: That California being the chief seat of empire on the Pacific, no precaution should be neglected to ensure its fidelity to the Union, etc.

8. California citizens to Cameron, August 28, 1861: That active efforts were being made to precipitate California into disunion, or to inaugurate civil war therein, etc.

9. California citizens to Cameron, August 28, 1861: Petition to revoke order for military expedition to Texas, etc.

10. California citizens to Cameron, August 28, 1861: That majority of State officials in 1861 in California were in sympathy with secession, etc.

11. California citizens to Cameron, August 28, 1861: That loyalty and patriotism in California embraced the wealth and intelligence of the people thereof, etc.

12. Citizens of Napa County, Cal., etc., October 8, 1861: Affidavits relative to Indian depredations in California, etc.

13. Carleton to West, October 6, 1861: To seize all ferryboats and control all steamers on the Colorado River in California and Arizona, etc.

14. Carleton to West, October 6, 1861: Cross all ferryboats under guns of Fort Yuma, California, etc.

15. Carleton to West, October 6, 1861: To exact oath of allegiance to the United States from all persons entering or leaving California, etc.

16. Carleton to West, October 6, 1861: To confine all who do not subscribe to oath of allegiance to the United States, etc.

17. Cameron to governor of California, November 8, 1861: Order to arrest Sylvester Mowry; treasonable charges preferred against him, and arrest-"ing all other persons at Patagonia mines in Arizona, etc.

18. Citizens of Napa and Mendocino counties to governor of California, October 8, 1861: Reporting Indian depredations in California, etc.

19. Cameron to Carleton, October 5, 1861: Reporting tri-monthly conditions of recruiting California volunteers, etc.

20. Carleton's general order, December 23, 1861: Treasons to the United States to be sent to Fort Yuma, California, etc.

21. Carleton to Drum, May 10, 1862: Requesting 5,000 pounds of Indian presents to save money in purchasing grain and flour; murder of 9 men at Sally's mine, Arizona, etc.

22. Carleton's General Order No. 2, May 24, 1862: Establishing districts of California and other troops in Arizona and their whereabouts, etc.

23. Carleton to Drum, May 24, 1862: Rebels retired from Arizona to the Rio Grande; Apaches attacked Hunter's company; Apaches murdering people in Arizona, etc.

24. Carleton to Drum, May 25, 1862: First Infantry California Volunteers occupies Tucson, Aziz; rebels fleeing east to the Rio Grande, etc.

25. Cutler to Byrre, June 8, 1862: Orders to arrest Sylvester Mowry: treasonable charges preferred against him, and arrest-"ing all other persons at Patagonia mines in Arizona, etc.

26. Carleton's proclamation, June 8, 1862: Representing United States authority be declares martial law in Arizona; trial of offenses by military courts, etc.

27. Carleton to Drum, June 10, 1862: Withdrawal of California Volunteers and other troops from Fort Buchanan to Tucson, Ariz. at Stanford to be withdrawn, sending to Fort Yuma bad characters and enemies of the Union, etc.

28. Carleton's General Order No. 10, July 17, 1862: Movements of California troops to the Rio Grande, and giving necessary order for their movement, subsistence, etc.

29. Carleton to Drum, July 22, 1862: Persons sent by Carleton from Arizona to communicate with General Canby near the Rio Grande attacked by Indians and people killed, etc.

30. Carleton to Connor, September 20, 1862: Sending sick rebel soldiers to San Antonio and guarding them en route by First California Volunteer Cavalry, etc.

31. Connor to Halleck, February 15, 1864: California and Nevada volunteers compelled to go in the mountains, distant 20 miles, in mid-winter, to obtain timber; cost of everything very high, etc.

32. Connor to Wright, March 7, 1864: Requesting thirty first-class six-mule teams, sugar, tea, candles, soap, rice, vinegar, pork, etc., to be sent to him at Santa Fe, N. Mex., from California; wishes to retain all transportation that may accompany the California cavalry companies, etc.
INDEX.

34. Cameron to Maynadier, April 4, 1864: Detailed as superintendent of emigration to enlist fifty young men for guards and sentries for emigrant parties to California, Oregon, and Nevada; instructions fully given for purchasing everything necessary, $55,000 placed at his command therefor, etc. ................................................................. 220

35. Chief of Ordnance indorsement on requisition, April 9, 1864: Recommendation of General Wright, dated March 7, 1864, not approved, etc .................................................................................. 216

36. Cutler to Wright, April 10, 1864: Sending a letter from Carleton, relative to transportation and subsistence of stores; impossible to purchase mules or wagons in New Mexico; orders of Carleton to concentrate at some convenient point all the cavalry force to operate against rebels in Texas, etc ........................................................................... 223

37. Carleton to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, October 9, 1864: First and Fifth Infantry California Volunteers hope to raise five or six companies, and designate the same First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers; force being reduced by expiration of service; wishes governor of California to raise and send Companies C, D, and E, First California Cavalry Volunteers; department very much exposed; fears of Indian trouble in Arizona and New Mexico .................................................... 246

D.

1. Downey, governor of California, proclamation, August 23, 1861: For organizing California volunteers in accordance with the militia laws of California, etc ........................................................................ 13

2. Downey, governor of California, to Sumner, August 28, 1861: Difficult, if not impossible, to raise California volunteers; if not commanded by their own officers, etc ........................................................................... 12

3. Downey, governor of California, to President Lincoln, September 2, 1861: Raising 1,500 California volunteers, etc ......................................................................................................................... 13

4. Downey, governor of California, to Cameron, September 3, 1861: Report of filling requisition for California volunteers, etc ................................................................................................................. 13

5. Downey, governor of California, to Sumner, September 6, 1861: Fixing rendezvous for California volunteers, as suggested by General Sumner, would be carried out, etc ........................................................................ 15

6. Downey, governor of California, to Sumner, September 6, 1861: Relative to officers of California volunteers, etc ......................................................................................................................... 14

7. Downey, governor of California, to Sumner, September 10, 1861: Organizing and offering California volunteer regiments, etc ........................................................................................................... 17

8. Drum's General Orders No. 23, October 2, 1861: Relieving regular troops on Pacific coast by volunteers, etc ................................................................................................................................. 23

9. Downey, governor of California, to Sumner, October 9, 1861: Depredations of Indians at Long Valley, California, etc ......................................................................................................................... 24

10. Drum's General Orders No. 28, October 20, 1861: Colonel Wright relieves General Sumner and assumes command Department Pacific, etc ........................................................................................................ 26

11. Drum's report of troops in California, May 30, 1862: Report of inspection of California troops, etc., at Fort Yuma, Camp Wright, Camp Latham, and San Pedro Depot, Cal., etc ........................................................................ 79

12. Description of property for sale at Fort Crittenden, September 14, 1862: Old stable, quarters, ice house, etc., for sale in Arizona, etc ........................................................................................................... 98

13. Drum's report of troops in California, October 23, 1862: Sending testimony taken at an investigation relative to Indian affairs at Round Valley, Cal., etc .................................................................................. 143

14. De Russy to Wright, June 10, 1863: Recruiting positions selected for batteries in San Francisco Harbor, and giving reasons and inclosing drawings, etc ........................................................................ 184

15. De Russy to Drum, August 25, 1863: Relating to guns, etc., for protecting harbor of San Francisco, and recommending rided guns, etc ........................................................................................................... 189

16. Drum to governor of California, September 18, 1863: Orders sent to Colonel Whipple to give necessary protection and to Captain Mellen to send a detachment from Fort Crook, etc ........................................................................ 201

17. Drum to Wright, November 10, 1863: Requesting three regiments of California troops to be employed in Arizona, etc ......................................................................................................................... 201

18. Drum to Wright, November 14, 1863: Governor of Arizona requests three regiments of California troops for protection of the territory, and principally cavalry, etc ........................................................................ 201

19. Drum to Wright, December 12, 1863: Disloyal men in Round Valley, Cal.; whisky shops therein closed, etc ................................................................................................................................. 143

20. Drum to governor of California, December 24, 1863: Notice to Sixth Infantry regiment at Benicia Barracks, on December 20, 1863, was 205, etc ........................................................................................................... 205

21. Dyer's indorsement on requisition, March 16, 1864: Indorsement on ordnance requisition on governor of California, etc ......................................................................................................................... 203

22. Drum to governor of California, July 30, 1864: No interference by United States authorities with elections; no armed organisation permitted in Department Pacific, etc ........................................................................ 203

23. Drum to governor of California, August 26, 1864: Refusing for California to have one complete battery of six Parrott guns, etc ......................................................................................................................... 242

24. Drum to governor of California, September 7, 1864: Indorsement War Department circular No. 38, relative to discharge of California volunteers, etc ........................................................................ 244

25. Davidson to Miranda, November 14, 1863: Band of Confederates encrypted in Sonora, Mexico; awaiting rebel troops from Texas and Durango to attack Arizona posts, etc ........................................................................ 277

26. Drum to governor of California January 20, 1865: Two companies A and F, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry broken up and consolidated with remaining eight companies of California volunteers, etc ........................................................................ 283
INDEX.

27. Drum to governor of California, January 20, 1865: Requests the forwarding of commissions for certain field officers of the Eighth Infantry, California Volunteers, etc. 283

29. Drum to governor of California, April 5, 1865: Forwarding certain papers relative to supplying California troops in Arizona, etc. 291

1. Eyre to Cutler, July 6, 1862: Reporting engagements of California volunteers with hostile Indians; report includes dates from June 21 to July 4, 1862, etc. 89

1. Governor Stanford, of California, to Wright, January 12, 1863: Will respond to a call for California volunteer troops, etc. 132

2. Governor Stanford, of California, to Wright, January 22, 1863: Will co-operate in raising and organizing four companies California volunteers for the Humboldt district, etc. 133

3. Governor Stanford, of California, to Wright, January 25, 1863: Opposing raising volunteers in California for Massachusetts; such proceedings were irregular and in violation of the rights of California as a State, etc. 134, 149

4. Governor Stanford, of California, to Secretary of War, March 20, 1863: Telegram; resolution of senate of California requesting War Department to loan guns, small arms, equipments, etc., to authorities of California, etc. 156

5. Governor Stanford, of California, to Wright, July 16, 1863: By act of California legislature of April 27, 1863, sections 3 and 4, will be impossible to pay out the State appropriations in the manner indicated by Congress in its resolution approved March 16, 1862, etc. 190

6. Governor, Low, of California, proclamation, February 8, 1864: Calling upon the citizens of Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Siskiyou, and Del Norte counties, in California, to organize into volunteer companies for United States service against the Indians, etc. 267

7. Governor Low, of California, to Wright, March 21, 1864: Appreciating the very great importance to the United States, and particularly to California, of the French invasion of Mexico and occupation of Mexican ports on the Pacific Ocean, etc. 219

8. Governor Low, of California, to Wright, May 4, 1864: Replying to official inquiry, states that it is of the utmost importance for California militia to be placed in a state of greatest possible efficiency to meet possible complications and troubles; that the times are troublous; California militia companies should be supplied with arms by the United States. State authorities of California rely solely upon the United States for a supply of arms, and that the loyal people of California have shown commendable zeal in organizing California militia, etc., for the common defense, etc. 225

9. Geer to Wright, T. F., June 15, 1864: Relative to the report Sergeant Harris, First Battalion Mountainiers California Volunteers, etc. 222

10. Governor, Low, of California, to McDowell and to Secretary of War, August 17, 1864: Telegram; request consolidation of old California volunteer regiments and to retain any organization of old officers as the governor of California and General Commanding Pacific Department, may find best; to raise new regiments to make eight regiments of California volunteer infantry and two of California volunteer cavalry, in addition to the four companies of native cavalry and six companies of California Mountainiers, etc. 236

11. Governor Low, of California, to Secretary of War, August 17, 1864: Telegram, requesting one of the field batteries at Benicia, Cal., to arm and uniform a militia company of California volunteer artillery, etc. 242
12. Governor Low, of California, to Drum, August 23, 1864:
Nothing can be done until General McDowell returns; matter of battery to remain in abeyance for a few days, etc.

13. Governor Low, of California, to acting assistant provost-marshal-general of San Francisco, October 24, 1864:
Muster the Seventh Regiment California Volunteers at Jackson, Cal.; one volunteer company full at Sacramento, Cal., another full at Placerville, Cal.; volunteer companies to remain in their counties until after the election, etc.

14. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, November 21, 1864:
California volunteer troops to be mustered will be enrolled and organized according to law and regulations; no regiment will be raised in California for the benefit of any particular officers, etc.

15. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, November 8, 1864:
Consolidation of companies, artillery, cavalry, and infantry authorized by law are full; require pistols, sabers, and swords; requests outfit for battery turned over to the State of California, etc.

16. Governor Low, of California, to Secretary of War, November 30, 1864:
Telegram wishing to enroll for Ninth Infantry the men thereof, etc.

17. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, December 29, 1864:
Consolidation of companies California volunteers in Second and Fourth Infantry approved, etc.

18. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, February 6, 1865:
Eighth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry full; three companies of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry being recruited; after recruited will be for service in Arizona, etc.

19. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, March 21, 1865:
Telegram; one company of the four called for the complete First California Volunteer Cavalry organized; request the transfer of same to Pacific Military Department for service in Arizona, etc.

20. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, March 23, 1865:
Relative to being appointed major of California volunteers when four companies are raised and finally becoming colonel of the regiment when full, etc.

21. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, March 19, 1865:
Requesting that two companies of the Second California Cavalry Volunteers be sent from Fort Bridger, Utah, to California, wish them to be near the regimental headquarters, and think it unjust for said volunteers to be under control of regimental officers, etc.

22. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, March 24, 1865:
Forwarding copy of Halleck's dispatch, March 23, 1865, relative to four new companies of First California Volunteer Cavalry being turned over to Pacific Department for service in Arizona, etc.

23. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, March 29, 1865:
Forwarding a list of names of officers for commissions for the Native Battalion of California Cavalry, etc.

24. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, March 30, 1865:
Requisition for disbanding and mustering out of Battalion of California Mountaineers; wishes to enlist for Ninth Infantry the men thereof, etc.

25. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, April 1, 1865:
Re-enlisting and mustering in such men of the California Mountaineer Battalion as wish to do so and form them into companies to be known as Companies A and B, Ninth Infantry, California, etc.

26. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, April 22, 1865:
Stopping recruiting of old and new California military organizations; three companies of Fourth California Volunteer Infantry above the minimum; regiment needs additional field officers; company for First California Volunteer Cavalry in process of recruiting in Santa Clara County, Cal., etc.

27. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, April 26, 1865:
Telegram received at Kern River, Cal.; will see relative to the matter and inclose letter of M. M. Wheeler of April 21, 1865, to E. D. Wheeliker, etc.

28. Governor Low, of California, to McDowell, September 26, 1865:
Relative to discharge of troops at Fort Ruby, Nev. (a part of Third Infantry California Volunteers); requests they be mustered out of United States service and return to their homes, etc.

H.

1. Halleck to Wright, September 15, 1865:
Telegram; proposition to send five California volunteer cavalry companies to New Mexico from California; wishes to know if they can pass over southern route without serious difficulty, etc.

2. Hanson to Wright, October 9, 1862:
Settlers in Round Valley, California, destroying fences on Indian farms; settlers out of provocations, etc.

3. Hanson to Wright, October 10, 1862:
Annoyances in Round Valley, California; advises that troops drive settlers out of that valley, and that loyal citizens be paid by the Government for their losses, etc.

4. Hanson to Wright, October 10, 1862:
Settlers in Round Valley, California, opening fences on Indian lands and allowing their stock to destroy crops; wants settlers to be removed from that valley, etc.

5. Hanson to Wright, November 8, 1862:
White Miwok Indians at Round Valley, California, for fear they would leave stealing cattle, horses, etc., asking assistance, etc.

6. Hanson to Wright, November 11, 1862:
Importance of having martial law at Round Valley, California; arrest and trial of kidnapper, etc.

7. Halleck to Wright, December 6, 1862:
Telegram; propriety of garrisoning Fort Bridger, Wyo., with a part of the California volunteers, etc.
INDEX.

8. Hanson to Wright, December 10, 1862: Requests orders declaring martial law in Round Valley, California, and removing settlers, will not be annulled or revoked, etc. .......... 142

9. Halleck to Wright, January 31, 1863: Plan of sending companies of California cavalry to New Mexico approved, etc. .......... 196

10. Halleck to Wright, March 9, 1863: Military Telegraph: prepare to reinforce Colonel Connor; Secretary of War authorizes raising additional volunteers in California and Nevada, etc. .......... 156

11. Halleck to Connor, March 19, 1863: Arms and military munitions used against the United States liable to seizure, etc. .......... 156

12. Halleck to Wright, March 31, 1863: Military impossibility to supply California militia with arms and equipments; Congress, though advised failed to authorize foundries for casting heavy guns; the impossibility of furnishing heavy guns for the Navy; War Department fully appreciates want of armament for forts at San Francisco; reports ironclad vessel sent to assist to defend the Pacific coast, etc. .......... 196

13. Halleck to Wright, March 31, 1863: United States demands for arms and military equipments very great to supply troops actually mustered in United States service; private foundries employed in casting heavy guns for the Navy; War Department fully appreciates want of armament for forts at San Francisco; reports ironclad vessel sent to assist to defend the Pacific coast, etc. .......... 196

14. Halleck to Wright, April 13, 1863: Issuing small arms to governor of California not approved, etc. .......... 193

15. Halleck to Kibbe, April 15, 1863: Arms shipped to California subject to orders of General Wright, etc. .......... 166

16. Halleck to Allen, July 9, 1863: Full authority is given to issue arms when proper to the militia; exigencies of service such as to prohibit quota distribution, etc. .......... 174

17. Halleck to Wright, July 9, 1863: Giving authority to issue arms to militia, but to be called back when necessary, etc. .......... 175

18. Halleck to Wright, August 17, 1863: Telegraph; first battery in California will be built on Point San José and next on Angel Island, California; building those on Rincon Point and Yerba Buena delayed, etc. .......... 187

19. Halleck to Wright, August 18, 1863: Location for batteries for San Francisco Harbor to be referred to a new engineer board; Ordnance Department will not be able to supply additional guns for forts; no battery to be constructed on Lime Point because United States does not own title to the land, etc. .......... 187

20. Halleck to Wright, September 18, 1863: Telegraph; no delay intended in erecting batteries in San Francisco Harbor, etc. .......... 190

21. Halleck to Wright, October 2, 1863: Ordered to take possession of Point San José and a battery to be erected thereon, etc. .......... 192

22. Hull to Ulio, April 9, 1864: Report of Captain Hull, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, in regard to scouting duty in northern California against hostile Indians, etc. .......... 226

23. Halleck to Wright, May 1, 1864: Telegram asking what emergency requires raising more troops in Department of Pacific, as requested that April 27, 1864, etc. .......... 224

24. Harris's report, June 2, 1864: Sergeant Harris's report, First Battalion Mountainiers, California Volunteers, concerning a detachment of six men of his company on a scout for hostile Indians, etc. .......... 233

25. Halleck to Wright, T. F., June 15, 1864: Relating to and commenting upon the report of Sergeant Harris, First Battalion Mountainiers, California Volunteers, etc. .......... 232

26. Halleck to McDowell, July 10, 1864: Telegram; raising troops for special local purposes disapproved; volunteers in Pacific Department can be raised, through the governor, and infantry can be instructed at artillery firing in the forts, etc. .......... 235

27. Halleck to McDowell, August 18, 1864: Telegraph; authorizes consolidation of California volunteers; new troops to be raised, as proposed by McDowell and governor of California, etc. .......... 237

28. Halleck to governor of California, March 17, 1865: The four new companies First California Volunteer Cavalry will be transferred to McDowell for service in Arizona, etc. .......... 288

29. Halleck to assistant adjutant-general, United States Army, October 19, 1865: Report of regiment of regular cavalry sent to the Pacific Coast, necessity therefor urgent, etc. .......... 298

30. Halleck to General Grant, December 8, 1865: Forwarding maps of the Departments of California and of the Columbia; showing military depots by troops of the Special Military Division, and suggestions made in connection therewith, etc. .......... 301

31. Halleck to General Grant, December 8, 1865: Relating to coast defenses of California and Oregon, and Indian frontier of California, Oregon, and Nevada; Department of the Columbia, etc. .......... 301

32. Halleck to governor of Nevada, February 23, 1866: Relative to the substitution of volunteer infantry; troops to be sent for protection; relative to inadequate of military force generally in California, Nevada, Arizona, and Washington Territories, etc. .......... 309

33. Hager to assistant adjutant-general, Department of Arizona, March 31, 1866: Report of Captain Hager, U. S. Army, relative to the scene of attack of hostile Indians on a detachment of the Fourth United States Infantry in Arizona, etc. .......... 312

34. Halleck to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, April 14, 1866: Serious difficulties from hostile Indians in Oregon and Idaho; wishes another regiment of regular cavalry; of the First Regular Cavalry, six companies have been sent to Arizona, two companies have been sent to Nevada, four companies have been sent to Oregon, etc. .......... 314

35. Halleck to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, June 2, 1866: Musterling out of companies of Second California Volunteer Cavalry; reporting volunteer organizations that were still existing, etc. .......... 314
INDEX.

K.
1. Kibbe, adjutant-general of California, to President Lincoln, December 1, 1861: Inclining copy of annual returns of California militia, etc. 36
2. Kibbe, adjutant-general of California, to Wright, January 23, 1862: Wishes report of all California volunteer cavalry forces raised, etc. 45
3. Kibbe, adjutant-general of California, to Wright, September 5, 1862: Reports Hon. Leland Stanford, governor of California, has information to cease recruiting California volunteers, etc. 57
4. Kibbe, adjutant-general of California, to Wright, September 20, 1862: Introducing certain Californians desiring to give services to the United States Government, etc. 96
5. Kunkler to assistant adjutant-general, Department of Arizona, March 25, 1866: Report of how a detachment of the Fourteenth United States Infantry en route to Fort Grant from Fort Yuma, Ariz., etc. 311

L.
1. Lipitt to Drum, May 20, 1862: Report of military operations against hostile Indians in Humboldt district, California; burning crops, and other articles, stolen by hostile Indians; relating to encounters with hostile Indians in Humboldt district, etc. 69
2. List of California military organizations from April 15, 1861, to August 20, 1866: List of California military organizations enrolled and mustered into the military service of the United States from April 15, 1861, to August 20, 1866, etc. 321 et seq.

M.
1. McClellan to Thomas, December 18, 1861: Favorably recommends organizing expedition to recapture forts in Arizona and New Mexico, etc. 37
2. McClellan to Wright, August 14, 1864: Relating to telegraphing Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army for heavy guns, carriages, and projectiles; has nothing but old carriages and old guns, etc. 189
3. Melendy to Hanson, October 18, 1863: Outrages committed by the whites in Round Valley, California—fences let down, etc., crops destroyed; immediate action requested, etc. 141
4. McLane to Wright, March 20, 1864: Leading citizens of California deem it advisable to have Arizona attached to military division of Pacific, and to occupy Guaymas, Mexico, when advisable, unless a war with France were inopportunely brought on thereby, etc. 219
5. McDowell to Secretary of War, June 11, 1864: Telegram requesting authority to raise a regiment of California volunteer artillery, for the defense of the fortification of San Francisco City and Harbor, California, etc. 235
6. McDowell's General Orders No. 38, July 25, 1864: Relating to voting at Presidential election, etc. 242
7. McDowell to Secretary of War, August 17, 1864: Telegram, request consolidation of old California volunteer regiments, and to retain such regimental organizations and old officers as governor of California and general commanding Pacific Department may find best; to raise new California volunteer regiments, to make eight regiments of California infantry and two of cavalry, in addition to the four companies of native California cavalry and six companies of California mountaineers, etc. 256
8. McDowell to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, August 17, 1864: Relative to differences between Indian Department and military in feeding captured hostile Indians, to refuse to feed them will result in new depredations committed and renewal of Indian war in California, etc. 256
9. McDowell to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, August 17, 1864: Rebel sympathizers desire if not design to embarrass or openly oppose the Government in California; large number of arms seized destined for Mexico; French war ship in San Francisco Harbor taking in supplies for French fleet in Mexican ports; Peruvian war vessel seized, etc. 256
10. McDowell to Secretary of War, August 17, 1864: Telegram, request consolidation of old California volunteer regiments, and to arm and uniform a militia company of artillery, etc. 257
11. McDowell to governor of California, September 22, 1864: Requesting a regiment of California volunteer Infantry to be raised as soon as possible in addition to those now in service, etc. 245
12. McDowell to Secretary of War, November 19, 1864: Requests a regiment of California volunteer Infantry be raised as soon as possible, etc. 261
13. McDowell to Secretary of War, November 30, 1864: Telegram; wishing officers for the Eighth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry in service in round world; no artillery at hand, etc. 271
14. McDowell's indorsement on Sullivan's letter relative to selling immigrants subsistence stores, etc. December 7, 1864: Recommends selling and issuing commissary stores to suffering and indigent immigrants, etc. 272
15. McDowell to Connors, December 9, 1864: Relative to issuing commissary stores to suffering and indigent immigrants, and asking active cooperation of Secretary of War or of Congress, etc. 273
16. McDowell to Secretary of War, December 10, 1864: Telegram: no intention to order a draft in consequence of bounties given volunteers by California and Oregon hopes to raise sufficient force without drafting, etc. 275
17. McDowell to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, December 14, 1864: Important to answer telegram of November 30, 1864, etc. 271
18. McDowell to Secretary of War, December 22, 1864: Assemble a band of the enemies of the United States in the State of Sonora, Mexico, awaiting reinforcements of rebels from Texas and Durango to attack Arizona posts, etc. 276
1. Townsend to Summer, June 5, 1861:
   To take measures to prevent Lower California from being annexed by secessionists to
   Southern Confederacy, as called, etc. ........................................... 1

2. Townsend to Summer, July 23, 1861:
   Shipment of 30,000 arms from San Francisco to New York, etc. ................ 7

3. Thomas to Summer, July 26, 1861:
   To advance military stores for California volunteers, etc. ........................ 8

4. Townsend to Summer, August 16, 1861:
   To organize military expedition to Texas via Guaymas, Mexico, and store coal at
   Mazatlan, Mexico, therefor, etc. .................................................. 9

5. Thomas to Summer, August 19, 1861:
   Publishing article 57, act of Congress of April 10, 1866, relating to holding correspond­
   ence with or giving intelligence to enemies of the Union, etc. ........................ 49

6. Townsend to Summer, September 9, 1861:
   To suspend military operations for expedition to Texas via Guaymas, Mexico, etc. 15

7. Townsend to Summer, September 9, 1861:
   To send regular troops from Pacific coast to New York; California volunteers to take
   place of regular troops on Pacific coast, etc. ..................................... 16

8. Townsend to Summer, September 16, 1861:
   Ordered to send 10,000 muskets from California to New York by steamer, etc. 18

9. Townsend to Summer, September 16, 1861:
   That four additional regiments of California volunteer cavalry and one of infantry be
   organized, etc. ................................................................................. 19

10. Townsend to Summer, September 16, 1861:
    To send regular troops with their arms and equipments, from Pacific coast to New
    York by steamer, etc. ........................................................................ 18

11. Townsend to Summer, September 16, 1861:
    Summer ordered to proceed from California to New York upon being relieved by Gen­
    eral Wright of command of Military Department of the Pacific, etc. ................. 19

12. Townsend to Summer, October 5, 1861:
    Thinks 10,000 troops proper to prevent invasion of Sonora, Mexico, by secessionists, etc. 20

13. Thomas to Wright, November 19, 1861:
    General Wright assigned to Pacific Department, but to retain command of Ninth In­
    fantry Regiment, regular U. S. Army, etc. ........................................... 30

14. Thomas to Wright, March 31, 1862:
    Make preparation and disposition of California troops to protect California immigrants
    and overland mail route, etc. .......................................................... 52

15. Thomas to Stanford, governor of California, April 3, 1862:
    Telegraph; California volunteer recruiting service will cease from April 3, 1862, etc. 55

16. Thomas to Stanford, governor of California, April 5, 1862:
    Telegram; California volunteer recruiting service will cease, etc. ...................... 57

17. Thomas to Wright, April 12, 1862:
    Telegram; Secretary of War authorizes completion of Washington Territory regi­
    ment, etc. ....................................................................................... 56

18. Thomas to Wright, June 19, 1862:
    Telegram; no action to be taken in Arizona of arrests spoken of in letter of May 7,
    1862, etc. ....................................................................................... 63

19. Thomas to Wright, February 28, 1863:
    Secretary of War disapproves the issuance of small arms to California militia
    companies, etc. ................................................................................ 146

20. Thomas to Wright, March 11, 1863:
    Authority given to muster in six California volunteer companies, as requested in dis­
    patch of March 9, 1863, against Indians, etc. ........................................ 163

21. Townsend to Wright, April 30, 1864:
    Secretary of War disapproves issuing small arms to California militia, etc. ........ 166

22. Townsend to Wright, January 28, 1864:
    Important to send remaining companies of First California Volunteer Cavalry to New
    Mexico before hot weather, etc. .......................................................... 207

V.

1. Vincent to Governor Stanford, of California, January 9, 1862:
   General Wright authorized to raise regiment of California infantry and cavalry, etc. 44

2. Vincent to Wright, December 2, 1862:
   Telegram; requests granted to raise regiment of California Infantry and seven companies
   of California cavalry, mentioned in letter of October 30, 1862, etc. ................... 114

3. Vincent to Wright, January 20, 1863:
   Authority granted to raise four companies of native cavalry in Los Angeles district,
   California, etc. .................................................................................. 120

S. Ex. 2—47
1. Wright to Thomas, October 12, 1861:
   Military measures taken to preserve peace in southern California, etc. .......................... 21

2. Wright to Thomas, October 21, 1861:
   Managing affairs of San Francisco for troops; whole Pacific Department being stripped of clothing, etc. 26

3. Wright to Townsend, October 28, 1861:
   Sending regular troops from California to New York, and California volunteers to etc... 22

4. Wright to Townsend, October 31, 1861:
   Hopes and aims of rebels were to obtain a port on the Pacific; the possession of Guaymas, Mexico, would destroy United States commerce in the Gulf of California, and imperfect public information of southern California and Arizona, and prudential measures of vital importance taken to prevent rebels gaining a foothold on Pacific coast, etc. 27

5. Wright to Townsend, October 31, 1861:
   Reports political and military situation of southern California and Arizona, and prudent measures of vital importance taken to prevent rebels gaining a foothold on Pacific coast, etc. 27

6. Wright to Williams, November 3, 1861:
   Condition and disposition of California volunteers, etc. 28

7. Wright to Thomas, November 15, 1861:
   Disposition of California volunteers, and regulars, U. S. Army, ordered to be sent to New York, etc. 30

8. Wright to assistant adjutant general, U. S. Army, November 20, 1861:
   Recall of Carleton to protect overland mail and emigrant routes, etc. 21

9. Wright to Thomas, November 21, 1861:
   Forwarding a return of troops, etc. 31

10. Wright to War Department, November 26, 1861:
    Acknowledging orders to command Military Department of the Pacific, etc. 35

11. Wright to assistant adjutant general, U. S. Army, November 26, 1861:
    Two companies of United States Cavalry leave San Francisco for New York, etc. 35

12. Wright to Thomas, December 10, 1861:
    Proposition to recapture forts in Arizona and New Mexico, etc. 37

13. Wright to Thomas, December 10, 1861:
    Reporting strength of troops in California, etc. 39

14. Wright to Thomas, December 10, 1861:
    Reels organization in southern district in California to go to Texas; stringent measures taken to crush attempted rebellion in California, etc. 40

15. Wright to Thomas, December 16, 1861:
    Occupation of Fort Point by United States volunteer troops in California, etc. 40

16. Wright to Governor of Nevada, December 22, 1861:
    Instructing him that Carleton will be put in charge of military expedition to guard overland mail and emigrant routes, etc. 41

17. Wright to Thomas, December 22, 1861:
    Sending military supplies to Fort Yuma via San Pedro and Gulf of California and Colorado River, etc. 42

18. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, January 7, 1862:
    Telegram. Governor of California declined making appointments for California regiments, etc. 43

19. Wright to Thomas, January 9, 1862:
    Disposition and condition of troops in California, etc. 44

20. Wright to Stanford, governor of California, January 11, 1862:
    Reporting to Governor of California, the arrangements made for defense of California, etc. 45

21. Wright to Thomas, January 28, 1862:
    Important for United States to occupy Guaymas, Mexico, by United States troops, etc. 46

22. Wright to Williams, January 28, 1862:
    Including a letter from Mr. Robinson about United States occupying Guaymas, Mexico, etc. 46

23. Wright to Thomas, February 10, 1862:
    Sending troops to Carleton at Fort Yuma and reports 800 rebels at Tucson, Ariz., etc. 48

24. Wright to Thomas, March 10, 1862:
    Reporting a strong disloyal element in California, etc. 51, 52

25. Wright to Thomas, April 5, 1862:
    Reporting progress of filling First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers, and withdrawal of battalions of Second and Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers, etc. 56

26. Wright to Thomas, April 7, 1862:
    Receives copy of dispatch of governor of California; wishes to know if it is intended by order to spend Washington Territory volunteer regiment, etc. 56

27. Wright's General Orders, No. 17, April 22, 1862:
    Military commanders will arrest persons abetting and aiding the rebellion, and not to be released without taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and imposes Article 57 of act of Congress of April 10, 1860, etc. 62

28. Wright to Thomas, April 30, 1862:
    Major Dinsmore inspects California troops at and near Fort Yuma in southern California; reporting rebel sympathizers and taking means to suppress the same; Carleton's movements will sweep the rebels under Baylor and Riley out of Arizona, and break up their plans of obtaining a foothold in Sonora, Mexico, etc. 61

29. Wright's orders, April 30, 1862:
    Property belonging to certain rebels within the Department of the Pacific subject to confiscation, etc. 67

30. Wright to governor of Sonora, Mexico, May 8, 1862:
    Glad that the governor of Sonora had not entered into any arrangement with the rebel commander Sibley; acknowledging the receipt of the said governor's letter, etc. 62

31. West to Cutter, May 9, 1862:
    Impossible to get forage in Arizona; trading under great difficulties; obtaining only a daily ration of hay for cavalry horses in Arizona, etc. 66
INDEX.

33. West to Butler, May 6, 1862:.......
34. Wright to Thomas, May 7, 1862:.......
35. Wright to Thomas, May 13, 1862:.......
36. Wright to Thomas, May 22, 1862:.......
37. Wright to Thomas, May 9, 1862:.......
38. Wright to Thomas, June 11, 1862:.......
39. Wright to Thomas, June 12, 1862:.......
40. Wright to Thomas, June 16, 1862:.......
41. Wright to Thomas, June 25, 1862:.......
42. Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862:.......
43. Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862:.......
44. Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862:.......
45. Wright to Thomas, July 18, 1862:.......
46. Wright to Thomas, August 13, 1862:.......
47. Wright to Thomas, September 1, 1862:.......
48. Wright to Thomas, September 15, 1862:.......
49. Wright to Thomas, September 27, 1862:.......
50. Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862:.......
51. Wright to Thomas, October 17, 1862:.......
52. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......
53. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......

34. Reports Carleton's advance at the Pima villages, Arizona, and the movements of the rebel chief Sibley to enter the State of Sonora, Mexico; Wright reports his want of power to enforce decrees. In Arizona, etc. 61
35. Wright reports Colonel West having occupied Tucson, Arizona, etc. 64
36. Necessary to hold Arizona under military law; arrival of Steinberger at Vancouver, Wash.; sending troops to Overland Lake for protection of whites in California; difficult to cross Sierra Nevada Mountains with troops and supplies before middle of June, 1862, etc. 65
37. Wright to Thomas, June 5, 1862:.......
38. Wright to Thomas, June 11, 1862:.......
39. Wright to Thomas, June 12, 1862:.......
40. Wright to Thomas, June 16, 1862:.......
41. Wright to Thomas, June 22, 1862:.......
42. Wright to Thomas, June 25, 1862:.......
43. Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862:.......
44. Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862:.......
45. Wright to Thomas, July 18, 1862:.......
46. Wright to Thomas, August 13, 1862:.......
47. Wright to Thomas, September 1, 1862:.......
48. Wright to Thomas, September 15, 1862:.......
49. Wright to Thomas, September 27, 1862:.......
50. Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862:.......
51. Wright to Thomas, October 17, 1862:.......
52. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......
53. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......

34. West to Butler, May 6, 1862: Reports West to Butler, May 6, 1862:.......
35. Wright to Thomas, May 7, 1862: Wright to Thomas, May 7, 1862:.......
36. Wright to Thomas, May 13, 1862: Wright to Thomas, May 13, 1862:.......
37. Wright to Thomas, May 22, 1862: Wright to Thomas, May 22, 1862:.......
38. Wright to Thomas, May 9, 1862: Wright to Thomas, May 9, 1862:.......
39. Wright to Thomas, June 11, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 11, 1862:.......
40. Wright to Thomas, June 16, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 16, 1862:.......
41. Wright to Thomas, June 25, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 25, 1862:.......
42. Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862:.......
43. Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862:.......
44. Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862: Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862:.......
45. Wright to Thomas, July 18, 1862: Wright to Thomas, July 18, 1862:.......
46. Wright to Thomas, August 13, 1862: Wright to Thomas, August 13, 1862:.......
47. Wright to Thomas, September 1, 1862: Wright to Thomas, September 1, 1862:.......
48. Wright to Thomas, September 15, 1862: Wright to Thomas, September 15, 1862:.......
49. Wright to Thomas, September 27, 1862: Wright to Thomas, September 27, 1862:.......
50. Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862:.......
51. Wright to Thomas, October 17, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 17, 1862:.......
52. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......
53. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......

34. Reports Carleton's advance at the Pima villages, Arizona, and the movements of the rebel chief Sibley to enter the State of Sonora, Mexico; Wright reports his want of power to enforce decrees. In Arizona, etc. 61
35. Wright reports Colonel West having occupied Tucson, Arizona, etc. 64
36. Necessary to hold Arizona under military law; arrival of Steinberger at Vancouver, Wash.; sending troops to Overland Lake for protection of whites in California; difficult to cross Sierra Nevada Mountains with troops and supplies before middle of June, 1862, etc. 65
37. Wright to Thomas, June 5, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 5, 1862:.......
38. Wright to Thomas, June 11, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 11, 1862:.......
39. Wright to Thomas, June 12, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 12, 1862:.......
40. Wright to Thomas, June 16, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 16, 1862:.......
41. Wright to Thomas, June 22, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 22, 1862:.......
42. Wright to Thomas, June 25, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 25, 1862:.......
43. Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862: Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862:.......
44. Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862: Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862:.......
45. Wright to Thomas, July 18, 1862: Wright to Thomas, July 18, 1862:.......
46. Wright to Thomas, August 13, 1862: Wright to Thomas, August 13, 1862:.......
47. Wright to Thomas, September 1, 1862: Wright to Thomas, September 1, 1862:.......
48. Wright to Thomas, September 15, 1862: Wright to Thomas, September 15, 1862:.......
49. Wright to Thomas, September 27, 1862: Wright to Thomas, September 27, 1862:.......
50. Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862:.......
51. Wright to Thomas, October 17, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 17, 1862:.......
52. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......
53. Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862: Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862:.......

INDEX. 339
56. Wright to Thomas, October 31, 1862:
Telegram; reporting companies of Washington Territory volunteer regiments organized; requesting detention of one extra company found at Alcatraz Island, California, etc.

59. Wright to Thomas, November 8, 1862:
Reporting hostile organizations in California; object being to resist the regularly constituted authorities; open demonstrations against the United States Government by Indians in California prevented by organizing California State militia companies composed of loyal men, commanded by officers appointed by the governor thereof; together with a judicious posting by the commander of the Military Department of the Pacific of the United States troops in these localities where rebel sympathizers are in the majority, etc., and asks to move military headquarters of the Pacific in California to Sacramento while California legislature is in session thereat, etc.

60. Wright to Stanford, governor of California, December 8, 1862:
Informing governor of California of authority granted to raise another California regiment of infantry, and seven of cavalry, and an army board organized for examining applicants to fill grades therein, etc.

61. Wright to Stanford, governor of California, December 8, 1862:
Telegram; reporting companies of Washington Territory volunteer regiments organized; requesting permission to temporarily remove military department headquarters from San Francisco to Sacramento during the session of the legislature of California, etc.

62. Wright to Thomas, December 8, 1862:
Ordering army board to examine qualifications of applicants for appointments to fill grades of officers for new regiments, California volunteers, and that seven companies of cavalry be enrolled in the U. S. Army to be received by the United States Navy, etc.

63. Wright’s proclamation for additional troops, December 16, 1862:
Call for more California volunteers, and recites California devotion to the Union cause, etc.

64. Wright to Thomas, December 19, 1862:
Telegram; authority to raise four companies native California cavalry in Los Angeles district, to be commanded by Don Andreas Pico, of California, etc.

65. Wright to Stanford, governor of California, December 24, 1862:
Asks if the governor of California has been advised of the call for additional California volunteers, etc.

66. Wright to governor of California, January 21, 1863:
To organize four companies of California volunteers; infantry in the Humboldt district to be employed against hostile Indians, etc.

67. Wright to Selvidge, January 28, 1863:
Wishes to know if there are any vessels at Mare Island navy-yard, California, suitable to mount heavy guns to be moored at San Francisco, etc.

68. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, January 28, 1863:
Asks if War Department will approve letter December 15, for issuing small arms to limited extent to governor of California to arm militia companies as home guards, etc.

69. Wright to Thomas, January 21, 1863:
Telegram: fears that enemy may threaten harbor of San Francisco; troops in fort on the alert; war steamers necessary; no United States vessel at San Francisco, etc.

70. Wright to governor of California, January 5, 1863:
Requests governor of California to call out six infantry companies California volunteers for special service in Humboldt district, California, etc.

71. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, February 7, 1863:
Declaring the war, etc., in and removing intruders from Round Valley Indian reservation, to protect Indian and preserve public property, etc.

72. Wright to Rankin, February 11, 1863:
Recommending a revenue vessel be stationed in outer San Francisco Harbor to board all incoming steamers, so that the forts at San Francisco may be advised of the character of all vessels entering San Francisco Harbor, etc.

73. Wright to Thomas, February 14, 1863:
Telegram; to know if War Department will approve letter December 15, for issuing California arms to organize California militia companies, etc.

75. Wright to Thomas, February 21, 1863:
Inclining letters from commandant Mare Island navy-yard and collector of the port at San Francisco in relation to the defenses of San Francisco.

76. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, February 22, 1863:
Authority given to individuals in California to raise volunteers independent of executive authority not well received by the people; California people anxious to go to the front; military instruction and organizing militia receiving executive and legislative assistance in California; Californians making magnificent contributions of money to aid suffering troops in the East; and asking that the State of California be made impregnable and asks for 10,000 stand of small arms, etc.

77. Wright to Thomas, February 24, 1863:
Telegram to know if War Department will approve letter of December 15, for issuing California arms to organize California militia companies, etc.

78. Wright to Stanford, governor of California, March 2, 1863:
Not guaranteeing that California troops called out for duty in Humboldt district, California, will receive all the allowances made to enlisted men for three years, or during the war, etc.

79. Wright to Thomas, March 9, 1863:
Telegram requesting mustering in six companies California volunteers for special service against hostile Indians in Humboldt district, California; recommended by governor of California, etc.
INDEX.

80. Wright to Thomas, March 14, 1863: Public affairs assuming a threatening aspect in Utah; raising an additional volunteer regiment in infantry and seven companies of volunteer cavalry, but recruiting is slow; greatest embarrassment is due to the want of funds; can not possibly get along without specie; United States Treasury notes at a discount of 60 percent; impossible to make army contracts; prices double in United States currency, etc. 1863:

81. Wright to De Russy, April 8, 1863: Requesting batteries be established on Yerba Buena Island and on Rincon Point, California, etc. 1863:

82. Wright to Thomas, April 14, 1863: Placing a military force at Benicia Barracks, California, to guard that place and its arsenal; fears that an enemy's vessel may enter San Francisco Harbor; great embarrassment for want of funds, and that California legislature had appropriated $1,000,000, with which to pay to each company of California volunteers, etc. 1863:

83. Wright to Thomas, May 26, 1863: Can governor of California have some of the small arms when received for organized militia companies, etc. 1863:

84. Wright to Townsend, April 27, 1863: Fortifications at San Francisco require ten 42-pounders, eight 8-inch columbiads, and eight 10-inch columbiads, carriages, projectiles, etc. 1863:

85. Wright to Thomas, April 30, 1863: Department of the Pacific laboring under great difficulties both in procuring men and means; one cause is high price of labor and the developments being made in the mining districts of California and Nevada and depreciation of United States currency; new military post at Boise, Oregon, ordered to be established, etc. 1863:

86. Wright to Thomas, April 30, 1863: Loyal citizens of the Pacific coast banded together to sustain the United States Government; companies of Fourth Infantry to go to southern California district; stopping sending through the mails dialogal newspapers and traitorous dialogal sheets, and especially the New York Weekly Caucasian, etc. 1863:

87. Wright to Thomas, June 5, 1863: Relating to returns and difficulties in the call for troops; secret organizations of disloyal people in California, etc. 1863:

88. Wright to Governor Stanford of California, July 5, 1863: Sends governor of California a resolution of Congress approved March 19, 1863, accepting money appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers. (See resolution, as follows, to wit: "A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by any State for the payment of volunteers and to apply the same as directed by an act of Congress," etc."

89. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, July 20, 1863: Forwarding drawings of positions selected for batteries in San Francisco Harbor; recommends batteries be immediately constructed; no money appropriated by California for this object, etc. 1863:

90. Wright to Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, July 30, 1863: Ordering earthwork fortifications for inner harbor of San Francisco; requires $100,000, etc. 1863:

91. Wright to Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, August 29, 1863: Directing that batteries be at once established, and acknowledges $100,000 therefor and recites that leading citizens of San Francisco place $20,000 at his disposal for a similar purpose, etc. 1863:

92. Wright to Townsend, August 14, 1863: Telegram acknowledging receipt of dispatch of August 17, 1863, etc. 1863:

93. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, August 29, 1863: Indorses report from Captain McAllister in regard to guns, projectiles, etc. 1863:

94. Wright to Townsend, August 29, 1863: Forwarding Captain McAllister's communication relating to guns, projectiles, etc., wanted at Benicia Arsenal, California, etc. 1863:

95. Wright to Townsend, August 31, 1863: Informing Adjutant-General that if orders be given him, batteries in San Francisco will soon be completed, and complains of the "masterly inactivity system" of the Engineer Department, etc. 1863:

96. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, August 31, 1863: 6-inch columbiads to be mounted on Point San Jose and on Angel Island instead of at Rincon Point and Yerba Buena Island, California, and wishes to know if such batteries will be under special control of the Engineer Department, etc. 1863:

97. Wright to Townsend, October 19, 1863: Sending Lieutenant-Colonel Drew on a tour of inspection through southern part of California, etc. 1863:

98. Wright to Duffield, November 11, 1863: No orders received from War Department to furnish a special number of troops for service in Arizona, etc. 1863:

99. Wright's General Orders, No 40, November 14, 1863: Relates to control of new organizations and muster placed in the hands of governors of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and to leaves and to paying costs of telegraphing, etc. 1863:

100. Wright to Duffield, November 17, 1863: Can not furnish the number of troops which the governor of Arizona requests; the balance of First Regiment of California Volunteer Cavalry to go to Arizona via Yuma; other companies soon to follow, etc. 1863:
101. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863: Troops organized and sent from California have reconquered the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, at one time overrun by rebel forces, etc. ........................................ 168

102. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863: Relative to the difficulties and embarrassments in raising and organizing volunteers on the Pacific coast, etc. ........................................ 169

103. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863: Forwarding gold being preserved from British Possessions to Mexico, and from Pacific Ocean to eastern Utah, etc. ........................................ 169

104. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863: Requesting an approval of all acts done in raising, organizing, and appointing officers; objections may be raised by accounting officers in the cases where the regulations of the Department have not been strictly followed, etc. ........................................ 169

105. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863: Relating to the call of Cavalry troops sent to protect overland mail route and occupation of Utah, etc. ........................................ 169

106. Wright to Townsend, November 27, 1863: Sending a company of 100 California Volunteer Cavalry to San Pedro, Cal.; organization of seven companies of First California Volunteer Cavalry nearly completed, and other companies soon to follow, have purchased a large number of wagons and mules; large expenditures made for transportation, etc. ........................................ 206

107. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, January 20, 1864: Indian depredations still being committed in the Humboldt district, California; innumerable difficulties to be overcome; troops active and bold; Indian reservation system, etc. ........................................ 206

108. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, February 2, 1864: Another company First California Volunteer Cavalry gone to San Pedro, Cal., for service in Arizona; one company of Ninth Infantry (regulars) gone to Vancouver, Wash., etc. ........................................ 207

109. Wright to Townsend, February 3, 1864: Four companies First California Volunteer Cavalry gone to southern California; other companies soon to follow; have purchased a large number of wagons and mules; large expenditures made for transportation, etc. ........................................ 213

110. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, February 10, 1864: Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, with three companies of 250 men, gone to Humboldt district, California, to end Indian war; another company, First California Volunteer Cavalry, gone to Tucson, Ariz., etc. ........................................ 216

111. Wright to assistant adjutant-general, M. C., S. Army, February 17, 1864: Issuing 5,000 stand of small arms to organized militia companies; also a small number of cavalry arms and a few pieces of field artillery; sent requisition for 10,000 rifles, 8,000 pistols, 40,000 muskets, 19,000 sabers; fears of foreign war which would cut off all communication by water or New York from California, etc. ........................................ 217

112. Wright to Thomas, February 18, 1864: Telegraph, requesting mustering in of two companies before completion of organization for immediate service in the field, etc. ........................................ 217

113. Wright to Low, governor of California, March 7, 1864: Successful in re-evictuating most of the regular troops, but not so with volunteers; recommending supplying guns from Benicia Arsenal to a State militia company of light infantry in San Francisco, etc. ........................................ 216

114. Wright to assistant adjutant-general, M. C., S. Army, March 11, 1864: Six companies of First California Volunteer Cavalry sent to Arizona; unprecedented drought caused a heavy advance in price of forage in Arizona and California; grain crop will be very small; breadstuffs advanced 30 per cent. in California, etc. ........................................ 217

115. Wright to assistant adjutant-general, M. C., S. Army, March 14, 1864: Relative to occupying State of Sonora, Mexico, by United States troops and dangers from the French occupation in Mexico; the vast importance that the Pacific should receive the fostering care and protection of the United States Government, etc. ........................................ 217

116. Wright to Low, governor of California, March 18, 1864: Relative to blockading Mexican ports by the French, and damage to commerce generally and to California specially, etc. ........................................ 217

117. Wright to Low, governor of California, March 18, 1864: Certain Mexican forts on the Pacific coast blockaded by the French; results of all the ports were blockaded; portrays necessity of pursuing an aggressive course, if French occupation of Mexico continues, etc. ........................................ 218

118. Wright to assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, March 22, 1864: Recommending San Diego, Fort Yukon, the Lower Colorado, and Arizona be strongly garrisoned; no cavalry to camp near Snake River in Oregon; in Humboldt district, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry prosecuting Indian war, Connor recommends discharge of volunteers serving in Utah and Nevada, etc. ........................................ 220

119. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, March 28, 1864: Recommending San Diego, Fort Yukon, the Lower Colorado, and Arizona be strongly garrisoned; no cavalry to camp near Snake River in Oregon; in Humboldt district, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry prosecuting Indian war, Connor recommends discharge of volunteers serving in Utah and Nevada, etc. ........................................ 222

120. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, April 9, 1864: Advised organizing small commands to protect settlers near Snake River in Oregon; in Humboldt district, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry prosecuting Indian war, Connor recommends discharge of volunteers serving in Utah and Nevada, etc. ........................................ 222

121. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, April 11, 1864: Departure of all companies of First Cavalry for Department of New Mexico; preparing thirty wagons for Carleton, will be sent from southern California, etc. ........................................ 223

122. Wright to Halleck, April 27, 1864: Telegraph, recommending a regiment of volunteer cavalry, one regiment of volunteer artillery, eight regiments of volunteer infantry, and two batteries volunteer light artillery, be raised in Department of the Pacific, etc. ........................................ 224

123. Wright to Halleck, May 3, 1864: Telegram explaining reasons for raising more troops in Department of the Pacific, as requested in telegram of May 1, 1864, etc. ........................................ 224
124. Whipple to Ullo, May 6, 1864:
People feel more secure on the Trinity, Klamath, and Salmon Rivers, California; a few Indians refuse to come to camp; Indians in California request building material, etc. ............................................................ 227

125. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, May 9, 1864:
Issuing small arms and equipments to militia companies of California prior to revocation of orders; enclosing letter of governor of California in relation thereto, etc. .... 225

126. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, May 9, 1864:
Indian war in Humboldt district being prosecuted vigorously; whole country covered with scouting parties; California volunteers cheerfully enduring hardships and exposures while zealously and indefatigably pursuing enemies in inhospitable regions amidst snows and rain, etc. ............................................................ 226

127. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, May 16, 1864:
Powerful opposition on the Pacific coast to the administration of the United States Government; enemies of the United States doing all they can to thwart the Government in prosecuting the war; arrest of persons for disloyal practices; Wright thinks the course pursued by him the wisest, etc. ........................................ 226

128. Wright to assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, May 17, 1864:
Including reports of Colonel Black, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, in Humboldt district, California, operations against Indians in California, etc. ................. 226

129. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, June 22, 1864:
Forwarding reports of Colonel Black, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, concerning operations against hostile Indians in Humboldt district, California, etc. ............... 222

130. Wheeler to Wheeler, April 21, 1864:
Rebels organizing guerrilla bands, at Clear Creek, Cal., and threaten to kill; expect a raid at Kernville; sends to Visalia, Cal., for troops to assist Union citizens, etc. . 208
NEVADA, UTAH, AND WYOMING.

A.

1. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, November 24, 1865: No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

2. Adjutant-general of Nevada to assistant adjutant-general, Department of California, January 28, 1866: Transmits a resolution passed by the Nevada legislature, owing to complaints of volunteers, Company B, Nevada Infantry, being discharged at Fort Ruby, Nev., without sufficient supplies or money for transportation to their homes, etc.

3. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, August 1, 1866: Authorized to organize 200 Indian scouts to receive pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, etc.

4. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Sheridan, August 1, 1866: Authorized to organize 200 Indian scouts to receive pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, etc.

5. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Halleck, August 7, 1866: Authorized to recruit one of the new regiments of regular cavalry for service on Pacific coast, etc.

B.

1. Buell's General Orders, May 31, 1861: All vessels entering United States waters under secession flag to be sunk, etc.

2. Blake to Buell, June 11, 1861: Taking possession of public arms at Carson City, Nev., and preventing secession flag flying in Nevada, etc.

C.

1. Connor to Drum, September 14, 1862: Reporting difficulties between Fort Ruby, Nev., and Salt Lake, Utah; people at Salt Lake intensely hostile to the Union cause, etc.

2. Connor to Drum, November 9, 1862: McCary's report, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, against Indians at Humboldt River massacre, Nevada, etc.

3. Connor to McCary, November 22, 1862: Orders to proceed to Cache Valley and capture Indians and drive to camp emigrant stock stolen by Indians in Nevada and Utah, etc.

4. Connor to Drum, December 2, 1862: Indians threatening overland mail route in Nevada and Utah; protecting Big Sandy telegraph station; Indians stealing horses at Fort Bridger, Utah, etc.


6. Connor to Drum, March 15, 1863: Relate to the proceedings of the people of Utah; impossible to convict Mormons; fears of a civil outbreak with people at Salt Lake and in Utah, etc.

7. Connor to Halleck, June 13, 1863: Telegram; Southern Utah threatening overland mail stages, east and west; forces inadequate to its protection; want a cavalry regiment sent from Denver, etc.

8. Close to governor of Nevada, June 26, 1863: Impossible to recruit a volunteer infantry regiment in Nevada; tried it for four weeks at personal expense of over $200; can organize a cavalry company instead of an infantry regiment, etc.

9. Connor to Drum, October 26, 1863: Reporting open declaration of hostility of the people of Utah to the United States Government; their bold public teachings of disloyalty; the immense wealth in the mines of Utah, etc.

10. Connor to Drum, October 27, 1863: Reporting to concluding treaties of peace with the Indians in Utah districts; all quiet in Utah; Indian country in Utah is freed from hostile savages by the bravery and hard ships of the California column, etc.

11. Connor to Halleck, February 15, 1864: Statements of Utah Delegate Kinney false and not to be believed, etc.
INDEX.

12. Connor to Halleck, February 15, 1864:
Stating reasons for locating Camp Douglas, Utah; disloyalty of the Mormons; treasonable threats; forage not obtainable at any price; prohibited from seeking shelter from winter storms by Mormons, etc.

13. Connor to Halleck, February 15, 1864:
California and Nevada volunteers compelled to go in the mountains, distant 30 miles, in midwinter to obtain timber; cost of everything very high, etc.

14. Cameron to Maynadier, April 4, 1864:
Detailed as superintendent of emigrants to enlist 50 young men for guards and sentries for emigrant parties to California, Oregon, and Nevada; instructions fully given for purchasing everything necessary; $35,000 placed at his command thereof, etc.

15. Chief of Ordnance indorsement on requisition, April 9, 1864:
Recommendation of General Wright, dated March 7, 1864, not approved, etc.

16. Connor to Drum, July 2, 1864:
Merchants at Salt Lake trying to depress currency and endeavoring to render the people loyal to the United States Government, etc.

17. Connor to Drum, July 24, 1864:
Drums's General Orders No. 23, October 2, 1861:
Drake's reply to a Mormon committee, March 4, 1863:
Telegram: Mormons, encouraged by Federal reverses, have 1,000 men under arms; threaten to drive the provost from Salt Lake; can hold position till reinforcements from neighboring Territories, etc.

18. Connor to Drum, July 16, 1864:
Telegram: seeking to force Connor into a position to secure his removal and an overthrow of his policy in Utah; a firm front needed and only thing to secure peace and counteract the machinations of the traitor leaders, etc.

19. Connor to Drum, July 24, 1864:
Relating to unsettled condition of affairs in Utah; effective preparations made for any demonstration by the Mormons, etc.

20. Connor to Drone, July 16, 1864:
Telegram: troops between Salt Lake and Kearney should be under orders of Connor and Drum; troops in Utah to protect overland mail route, etc.

21. Drum to Connor, April 18, 1864:
Requesting leave of absence from the Utah district for sixty days, etc.

22. Connor to Halleck, October 17, 1864:
Telegram: troops between Salt Lake and Kearney should be under orders of Connor and Drum; asks that he take from Salt Lake two cavalry companies, etc.

D.

1. Downey, Governor of California, to President Lincoln, September 2, 1861:
Recommend separate military department of Nevada and Utah, and that all communication with such department would be cut off for four months by snows on Sierras, etc.

2. Drum's General Orders No. 23, October 2, 1861:
Relieving regular troops on Pacific coast by volunteers, etc.

3. Drum's General Orders No. 28, October 20, 1861:
Colonel Wright to Governor, April 18, 1864:

4. Drake's reply to a Mormon committee, March 4, 1863:
Telegram to Governor, May 4, 1863:
Telegram as soon as Nevada volunteer companies are ready to be mustered in; sending orders for organizing the Nevada cavalry and Nevada infantry volunteer companies, etc.

5. Drum to Connor, May 4, 1863:
Wishes Connor not to bring on or precipitate a war between the United States and the Mormons; troops in Utah to protect overland mail route, etc.

6. Drum to Connor, July 16, 1864:
Wishes Connor not to bring on or precipitate a war between the United States and the Mormons; troops in Utah to protect overland mail route, etc.

7. Drum to Connor, July 16, 1864:
To go slow in handling the unpatriotic and suicidal Mormon policy; better remove guard and troops than have Mormon war; Utah condition critical, not only in Utah Department and Pacific Division, but in the whole country; to carry on a war against the Mormons might weaken General Government in the East and encourage rebel sympathizers in California and Pacific coast; true patriotism suggests not embarking in Mormon hostilities at this time, etc.

8. Drum's General Orders No. 28, July 10, 1864:
No interference by United States authorities with elections; no armed organization permitted in Department Pacific, etc.

E.

1. Exhibit, etc., July 9, 1866:
Exhibit, etc., of number of organizations, volunteer and militia, mustered in the United States service during the rebellion from the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, etc.

G.

1. Governor of Nevada to Wright, April 27, 1863:
Calling for three volunteer companies of Nevada cavalry and two volunteer companies of Nevada infantry to serve three years or during the war, etc.

2. Governor of Nevada to Drum, May 19, 1863:
Commissioning officers for the Nevada volunteer cavalry; Nevada volunteer companies being recruited, etc.

3. Governor of Nevada to Wright, June 29, 1863:
Requesting a company stationed at Reese River, Nevada; secessionists are numerous and bold in Nevada, etc.

4. Governor of Nevada to Wright, November 5, 1863:
Forming a Nevada military company, under the militia laws of Nevada, named the "Washoe Guards," desires arms issued to them; also accoutrements, etc.
5. Governor of Nevada to Wright, November 12, 1863:
Wishes to know how many more troops will be accepted; Secretary of War telegraphs
will accept troops for the coast, etc. .................................................. 196
6. Governor of Nevada to Wright, November 30, 1863:
Requests arms for eighty men of a volunteer company in Nevada called the "National
Guard," etc. ...................................................................................... 202
7. Governor of Nevada to General Sherman, December 1, 1863:
Suggesting a company of Nevada volunteer cavalry be stationed in vicinity of "City
Rocks," north of the Humboldt, in Nevada; the Bannocks or Panoke Indians roam therethere; are dangerous; people of Nevada want protection, etc. .......... 222
8. Governor of Nevada to McDowell, January 10, 1864:
By appointing Captain Ketcham the raising of the Nevada volunteer regiment might be advanced, etc. .............................................................. 228
9. Governor of Nevada to McDowell, February 10, 1865:
Regarding arms for Nevada volunteer companies organized in Lander and Nye Counties,
Nevada; none at command in Nevada; imminent danger of Indian troubles; requests three hundred stand of arms now at Fort Churchill, Nev., be loaned to Nevada volunteers, etc. .................................................. 285

H.

1. Halleck to Wright, December 9, 1862:
War, Post-Office, and Interior Departments and Overland Mail Company all urge re­
move of Connor's command to Fort Bridger and Harris Fork, Wyoming, as a check
upon Indians, etc. ............................................................................. 126
2. Harding to Mormon Committee, March 10, 1863:
Reply of Governor Harding, of Utah, to a Mormon committee, who request his resigna­
tion and leave the Territory, etc. ...................................................... 159
3. Halleck to Wright, March 19, 1863:
Telegram; prepare to reinforce Colonel Connor; Secretary of War authorizes raising
additional volunteers in California and Nevada, etc. .......................... 155
4. Halleck to Connor, March 19, 1863:
Arms and military munitions needed against United States liable to seizure, etc. .... 156
5. Halleck to Wright, March 29, 1863:
Relating to Connor's severe battles on Bear River, Idaho, and praising Capt. Connor, etc. ......................................................................................... 156
6. Halleck to Wright, March 31, 1863:
United States demands for arms and military equipments very great to supply troops
actually mustered into United States service; private foundries employed in casting
heavy guns for the Navy; War Department fully appreciates want of armament for
forts at San Francisco; reports iron-clad sent to assist defense of Pacific coast, etc. 136
7. Halleck to Wright, April 15, 1863:
Telegram; authorizes raising additional volunteer regiments in California and Nevada
to reinforce Connor, etc. ................................................................. 163
8. Halleck to Wright, May 1, 1864:
Telegram; asking what emergency requires raising more troops in Department of Pacific,
as requested in telegram of April 27, 1864, etc. ................................. 224
9. Halleck to McDowell, July 29, 1864:
Telegram; raising troops for special local purposes disapproved; volunteers in the Pacific
Department can be raised through the governor, and infantry can be instructed at
artillery-drill in the forts, etc. .............................................................. 235
10. Halleck to McDowell, September 1, 1864:
Telegram; request granted as contained in your telegram of August 31, etc. .......... 249
11. Halleck to Connor, October 16, 1864:
Telegram; give all protection possible to Overland mail route between Salt Lake and
Fort Kearney; Curtis's force diverted by rebel raids from Arkansas, etc. .... 249
12. Halleck to Connor, October 18, 1864:
Telegram; order not intended to transfer troops or change commands; ranking officer
takes command when parts of two or more military commands operate together, etc. 249
13. Halleck to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, October 19, 1865:
Requests a regiment of regular United States cavalry sent to the Pacific coast; neces­
sity thereof urgent, etc. ..................................................................... 298
14. Halleck to General Grant, December 8, 1865:
Forwarding maps of the Departments of California and of the Columbia, showing mili­
tary posts occupied by troops of the Pacific Military Division and suggestions made
in connection therewith, etc. .................................................................. 301
15. Halleck to General Grant, December 8, 1865:
Relation of coast of California and Oregon, and Indian frontier of California,
Oregon, and Nevada, Department of the Columbia, etc. .......................... 301
16. Halleck to governor of Nevada, February 23, 1866:
Relative to the substitution of volunteer infantry; troops to be sent for protection; rela­
tive to inadmissible of military force generally in California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon,
Idaho, and Washington Territory, etc. ............................................. 309
17. Halleck to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, April 4, 1866:
Serious! situations from hostile Indians in Oregon and Idaho; wishes another regiment
regular cavalry of the First Regiment; five companies have been sent to
Arizona; two companies have been sent to Nevada; four companies have been sent
to Oregon, etc. .................................................................................. 314

M.

1. Moore to Blake, June 10, 1861:
Information of capture of public arms at Carson City, Nev., and enrolling 400 men in
Nevada for Union cause, etc. ................................................................. 3
2. McClellan to Wright, November 13, 1861:
Ordering distribution of troops to protect Overland mail, etc. .................... 29
3. McClellan to Wright, November 13, 1861:
Orders one or two regiments California volunteers to protect Overland mail route to
California, etc. .................................................................................. 29

INDEX.
INDEX.

4. McLane to Wright, March 26, 1862: Overland company expects troops will be stationed on the mail route for protection of overland mails and treasure, etc. .................................................. 53
5. McLane to Wright, March 26, 1862: Difficult to move troops and impossible to haul wagons east across Sierra Nevada Mountains, etc. ................................................................. 53
6. McCarr to Connor, October 31, 1862: beans his report of his expedition against hostile Indians at Humboldt River, Nevada, etc. ................................................................. 128
7. McCarr to Harris, November 28, 1862: Reporting proceedings at Cache Valley. Fight with the Indians in Nevada and Utah, etc. ................................................................. 128
8. McCarr's General Orders, No. 38, July 25, 1864: Relative to voting at Presidential election, etc. ................................................................. 242
9. McCarr to governor of Nevada, October 13, 1864: Requesting the governor of Nevada to raise as soon as possible additional companies of Nevada volunteer infantry to complete a full regiment of Nevada volunteer infantry, etc. ................................................................. 248
10. McCarr's indorsement on Sullivan's letter relative to selling emigrants subsistence stores, etc., December 7, 1864: Recommends selling and issuing commissary stores to suffering and indigent immigrants, etc. ................................................................. 272
11. McCarr to Connors, December 9, 1864: Relative to issuing commissary stores to suffering and indigent immigrants and asking active co-operation of Secretary of War, or of Congress, etc. ................................................................. 273
12. McCarr to Secretary of War, December 10, 1864: Telegraph. No intention to order a draft; in consequence of bounties given volunteers by California and Oregon, troops to raise sufficient force without drilling, etc. ................................................................. 275
13. McCarr to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, December 17, 1864: Criticises Connor's report on "His policy" in Utah, and his operating against hostile Indians outside of Department of Pacific with troops belonging to that department; granting leave of absence to Connor, etc. ................................................................. 275
14. McCarr to governor of Nevada, January 18, 1865: Telegram. Relating to appointment of Captain Ketcham; no Nevada field officers can be received until the regiment of Nevada volunteers is full, etc. ................................................................. 282
15. McCarr to governor of Nevada, March 8, 1865: Nevada volunteers for protection of Nevada; hope the legislature of Nevada will assist the governor of Nevada to raise same by enacting measures similar to those adopted by California and Oregon (meaning granting bounties and extra pay to Nevada volunteers), etc. ................................................................. 287
16. McCarr to governor of Oregon, April 28, 1865: That governor of Oregon, at McCarr's request, joined him, as did the governor of California. In asking the Secretary of War to grant authority to raise certain volunteer forces in Oregon and California; on his own judgment McCarr called on Governor Gibbons of Oregon for volunteer troops that were raised and now in United States service, etc. ................................................................. 293
17. McCarr to assistant adjutant-general Department of Pacific, December 6, 1865: Relative to certain volunteer regiments and companies being mustered out and others retained in United States military service on account of sundry public reasons for the common defense, and especially on account of Indian troubles, etc. ................................................................. 300

N.

1. Nye, governor of Nevada, to Wright, December 4, 1861: Asking that army supplies be issued to Indians in Nevada that are not in the service as soldiers and for feeding the impossibility of marching troops across Sierra Nevada Mountains in midwinter and guaranteeing that Nevada will protect overland mail and telegraph lines till United States troops could move from California to Nevada and Utah, and pledges Nevada's Territorial aid to maintain the Constitution, etc. ................................................................. 38
2. Nye, governor of Nevada, to Wright, May 28, 1862: Excitement at Aurora, Nev., on account of hostile Indians; requests sending troops to Owen's River Valley, California, to defeat Indians, etc. ................................................................. 68
3. Nye, governor of Nevada, to Wright, September 15, 1862: Indian difficulties on the plains brought about by the interference of secessionists; requests part of the command for Salt Lake to stop at Gravelly Ford, Utah, to protect immigrants, etc. ................................................................. 96

R.

1. Report of Wright, November 21, 1861: Showing stations occupied by sixty-six companies of California volunteers and other troops in Pacific Department, etc. ................................................................. 34, 34
2. Resolution of Nevada Territory; passed Senate January 13, 1866; passed Assembly January 22, 1866: Resolution of Nevada legislature relative to volunteer troops of Nevada being furnished with transportation by the United States Government from Camp Douglas, Utah, to their homes where they were recruited, and complaints made therein. ................................................................. 308

S.

1. Scott to Summer, March 22, 1861: Ordered to take command of Pacific Military Department, etc. ................................................................. 1
2. Summer's General Orders, April 25, 1861: Summer assumes command Pacific Military Department, etc. ................................................................. 1
3. Summer to Townsend, April 28, 1861: Informing War Department of taking command and recites the military and political status of Pacific Military Department, etc. ................................................................. 2
4. Summer to War Department, June 16, 1861: Seizure of public arms in Carson City and checking secession in the Territory of Nevada, etc. ................................................................. 7
INDEX.

5. Sumner to Townsend, July 10, 1861: Relative to a letter to commanding officer Pacific Ocean fleet, etc. Page 5

6. Sumner to Townsend, September 17, 1861: Chasing desert Indians thereto ordered to protect overland mail routes, to southern California to there repress secession movements, etc. Page 18

7. Sumner to Townsend, September 23, 1861: Reports price of hay on overland route at $60 per ton, and barley at $9.86 a bushel, or market, in Nevada and Utah, etc. Page 10

8. Special return of troops, November 20, 1861: Number of troops in Pacific Military Department, etc. Pages 33, 34

T.

1. Thomas's General Orders, No. 67, August 26, 1861: Publishing article 57, act of Congress of April 10, 1866, relating to holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to enemies of the Union, etc. Page 63

2. Townsend to Sumner, September 4, 1861: To send regular troops from Pacific coast to New York; California volunteers to take place of regular troops on Pacific coast, etc. Page 16

3. Townsend to Sumner, September 16, 1861: To send regular troops with their arms and equipments from Pacific coast to New York by steamer, etc. Page 18

4. Townsend to Sumner, September 16, 1861: Sumner ordered to proceed from California to New York upon being relieved by General Wright of Command of Military Department of the Pacific, etc. Page 15

5. Thomas to Wright, November 16, 1861: General Wright assigned to Pacific Department, but to retain command of Ninth Infantry Regiment Regular U. S. Army, etc. Page 30

W.

1. Wright to Thomas, October 21, 1861: Making clothing by contract in San Francisco for troops; whole Pacific Department being stripped of clothing, etc. Page 26

2. Wright to Townsend, October 26, 1861: Sending regular troops from California to New York, and California volunteers to Oregon and Washington, etc. Page 22

3. Wright to War Department, November 20, 1861: Becomes disposition of troops and that transportation from San Francisco to Ruby Valley, Nevada, in summer of 1861, was $400 a ton, and in November, 1861, it would cost more, etc. Page 31

4. Wright to Nye, governor of Nevada, November 22, 1861: Informing Governor Nye that California volunteers will be sent to protect overland mail route in Nevada and Utah, and asks for information as to roads over the mountains from California to Nevada, etc. Page 29

5. Wright to War Department, November 20, 1861: Asking to be relieved from command Military Department of the Pacific, etc. Page 35

6. Wright to assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, December 7, 1861: Arrangements for protecting overland mail route, etc. Page 38

7. Wright to Thomas, December 9, 1861: Difficulties encountered in Sierra Nevada Mountains from California to Nevada, etc. Page 37

8. Wright to Thomas, December 20, 1861: Preparing military expedition under General Carleton to protect overland mail and emigrant routes, and reporting Indian depredations along the lines of the same, etc. Page 41

9. Wright to Thomas, February 2, 1862:Telegram. Connor has a severe battle with hostile Indians on Bear River, in Utah; enem. cout, etc. Page 137

10. Wright to Thomas, March 29, 1862:Protection to overland mail and emigrant routes as far as Salt Lake or Fort Bridger, etc. Page 53

11. Wright to Thomas, March 21, 1862: Sending troops to Aurora and Owen's River, California, for protection; difficulty between whites and settlers in Nevada and east California, etc. Page 55

12. Wright to Lippitt, April 7, 1862:Break camp at Santa Barbara, Cal.; proceed to Humboldt district for suppression of Indian troubles in Nevada, etc. Page 58

13. Wright to Thomas, April 10, 1862:Reporting Indian troubles in Humboldt district, Nevada, and throwing additional troops into that country, etc. Page 57

14. Wright to Thomas, April 15, 1862: Ordering company of Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, to Carson City to maintain peace between Indians and settlers in Nevada; this company forms a part of the command to protect overland mail and emigrant routes in Nevada and Utah, etc. Page 59

15. Wright's General Orders, No. 17, April 28, 1862: Military commanders will arrest persons abetting and aiding the rebellion; and not to be released without taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and promulgates Article 57 of act of Congress of April 10, 1866, etc. Page 62

16. Wright to Thomas, April 29, 1862: Overland mail route not practicable for wagons till end of May; Carleton's southern expedition has drawn off all extra means of transportation; great want of cash; cost of everything increased for want of funds, etc. Page 63

17. Wright's orders, April 30, 1862: Property belonging to certain rebels within the Department of the Pacific subject to confiscation, etc. Page 63

18. Wright to Thomas, May 11, 1862: Necessary to hold Arizona under military law; arrival of Stelzerber at Vancouver, Wash.; sending troops to Owen's Lake for protection of whites in California; difficult to cross Sierra Nevada Mountains with troops and supplies before middle of June, 1862, etc. Page 64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, May 30, 1862: Third Infantry, California Volunteers, encamped near Stockton, Cal.; sending supplies for crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains; Colonel Connor to advance to Salt Lake to protect the overland mail and emigrant routes, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Wright to Nye, governor of Nevada, June 2, 1862: Concentrating Captain Rowe's command near Adobe Valley, Nevada, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, June 4, 1862: Letter from governor of Nevada; reply to said governor, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, June 28, 1862: Assigning General Alvord to command Oregon district; Indians still committing depredations in Humboldt district, California; movement of Second California Volunteer Cavalry to Owens Lake for suppression of Indian disturbances in California, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, June 29, 1862: Arriving of Third California Volunteer Infantry; two companies of Second California Cavalry will follow movement of Colonel Conner for protection of overland mail route to California and Oregon, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862: Arizona recovered and now held under martial law; difficulties encountered in the expedition of Carleton and Conner, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, July 15, 1862: Passage of California Third Volunteer Infantry, under Conner, across Sierra Nevada Mountains and in vicinity of Carson City, Nev.; Oregon cavalry companies at Walla Walla, Wash., ordered on the emigrant road to protect emigrants through Indian country in East Oregon, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, August 8, 1862: Informing War Department of movements of California volunteer and other forces in Arizona; movement of Colonel Conner's Third California Volunteer Infantry in Nevada and Utah, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, September 2, 1862: Report of Connors march to Salt Lake, Utah; orders to camp three miles from Salt Lake and protect overland mail route, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862: General Canby with troops from New Mexico; Third California Volunteer Infantry at camp at Ruby Valley, Nevada; Colonel Conner and his march to Salt Lake; Indian disturbances continue at Humboldt district, California; requests raising another California volunteer regiment, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, October 20, 1862: Arrival of Colonel Connor at Fort Crittenden, and to cross the Jordan in Utah, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, October 23, 1862: Arrival of Colonel Conner at and occupation of Salt Lake; occupation of Arizona by Federal troops to arrive via the 'California column,' etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, October 25, 1862: Governor of Nevada organizing and arming four companies loyal citizens to meet emergencies; giving governor of Nevada 100 and governor of California 500 stand of small-arms and equipment; renewing request that 30,000 stand of small-arms be sent to California, and requesting more California volunteer regiments be raised, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, October 31, 1862: Telegram; reporting companies of Washington Territory volunteers; regiments organized; requesting detention of one extra company found at Alaskia Island, California, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, November 18, 1862: Reporting result of McCarr's California expedition against guerrillas and to punish disaffection of Brigham Young and his adherents and attack by Indians on overland mail stations east of Ruby Valley, Nevada; fears of seizing Mare Island navy-yard, California, by a rebel organization; feverish anxiety in California that rebel organization will strike at the Government when fair prospect of success offers the opportunity, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, December 15, 1862: Reporting Colonel Conner taking all precautions to effectively guard with California volunteers overland mail route and telegraph stations in Nevada and Utah, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Waite's telegram to a Maryland committee, March 4, 1863: Reply of Judge Waite, of Utah, to committee of Mormons who requested his resignation and that he leave the Territory of Utah, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, March 14, 1863: Public affairs assuming a threatening aspect in Utah; raising an additional volunteer regiment and seven companies of volunteer cavalry, but recruiting is slow; greatest embarrassment is due to the want of funds; cannot possibly get along without specie; United States Treasury notes at a discount of 50 per cent; impossible to make army contracts; prices double in consequence of depreciation of United States currency, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, May 23, 1863: Telegram; re-enforcements to advance to Colonel Conner; volunteers being raised, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, March 30, 1863: Disaffection of Brigham Young and his adherents and attack by Indians on overland mail stations east of Ruby Valley, Nevada; fears of seizing Mare Island navy-yard, California, by a rebel organization; feverish anxiety in California that rebel organization will strike at the Government when fair prospect of success offers the opportunity, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Wright to Clemens, governor of Nevada, April 2, 1863: Authority to raise Nevada volunteers to move east on overland mail route, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, April 14, 1863: Report of Conners inspection of Government troops, buildings, and property at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake, Utah, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Wright to Clemens, governor of Nevada, April 16, 1863: Indian disturbances along overland mail route east of Carson City, Nev., threaten entire facilities of overland mail and stopping emigration from the East; impossible to purchase horses and equipments; requests that cavalry troops be organized in Nevada, each man to furnish his own horse and horse equipments, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Wright to Thomas, April 20, 1863: Thinks 500 mounted men and two volunteer companies of infantry can be raised in Nevada; overland mail route liable to interruption by bands of hostile Indians; loyal feeling thoroughly aroused and great Union leagues everywhere forming in California to uphold the United States Government and maintain the Union, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
56. Wright to Towns, November 9, 1863:

Volunteer troops from California cannot cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains and reach Salt Lake before end of July, 1863; therefore recommends that United States troops be forwarded to Salt Lake from Missouri frontier, etc.

57. Wright to Towns, June 26, 1863:

Loyal citizens of Pacific coast banded together to sustain the United States Government; companies of Fourth Infantry to go to southern California district; stopping sending through the mails disloyal newspapers and traitorous disloyal sheets, and especially the New York Weekly Caucasian, etc.

58. Wright to Governor of Nevada, July 2, 1863:

Impossible to station company at Reese River, Nevada; troops will be passing and re-passing there during the summer; will be glad to have two more cavalry companies of Nevada volunteers, etc.

59. Wright to Governor Stanford, of California, July 5, 1863:

Relating to returns and difficulties in the call for troops; secret organizations of disloyal people in California, etc.

60. Wright to Governor of Nevada, December 10, 1863:

Relating to control of new organizations and muster placed in the hands of governors of Nevada and California and to the drawing of large numbers of people there; people of Nevada truly loyal and troops of Nevada well organized and disciplined and devoted to the Union, etc.

61. Wright to Governor of Nevada, December 10, 1863:

The two more companies of Nevada Volunteer Cavalry organizing at Fort Churchill, Nevada; will issue small-arms and equipments to officers commanding and to officers commanding the same, as objections may be raised by accounting officers in the cases where the regulations of the Department have not been strictly followed, etc.

INDEX.

43. Wright to Thomas, April 30, 1863:

Department of the Pacific laboring under great difficulties both in procuring men and means; one cause is high price of labor at which the developments are being made in the mining districts of California and Nevada, and depreciation of United States currency; new military post at Boise, Oregon ordered to be established, etc.

44. Wright to Thomas, May 11, 1863:

Volunteer troops from California can not cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains and reach Salt Lake before end of July, 1863; therefore recommends that United States troops be forwarded to Salt Lake from Missouri frontier, etc.

45. Wright to Thomas, June 26, 1863:

Loyal citizens of Pacific coast banded together to sustain the United States Government; companies of Fourth Infantry to go to southern California district; stopping sending through the mails disloyal newspapers and traitorous disloyal sheets, and especially the New York Weekly Caucasian, etc.

46. Wright to Thomas, June 8, 1863:

Relating to returns and difficulties in the call for troops; secret organizations of disloyal people in California, etc.

47. Wright to Thomas, June 14, 1863:

Sending two companies Third California Volunteer Infantry and a detachment of Second California Volunteer Cavalry to Salt Lake, Utah, to move along overland mail line, etc.

48. Wright to Thomas, June 27, 1863:

Colonel Moor's California Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry reached Fort Churchill and will advance to Salt Lake, Utah; one company of Nevada Territory cavalry mustered in; Shoshone Indians surrendered a large number of horses and property stolen from whites to Colonel Connor; requires great vigilance and activity to avert any present or future difficulties, etc.

49. Wright to Governor of Nevada, July 2, 1863:

Impossible to station company at Reese River, Nevada; troops will be passing and re-passing there during the summer; will be glad to have two more cavalry companies of Nevada volunteers, etc.

50. Wright to Governor Stanford, of California, July 5, 1863:

Sends governor of California copy of a resolution of Congress approved March 19, 1862, accepting money appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers.

51. Wright to Townsend, September 28, 1863:

Reports an examination of Nevada volunteers in Nevada; reporting richness of Nevada mines and the drawing of large numbers of people there; people of Nevada truly loyal and troops of Nevada well organized and disciplined and devoted to the Union, etc.

52. Wright to Townsend, October 10, 1863:

Two companies Nevada volunteer cavalry marched from Fort Churchill to Salt Lake; two more companies of Nevada volunteer cavalry organizing at Fort Churchill, etc.

53. Wright to Townsend, November 9, 1863:

Colonel Connor, commanding Utah district, concluded treaties of peace with all bands of Indians in that district, etc.

54. Wright to Townsend, November 18, 1863:

Relating to the discovering valuable mines in Utah, and drawing there a large population, etc.

55. Wright to Nye, governor of Nevada, November 10, 1863:

Will issue small-arms and equipments to officer commanding "Washee Guards," of Nevada; will require bonds and security for their safe-keeping and return, etc.

56. Wright's General Orders, No. 40, November 14, 1863:

Relates to control of new organizations and muster placed in the hands of governors of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and to leaves and paying costs of telegraphing, etc.

57. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863:

Relative to the difficulties and embarrassments in raising and organizing volunteers on the Pacific coast, etc.

58. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863:

Peace and quiet is being preserved from British Possessions to Mexico and from Pacific Ocean to Eastern Utah, etc.

59. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863:

Requesting an approval of all appointments in raising, organizing, and appointing officers for volunteer organizations, as objections may be raised by accounting officers in the cases where the regulations of the Department have not been strictly followed, etc.

60. Wright to Nye, governor of Nevada, December 9, 1863:

Armies and detachments will be forwarded from Benicia Arsenal; will accept and muster into United States service for Nevada one complete regiment of infantry, Nevada volunteers, etc.

61. Wright to Nye, governor of Nevada, December 10, 1863:

After the four companies of Nevada Volunteer Cavalry already called for are filled, etc., will accept two more Nevada volunteer cavalry-companies to be organized some way, etc.
INDEX.

62. Wright to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, February 2, 1864:
   Another company First California Volunteer Cavalry gone to San Pedro, Cal., for service in Arizona; one company of Ninth Infantry (regulars) gone to Vancouver, Wash., etc. .......................................................... 207

63. Wright to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, March 5, 1864:
   Approving location of Camp Douglas, and recommending that it not only be maintained, but strongly re-enforced, etc. .......................................................... 215

64. Wright to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, April 9, 1864:
   Alvord organizing small commands to protect settlers near Snake River, in Oregon; in Humboldt district, California, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry prosecuting Indian war; Connor recommends discharge of volunteers of California and serving in Utah and Nevada, etc. .......................................................... 222

65. Wright to Halleck, May 3, 1864:
   Telegram explaining reasons for raising more troops in Department of the Pacific, as requested in telegram of May 1, 1864, etc. .......................................................... 224

66. Wright to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, May 16, 1864:
   Powerful opposition on the Pacific coast to the administration of the United States Government; enemies of the United States doing all they can to thwart the Government in prosecuting the war; arrest of persons for disloyal practices; Wright thinks the course pursued by him the wisest, etc. .......................................................... 226

67. Wainwright to Havens, February 13, 1865:
   Telegram; all ordnance stores due Nevada from Benicia Arsenal forwarded except 31 Sharp's carbines and appendages and 144 rounds for mountain howitzers, etc. .......................................................... 285

1. Young’s, Brigham, remarks, March 3, 1863:
   Treasonable utterances of Brigham Young to the people of Utah against the Government of the United States, etc. .......................................................... 159
OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO.

A.

1. Alvord to Drum, July 10, 1862:
   Recommending that the soldiers of the military escort commanded by Captain Marsh
   be ordered to join their companies and not join Lieutenant Mullan in the Bitter
   Root Valley, etc ......................................................... 86

2. Alvord to Thomas, July 24, 1862:
   Requesting and stating reasons for reviving the Department of Oregon, and reports
   large overland migration to Oregon, etc ................................ 87

3. Alvord to Rinehart, September 7, 1862:
   Reporting disaffection among Nez Perce Indians, whose reservation is infested with
   bad whites; fears of an Indian outbreak and inadequate military protection, etc .... 110

4. Alvord to assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, October 6, 1862:
   Recommendations for a part or whole of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation; dissatisfaction
   among Nez Perce Indians; expected trouble from the Snake Indians; protection
   of Oregon emigrants by Oregon volunteers, etc ................................ 117

5. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, October 11, 1862:
   Recommending vacancies of commissioned officers Oregon volunteers be filled by
   seniority as in Regular Army; Captain Whannel’s company will be attached to
   California Infantry regiment, etc ........................................ 126

6. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, November 4, 1862:
   Establishing a military post on the Clearwater, at Lapwai, Wash.; the Nez Perce
   Indians subjected to outrages; rebel sympathizers infest their reservation, and
   a very bad condition of things generally among Nez Perce Indians, Idaho, etc .... 130

7. Alvord to assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, October 14, 1862:
   Recommending vacancies of commissioned officers Oregon volunteers be filled by
   seniority as in Regular Army; Captain Whannel’s company will be attached to
   California Infantry regiment, etc ........................................ 131

8. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, December 24, 1862:
   Recommending vacancies of commissioned officers Oregon volunteers be filled by
   seniority as in Regular Army; Captain Whannel’s company will be attached to
   California Infantry regiment, etc ........................................ 131

9. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, January 5, 1863:
   Requesting governor of Oregon to raise six additional companies to complete First
   Oregon Cavalry Volunteers to serve on the Oregon Indian frontier, and to furnish
   their own horses and horse equipments, etc ................................ 131

10. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, January 6, 1863:
    Requesting governor of Oregon to raise six additional companies to complete First
    Oregon Cavalry Volunteers to serve on the Oregon Indian frontier, and to furnish
    their own horses and horse equipments, etc ................................ 131

11. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, January 8, 1863:
   Requests that recruits when raised for Oregon volunteers be sent to military posts,
   to be subsisted and drilled, and when 100 are enlisted to be mustered in United States
   service, etc ........................................................................ 131

12. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, January 26, 1863:
   Wishes authority to raise an Oregon volunteer company on Puget Sound; expenses
   to be paid by the superintendent of mustering and recruiting volunteers for Oregon
   district; Fort Steilacoom to be a depot for such purpose, etc ......................... 131

13. Alvord to Thomas, February 25, 1863:
   Calling attention to the defenseless state of the Pacific coast; requesting mouth of Colum-
   bia River be fortified; wishes an iron-clad in Columbia River, and invites attention
   to designs of English in British Columbia to interfere with commerce of United
   States, etc ....................................................................... 131

14. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, March 2, 1863:
   Relating to raising six additional volunteer companies in Oregon, and, as the State
   administration of Oregon had fallen into other hands, that the governor of Oregon
   appoint all commissioned officers of Oregon volunteers, etc .......................... 131

15. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, March 6, 1863:
   Decided that 20 or 30 Oregon volunteers be left at Fort Hoskins, and praising Oregon
   volunteers, etc .................................................................. 131

16. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, April 15, 1863:
   Wishes to raise Oregon volunteers in California; requests a recruiting depot opened
   at Yreka for that purpose, etc ............................................. 131

17. Alvord to Thomas, February 7, 1863, etc .............................................. 267
INDEX.

19. Assistant adjutant-general, Pacific Department, to Alvord, April 29, 1863
   Authority granted to call upon governors of Oregon and Washington Territory for
   necessary volunteer troops to preserve peace in Oregon district, etc.

20. Assistant adjutant-general, Pacific Department, to Alvord, April 29, 1863:
   Exigencies of service will not permit a reduction of troops in California; full power
   given to call upon governors of Oregon and Washington Territory for volunteer
   troops, etc.

21. Alvord to Drum, May 7, 1863:
   Intend issuing arms to governor of Oregon, etc.

22. Alvord to Drum, May 7, 1863:
   Authority to call upon governors of Oregon and Washington Territory for necessary
   volunteer troops important to the public service; disposition of volunteer troops
   in Oregon; revolutionary plot induced by the piratical schooner J. M. Chapman
   extended to Oregon.

23. Alvord to assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, May 28, 1863:
   Giving orders to military store-keeper of Vancouver to issue arms; companies leave
   from Fort Boise; Columbia River and its valuable commerce at the mercy of any
   privateer; military store-keeper of Oregon Territory to receive 40 cents per day for use
   and risk; necessary on account of murders and robberies by Snake Indians in east
  Oregon.

24. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 4, 1863:
   No arms or equipments to be issued to Oregon State militia; request to delay issuing
   arms forwarded on May 13, unless received from General Wright, etc.

25. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 10, 1863:
   Relating to recruits at Camp Baker, Oregon, and arms furnished, etc.

26. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, July 15, 1863:
   Directing commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom to obey any orders or request of
   the commander of Oregon.

27. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, August 10, 1863:
   Company G, First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, mustered into United States service;
   reporting mustering in of certain officers, etc.

28. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, August 15, 1863:
   Authorized to issue supplies only to those mustered into the United States service;
   have no troops at hand to protect eastern Oregon; the troops under Colonel Maury
   towards Fort Hall, are protecting incoming immigration to Oregon, etc.

29. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, August 15, 1863:
   Relative to the selection and position of Fort Boise; many roads in Oregon run near it
   difficulty experienced in building the military post on account of low rates of United
   States legal-tender notes, which bear merely nominal value, etc.

30. Alvord to assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, August 15, 1863:
   Depreciation of United States Government currency not only embarrasses United
   States quarter-master's department but also tends to disaffect the troops, differences
   between whose pay and the promises by the richest mine-owners make many desert;
   50 delegetes occurred in our companies at Walla Walla, etc.

31. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, August 21, 1863:
   Forwarding resignation of Captain Harris, First Oregon Cavalry, and recommending
   First Lieutenant Ruchard to fill vacancy, etc.

32. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, September 12, 1863:
   Relative to the appointment of officers of the Oregon volunteer troops, etc.

33. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, December 3, 1863:
   Recommending certain appointments be made in the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry,
   etc.

34. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, December 30, 1863:
   Asking if there is any duty to which Second Lieut. J. F. Noble, recruiting officer First
   Oregon Cavalry, can be assigned, etc.

35. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, January 3, 1864:
   Recommending a second lieutenant First Oregon Cavalry in Company G; the company
   has 80 men enlisted, etc.

36. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, February 6, 1864:
   Relating to the case of John F. McCall relative to a fight between Snake Indians and Oregon Volunteers, etc.

37. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, February 10, 1864:
   More troops necessary; expeditions to go against the Snakes; establishment of the
   post at Fort Lapwai in October, 1862, and assemblage of troops there had a salutary
   effect; efficient protection given to incoming immigration; efficiency of Oregon
   volunteer cavalry, etc.

38. Assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, to Wright, March 7, 1864:
   Telegraphing consolidation of the Washington company at Salem, Oregon, etc.

39. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, May 30, 1864:
   Relative to Oregon volunteer troops preserving the peace during and on the day of
   election in Oregon, etc.

40. Alvord to Drum, June 1, 1864:
   Inclosing reports of Captain Drake, First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, and of Lieutenant
   McCall relative to a fight between Snake Indians and Oregon Volunteers, in
   Oregon, etc.

41. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 6, 1864:
   Telegram; expect no trouble; regular Union ticket largely ahead at Portland, Oregon, etc.

42. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 10, 1864:
   Requests permission to call out detachments of Oregon volunteer cavalry for
   United States service to serve until November 1, 1864; to furnish their own horses,
   to receive 40 cents per day for use and risk; necessary on account of murders and
   robberies by Snake Indians, etc.

43. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 10, 1864:
   Call upon governor of Oregon for detachments of Oregon cavalry volunteers to serve
   until November 1, 1864; enlisted men to furnish their own horses and horse
   equipments; call made on account of murders and robberies by Snake Indians in east
   Oregon, etc.

S. Ex. 2-48
44. Alvord to assistant adjutant-general, Pacific Department, June 11, 1864: Page.
Relative to a call for Oregon volunteers for protection of road from Dalles to Canyon City, Oregon, and from Snake Indians, and the 2,000 or 3,000 people around Canyon City, Oregon, etc.

45. Alvord to Drum, June 14, 1864: Calling upon governor of Oregon for forty Oregon cavalry volunteers to serve until November 1, 1864, to protect the road from Dalles to Canyon City, Oregon, against the Yakima, etc.

46. Assistant adjutant-general, Pacific Department, to Alvord, June 15, 1864: Telegram; authority contained in letter of April 29, 1863, revoked, etc.

47. Assistant adjutant-general, Pacific Department, to Alvord, June 15, 1864: Telegram; authority contained in letter of April 29, 1863, revoked, etc.

48. Assistant adjutant-general, Pacific Department, to Alvord, June 25, 1864: No authority from War Department to call out Oregon volunteers; can accept detachments of Oregon cavalry to meet emergencies on account of hostile Indians, distaste for trouble; special appropriation by Congress necessary to pay Oregon volunteers for their services, etc.

49. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, July 7, 1864: General Orders No. 182, War Department, prohibits appointment of an assistant adjutant-general below a minimum, etc.

50. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, September 21, 1864: Relative to application to raise a company of First Oregon Cavalry at Fort Boise, etc.

51. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, October 18, 1864: Important for the public service for Oregon to pass a law paying bounties to volunteers, and recommends the same, etc.

52. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, October 18, 1864: Pay for Oregon volunteers inadequate; every State pays bounties; depreciation of legal tender for volunteering, etc.

53. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, October 18, 1864: Regrets if Oregon legislature should adjourn without passing the bounty law paying bounties to all Oregon volunteers, etc.

54. Act of Congress, August 29, 1864: "An act granting bounties to volunteers enlisted in United States service, for issuing bonds to provide funds to pay the same, and to levy a tax to pay such bonds," etc.

55. Act of Oregon legislature, October 24, 1864: "An act for the relief of commissioned officers and men of Oregon volunteer cavalry used by United States under section 4, article 4 of Constitution and act of Congress July 29, 1861; rapidity of military action important; if telegraph wires are cut no reply by mail inside of twenty days; experience of Oregon in Indian war 1855-56, etc.

56. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, November 3, 1864: Recommendation that Oregon State militia be held ready to act if necessary, etc.

57. Alvord to Drum, November 19, 1864: Relative to calling out the Oregon militia in case of insurrection; secret clubs hostile to United States; general arms exist in all parts of Oregon; prepared for election prevented disorder, etc.

58. Alvord to Drum, November 18, 1864: Relative to Indian war; Oregon war debt assumed by the United States; repudiation of half of the cost of supplies actually furnished; that timidity in furnishing supplies to the United States, especially on call of governor of Oregon, etc.

59. Alvord to Drum, November 19, 1864: Allarming condition of affairs in Oregon; arms transported by order of governor of Oregon on route; President Lincoln's election of 1864, and the draft and military arrests in Oregon next excuse for civil outbreaks; guns sent without lock to insure protection, and discretionary authority to call out Oregon militia to meet any contingency asked for; inspection at State fairs of Oregon militia used by United States under section 4, article 4 of Constitution and act of Congress July 29, 1861; rapidity of military action important; if telegraph wires are cut no reply by mail inside of twenty days; experience of Oregon in Indian war 1855-56, etc.

60. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, November 22, 1864: All recruits for any Oregon volunteer companies in United States service credited to the locality in which they enlist; no authority to say only one regiment of infantry will be called for from Oregon, etc.

61. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, January 5, 1865: Recommandation to Dr. Stringer to fill vacancy in First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, etc.

62. Alvord to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, January 10, 1865: Relative to bounties paid by Oregon legislature for Oregon volunteer infantry, and recommending Oregon volunteer cavalry entitled to be paid similar bounty, etc.

63. Assistant adjutant-general, to Hall, S. Army, December 24, 1864: No regular cavalry regiment can be sent to Pacific coast at present, etc.

64. Assistant adjutant-general, U.S. Army, to Halleck, December 19, 1865: Receiving the original muster rolls of a detachment of Oregon cavalry, enrolled in Fort Boise, etc.

65. Assistant adjutant-general, Military Division Pacific, to commanding officer, Department of California, January 18, 1866: Relating to the original muster rolls of a detachment of Oregon cavalry, enrolled in Fort Boise, etc.

66. Assistant adjutant-general, U.S. Army, to Halleck, August 1, 1866: Authorized to organize two hundred Indian scouts to receive pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, etc.

67. Assistant adjutant-general, U.S. Army, to Sheridan, August 1, 1866: Authorized to organize two hundred Indian scouts to receive pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, etc.

68. Assistant adjutant-general, U.S. Army, to Halleck, August 7, 1866: Authorized to recruit one of the new regiments of regular cavalry for service on Pacific coast, etc.
### B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Document Reference</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Birdseye to Baker, April 27, 1861; Wants Senator Baker, of Oregon, to command California volunteer regiment, etc</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Buell's general orders, May 31, 1861; All vessels entering United States waters under secession flag to be sunk, etc</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bailey to Steinberger, October 11, 1862; Requesting governor of Oregon to continue troops at Lapwai, near Lewiston, Idaho, during the winter, and for protection against Indians, etc</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Barnard to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, February 27, 1863; Requesting that Fort Hoskins, Oregon, be not abandoned, and giving reasons therefor, and owing to Indian troubles, etc</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bissell to Drum, April 16, 1863; Relating to a meeting on San Juan Island, the acts of certain United States officials on that island, and reports a joint occupation thereof pending negotiations between United States and England relative to the title thereof, etc</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bernard to Baker, July 28, 1862; Reporting the result of the scout sent out from Camp Watson, Oregon, against hostile Indians; report of an engagement with hostile Indians in Oregon, etc</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Document Reference</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cady to Whiteaker, governor of Oregon, November 1, 1861; Requesting governor of Oregon to continue troops at Lapwai, near Lewiston, Idaho, during the winter, and for protection against Indians, etc</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cornelius to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, February 20, 1862; Reporting progress of raising Oregon volunteers, etc</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cornelius to Wright, March 16, 1862; Recruiting Oregon volunteer companies at Oregon City, The Dalles, and Portland, Oregon, etc</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cady to Whiteaker, governor of Oregon, April 16, 1862; Requesting that Fort Hoskins, Oregon, be not abandoned, and giving reasons therefor, and owing to Indian troubles, etc</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Citizens of Oregon petitioning governor of Oregon, August 1, 1863; Requesting by the treasurer of Oregon and Nevada be procured to assist citizens in subduing the Indians in southeastern Oregon; Indians stealing stock and committing depredations and endangering life and property, etc</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Conner to Halleck, February 15, 1864; California and Nevada volunteers compelled to go into the mountains, distant 20 miles, in midwinter to obtain timber; cost of everything very high, etc</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cameron to Maynadier, April 4, 1864; Detailed as superintendent of emigration to enlist fifty young men for guards and to assist Indians in southeastern California;Oregon, and Nevada; Instructions fully gives for purchase of everything necessary; $35,000 placed at his command therefor, etc</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chief of Ordnance's endorsement on requisition, April 9, 1864</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cooper to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, November 7, 1864; Informed that 4,554 men sworn to make civil war against the loyal men of Oregon within ten days and will oppose a United States draft, etc</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Citizens meeting in Oregon, at Salem, November 10, 1864; Meeting of citizens at Salem, Oregon, relative to apprehension of a civil outbreak; extracts from Oregon press; public resolution relative thereto, etc</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Document Reference</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Drum's General Orders No. 23, October 2, 1861; Relieving regular troops on Pacific coast by volunteers, etc</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Drum's General Orders No. 29, October 6, 1861; Colonel Wright replies General Sumner and assumes command Department Pacific, etc</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Drum to Steinberger, February 7, 1862; Reporting the result of the scout sent out from Camp Watson, Oregon, against hostile Indians; report of an engagement with hostile Indians in Oregon, etc</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Drew to Drum, March 4, 1863; Stating the condition of Oregon volunteers and reason for resignation of their officers, etc</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Drew to Drum, March 4, 1863; Officers of Oregon volunteers compelled to hire money to purchase their horses, horse equipments, etc, and to defray personal expenses at great rates of interest, etc</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Drew to Drum, March 4, 1863; Money borrowed by the officers of the Oregon volunteers is in specie, and must be paid in specie, while the payment to soldiers and officers by the United States to the Oregon volunteers are made in United States Treasury notes worth not more than 50 to 55 cents in coin to the greenback dollar, etc</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Drew to Drum, March 4, 1863; Officers and soldiers Oregon volunteers serving in Oregon for less than half pay, and to serve much longer they will be irretrievably bankrupt; officers and enlisted men have not been paid for over one year, etc</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Drew to Drum, March 4, 1863; Delay and uncertainty about the pay by the United States of Oregon volunteers at Camp Baker, Oregon, prevents enlistment in great numbers; good men will not enlist for $6 and $7 per month while $13 is the regular pay and realized by soldiers in departments other than that of the Pacific, etc</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Drake to assistant adjutant-general, district of Oregon, May 20, 1863; Official notice for purchase of Snakes Indians and Oregon volunteers in Oregon, etc</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Drum's General Orders No. 38, July 25, 1864; No interference by United States authorities with elections; no armed organization permitted in Department Pacific, etc</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **English to Fry, May 4, 1865:**
   Telegram; no Oregon volunteer regiment full; relating to the number of enlisted men mustered in volunteer Oregon companies and regiments, etc. 293

2. **English to Fry, May 12, 1865:**
   Telegram; McDowell wishes the Oregon volunteers mustered in; requests the filling up of the Tenth Company Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 294

3. **English to assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Columbia, February 20, 1866:**
   Relative to original muster-roll of Oregon volunteer cavalry company under Nathan Olney, and transmits certified copy (from original on file in his office) of said muster-rolls of Nathan Olney's company of Oregon volunteer cavalry, etc. 307

4. **Exhibit, etc., July 9, 1866:**
   Exhibit, etc., of number of organizations, volunteers and militia, mustered in the United States service during the rebellion from the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, etc. 317

5. **Fry to English, May 9, 1865:**
   Telegram; if McDowell wants services of Oregon volunteers already enlisted then muster in and place them at his disposal, etc. 294

6. **Fry to English, May 17, 1865:**
   Telegram; full Tenth Oregon Volunteer Infantry Company by transfer of Oregon volunteer cavalry recruits, etc. 294

1. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, October 7, 1862:**
   Oregon legislature considering a militia law; wishes to know which are "chief officers of the general staff" and which "of the line." Likelihood of Indian troubles in eastern Oregon, etc. 99

2. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, December 15, 1862:**
   Recommending Captain Whannel's San Francisco company be attached to Oregon cavalry volunteers, and recommending regiment of Oregon cavalry be filled, etc. 126

3. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Washington Territory, January 1, 1863:**
   Ask for report of horses in the six companies Oregon volunteers; required expenses will not be paid unless raised in Oregon, etc. 133

4. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, January 22, 1863:**
   Doubt about raising five full companies of Oregon volunteers in Oregon; enclosing a letter from governor of Washington Territory, etc. 133

5. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, January 22, 1863:**
   Appointing second lieutenant to First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers; resignation of Lieutenant D. P. Thompson, Oregon Volunteers, received, etc. 166

6. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, March 5, 1863:**
   Including a communication from A. D. Barnard protesting against abandoning Fort Hoskins, Oregon, and reciting Indian depredations, etc. 152

7. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, April 14, 1863:**
   Certain persons in Oregon wish to raise an Oregon volunteer company to be stationed at Fort Hoskins; do not think a volunteer company can be raised or filled in time to join the expedition to Boise, Oregon, etc. 164

8. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, April 25, 1863:**
   Appointing lieutenant of independent volunteer regiments, etc. 166

9. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, April 29, 1863:**
   Appointing second lieutenant to First Regiment Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers; resignation of Lieutenant D. P. Thompson, Oregon Volunteers, received, etc. 166

10. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, May 3, 1863:**
    Requesting assignment to duty of certain officers of Oregon volunteers, etc. 167

11. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, May 7, 1863:**
    Reporting independent Oregon militia companies filling up; will soon call for arms, etc. 167

12. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, May 10, 1863:**
    Arms due the State by the General Government, but none on hand; have no arms to equip independent militia companies, etc. 168

13. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, May 10, 1863:**
    No arms to furnish independent companies arms due the State by the Government, etc. 177

14. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, May 22, 1863:**
    Men at The Dalles to join Captain Noble's Company Oregon volunteers; Noble to recruit men at The Dalles, etc. 169

15. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, May 22, 1863:**
    Muster in of Lieutenant Hoghes as second lieutenant Oregon cavalry volunteers, to engage in recruiting service, etc. 169

16. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Wright, May 26, 1863:**
    Withdrawing request to leave enlisted men at Fort Baker, Oregon; enlisted men at Fort Vancouver must be paid at Fort Vancouver, Wash., etc. 170

17. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, June 6, 1863:**
    Oregon State militia cannot be organized unless arms are furnished by United States; signs of danger gather round Oregon; a few more Federal revenue East will involve Oregon in civil war; governor of Oregon wishes to prepare the State of Oregon for war as far as he can to maintain the common defense; opposed to the removal of troops, etc. 173

18. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, June 6, 1863:**
    Referring to the appointment of Dr. Lee as surgeon to First Regiment Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, etc. 174

19. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Wright, July 2, 1863:**
    Recruiting Oregon volunteers slow in Oregon; had to contend against secession element; railroad and turnpike construction companies offer better inducements to men than enlisting in Oregon volunteers, and said companies pay men in cash, etc. 181

20. **Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, August 14, 1863:**
    Forwarding a petition from the citizens to Auburn, eastern Oregon, in relation to Indian depredations, etc. 185
48. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, proclamation, October 24, 1864:
Calling upon citizens of Oregon to organize into volunteer companies to fill the req-
ual of General McDowell for one regiment Oregon volunteer infantry; plan of
recruiting, organization, etc. 251
49. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, special message to Oregon legislature, October 24, 1864:
Special message to the Oregon legislature by the governor thereof, recommending
protest against the design of General McDowell to carry such bounty lists
into effect, etc. 252
50. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, October 27, 1864:
Requesting Captain Small's company unarmed Oregon volunteers at Canyon City
divide of Occupation in Coos County to be surrendered to civil authorities if necessary
to preserve the peace until after the election, etc. 256
51. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, October 29, 1864:
Requesting the members of First Regiment Oregon Volunteers be allowed to go to
Tillamook, the violence having been cleared out, etc. The
Dales, and at Portland, Oregon, etc. 256
52. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 3, 1864:
Wishing arms (excepting sabers) to uniform four companies of Oregon volunteer cav-
airy to be delivered at Salem, Oregon, etc. 257
53. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 3, 1864:
Requesting 10,000 ball cartridges; may want arms for another Oregon volunteer infantry
company, etc. 257
54. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 6, 1864:
Fears of a riot on election day in Oregon; wishes 40 rounds of shot or canister prepared
for use for a 6-pounder, etc. 257
55. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, November 7, 1864:
Furnishing copy of Cooper's letter; secret communication of disloyalists in Oregon;
placing 400 stand of arms in the hands of State militia cavalry companies; recruiting
Oregon volunteers slowly in Oregon, etc. 258
56. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 8, 1864:
Requesting Mr. Cooper's letter, copy of; sending copy of Mr. Cooper's letter, etc. 258
57. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 9, 1864:
Inclosing a copy of McDowell's letter of September 7, 1864, etc. 260
58. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 11, 1864:
Inclosing Judge Kelly's map; thinks a plot is on foot to cap-
ture State arms going to Eugene City, Oregon; wants an escort to accompany to
Eugene City, etc. 261
59. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 14, 1864:
State arms route from Salem to Corvallis, Oregon, under escort; grounds for Cooper's
apprehension, etc. 261
60. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 16, 1864:
Inclosing a letter from Walla Walla, Wash., precipitating the spirit of opposition to
the United States Government, etc. 262
61. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 21, 1864:
Requesting to know if enlistments in Oregon Volunteer Cavalry will be deducted from
arms of Jackson County, Oregon, etc. 268
62. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, November 26, 1864:
Requesting a leave of absence for Captain Currey, Oregon Volunteers, to assist in raising
First Oregon Volunteer Infantry Regiment, etc. 266
63. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, December 8, 1864:
Recommending the 96 enlisted companies of Lafollette's company be sent either to Fort Hoskins
or Yarn Hill, Oregon, etc. 273
64. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, December 10, 1864:
Requesting A, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, be ordered to a military post
without waiting the completion of regiment, etc. 274
65. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 10, 1864:
Ninety-seven Oregon volunteers, enlisted by Lieutenant Lafollette under proclamation of
governor of Oregon of October 24, 1864, ready to be mustered into United States
service, etc. 274
66. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 15, 1864:
Appointment of certain officers in First Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Oregon, and re-
quest they be mustered into United States service, etc. 275
67. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 15, 1864:
Eighty-five Oregon volunteers, enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds under proclamation of
governor of Oregon of October 24, 1864, ready to be mustered in United States
service, etc. 274
68. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 15, 1864:
Appointment of certain officers for Oregon volunteer regiments, etc. 274
69. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, December 16, 1864:
Appointment of certain officers in First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 275
70. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 22, 1864:
Eighty-five Oregon volunteers, enlisted under proclamation of governor of Oregon,
December 21, 1864, ready to be mustered into United States service, etc. 277
71. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, December 28, 1864:
Division of military district for the purpose of recruiting the regiment of Oregon volun-
teer infantry, etc. 277
72. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, December 24, 1864:
Request that all officers of First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry who wish to re-
main in service be retained, etc. 278
73. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 26, 1864:
Request that certain officers of First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry be mustered in
United States service, etc. 278
74. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 28, 1864:
Recruiting for First Oregon volunteer cavalry regiment can commence in certain counties
in Oregon, etc. 278
75. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, December 30, 1864:
Requesting mustering of Captain Drake, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, in United
States service, etc. 279
76. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, December 30, 1864:
Requesting certain Oregon volunteer officers be sent to different military posts, etc. 280
77. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, January 3, 1865: Requesting J. L. Boon be mustered in United States service as first lieutenant and adjutant of First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 286

78. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, January 4, 1865: Requesting discharge from United States service of Sergt. J. B. Dinnick, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and appear before and board for appointment as first lieutenant First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, etc. 289

79. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, January 4, 1865: Requesting mustering in of certain officers of Oregon volunteer company raised in certain counties, etc. 290

80. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, January 4, 1865: Requesting mustering of Lieutenant McCowan, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, with the minimum of his company, etc. 291

81. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, January 7, 1865: Appointment of Dr. Sterrer as surgeon First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, etc. 292

82. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, January 16, 1865: No apprehensions of a civil outbreak in Oregon, unless a draft is ordered; arrest in California of leaders of a plot to fit out a piratical vessel, tended to check traitorous operations in Oregon, etc. 293

83. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, February 7, 1865: Requesting certain officer be mustered in the United States service as an officer of First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 294

84. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, February 7, 1865: Requesting certain officers be mustered in the United States service as belonging to the First Oregon Infantry, etc. 295

85. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to English, February 7, 1865: Eighty-five men enlisted for the Oregon Volunteer Infantry; requesting mustering in United States service, etc. 296

86. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Harrison, February 7, 1865: Appointment of second lieutenant, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and for recruiting duty for said regiment, etc. 297

87. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, February 21, 1865: Requesting certain officer be mustered in the United States service as belonging to the brigade band Oregon volunteers, etc. 298

88. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, February 23, 1865: Governor of Oregon suggests company commanders First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and Cavalry; Rinehart and Drake, authorized to recruit for Tenth Company First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 299

89. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, March 4, 1865: Will appoint as soon as possible Oregon volunteer officers for Lane County, Oregon, Volunteer Company, etc. 300

90. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, March 7, 1865: Requesting Company H, First Infantry Oregon Volunteers, be ordered from Camp Russell to Fort Vancouver, Wash., when mustered into United States service, etc. 301

91. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, March 7, 1865: Requesting eighty Oregon volunteers enlisted in Lane, Douglas, and Coos counties, Oregon, for First Volunteer Infantry, be mustered in United States service as Company K, and remainder be retained as Company K, etc. 302

92. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, March 7, 1865: Relative to the appointment and discharge of officers of Oregon volunteers, etc. 303

93. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Alvord, March 7, 1865: First Oregon Volunteer Infantry Company ready for mustering in; asks that they receive proper attention after mustering, etc. 304

94. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, March 7, 1865: Seven companies of Oregon volunteer infantry raised; appointment of officers of Oregon volunteers; raising Oregon volunteer companies in mining districts, etc. 305

95. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, March 7, 1865: To hasten completion of First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry; recruit for company at any place in Oregon, etc. 306

96. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, April 21, 1865: Telegraph; Oregon volunteer infantry lacks 84 men; two new companies of Oregon volunteer infantry ready, etc. 307

97. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, April 22, 1865: Telegraph; Oregon Volunteer Infantry regiment full; appointment of Captain Rinehart as major Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 308

98. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, May 22, 1865: Transfer of 40 Oregon volunteers from First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry to First Oregon Volunteer Infantry; discharge of Captain Rinehart, etc. 309

99. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, May 29, 1865: Telegram; Oregon Volunteer Infantry regiment full; appointment of Captain Rinehart as major Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 310

100. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, July 2, 1865: Telegraph; Oregon Volunteer Infantry regiment full; appointment of Captain Rinehart as major Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 311

101. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to McDowell, May 29, 1865: Telegraph; Oregon Volunteer Infantry regiment full; appointment of Captain Rinehart as major Oregon Volunteer Infantry, etc. 312

102. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Maury, May 29, 1865: Requesting the 40 Oregon volunteers transferred from Oregon Volunteer Cavalry to Oregon Volunteer Infantry to prevent troops being sent on the Oregon military road or its being surveyed and opened; if unable to furnish escort to Pondera, in charge of Oregon wagon road expedition, completion of road will be delayed, etc. 313

103. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Maury, June 2, 1865: Company K, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry full; requests it be assigned to duty, etc. 314

INDEX. 359
104. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Currey, August 1, 1865: Petition from citizens of Albany, Oregon, asking a military escort to protect military wagon road across Cascade Mountains between the Willamette Valley and Des Chutes River, Oregon, etc. .................................................. 295
105. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, May 13, 1865: Hostile Indians committing depredations on the Canyon City road, Oregon; wish the Indians brought to the United States reservations and troops retained for protection of the country, etc. .......................................................... 299
106. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 1865: Mandating bands of hostile Indians between the Dalles and Columbia City, Oregon; citizens of the Dalles put to great expense to raise a detachment of Oregon volunteer cavalry to keep road open; request that Oregon volunteers be not disbanded till the spring of 1866, etc. ...................................................... 299
107. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Halleck, February 3, 1863: Wish the Oregon volunteers be retained in United States service while the citizens of Oregon are being robbed and murdered; travels and traders annoyed by hostile Indians in Oregon, etc. ....................................................... 299
108. Gibbs, governor of Oregon, to Steilacoom, March 20, 1864: Relative to hardships and sufferings of company (First Oregon Infantry) from cold and want of clothing and supplies; wish them to go to Umatilla, and messenger be sent to their relief, etc. ............................................................ 309

H.

1. Halleck to Wright, January 14, 1863: Authorizes the establishment of military posts at Fort Boise and Klamath Lake, Oregon, etc. ............................................................................................ 120
2. Halleck to Wright, February 3, 1863: Authorizes completion of Oregon volunteer cavalry regiment, etc. .................................................................................................................. 137
3. Halleck to Wright, March 19, 1863: Telegram: requests Colonel Connor, Secretary of War, authorizes raising additional volunteers in California and Nevada, etc. ........................................ 155
4. Halleck to Connor, March 19, 1863: Arms and military munitions used against the United States liable to seizure, etc. ........................................................................................................ 156
5. Halleck to Wright, March 31, 1863: United States demands for arms and military equipment very great to supply troops actually mustered in United States service; private foundries employed in casting heavy guns for Navy; War Department fully appreciates want of armament for forts at frontier, reports from Idaho sent to assist defense of Pacific coast, etc. ........................................................................................................ 168
6. Halleck's indorsement on requisition for arms for Oregon, May 13, 1865: Shipments of 400 muskets, accouterments, and 1,600 ball cartridges from Vancouver Arsenal to adjutant-general of Oregon, etc. ........................................ 168
7. Halleck's indorsement on requisition for arms for Oregon, May 13, 1865: Halleck's indorsement on requisition for 400 muskets and 1,600 cartridges for Oregon militia, etc. ............................................................ 177
8. Halleck to Wright, May 1, 1864: Telegram asking what emergency requires raising more troops in Department of Pacific, as requested in telegram of April 27, 1864, etc. .................................. 224
9. Halleck to McDowell, July 29, 1864: Telegram; raising troops for special local purposes disapproved; volunteers in the Pacific Department can be raised through the governor, and infantry can be instructed at military arsenals on the forts, etc. .................................................................................. 235
10. Halleck to assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, October 19, 1865: Requests a regiment of regular United States cavalry sent to the Pacific coast; necessity therefor urgent, etc. ........................................................................................................ 298
11. Halleck to Governor of Oregon, November 1865: Will send regular troops to guard important points on the Oregon frontier and to replace the volunteers; no option in the matter of mustering out of Oregon volunteers, etc. ........................................................................................................ 300
12. Halleck to General Grant, December 8, 1866: Forwarding maps of the Departments of California and of the Columbia, showing military posts occupied by troops of the Pacific Military Division and suggestions made in connection therewith, etc. ................................................................. 301
13. Halleck to General Grant, December 8, 1866: Relating to coast defenses of California and Oregon and Indian frontier of California, Oregon, and Nevada, Department of the Columbia, etc. ........................................................................................................ 301
14. Halleck to governor of Nevada, February 23, 1866: Relate to a constitution of a mounted infantry; troops to be sent for protection; relative to inadequacy of military force generally in California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington Territory, etc. ........................................................................................................ 309
15. Halleck to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, April 4, 1866: Serves difficulty from hostile Indians in Oregon and Idaho; wishes another regiment of regular cavalry; of the First Regular Cavalry six companies have been sent to Arizona; two companies have been sent to Nevada, four companies have been sent to Oregon, etc. ................................. 314
16. Halleck to Secretary of War, June 12, 1866: Telegram: another regiment of regular cavalry much needed; Oregon volunteers dissatisfied, etc. ........................................................................................................ 315
17. Halleck to Steilacoom, July 4, 1866: Fort Boise needed as a military post; camp to be established at Brunnets River, Oregon, preparatory to locating it; Oregon Volunteers in Owyhee Mountains, in Idaho, etc. ........................................................................................................ 315
18. Halleck to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, July 4, 1866: Indian hostilities limited to the region between Owyhee and Snake Rivers, Oregon and Idaho; General Steilacoom's dispatches, reaching Fort Boise, Idaho, owing to Indian hostilities on Warner's Lake or Stein's Mountains, in southern Oregon, etc. ........................................................................................................ 316
19. Halleck to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, August 2, 1866: Indian hostilities in Oregon County, Oregon, very serious; wishes authority to raise a regiment of regular cavalry for service on Pacific coast, etc. ........................................................................................................ 321
INDEX.

1. Jones to governor of Oregon, February 8, 1864: 21
   Describing condition of Oregon, showing necessity for military protection to the
   traveling public and from Canyon City, Oregon; pack trains saving their animals
   stolen by hostile Indians; people in constant fear in Oregon, etc.

2. Mears to Ewing, September 15, 1862: 108
   Reporting military operations about Snake River and about overland immigrant travel
   to Oregon, etc.

3. McDowell to Halleck, August 31, 1864: 122
   Reporting whites inciting Indians in Oregon to revolt; to arrest and punish such so
   found, etc.

4. Mears's Special Orders, No. 76, October 19, 1862: 122
   Ordering Company E, First Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, to Camp Lapwai,
   Idaho, and giving necessary orders to quarter master, etc.

5. Mears's Special Orders, No. 77, October 19, 1862: 121
   Necessary orders for Washington Territory volunteers at Fort Lapwai and to the quar­
   termaster, etc.

6. Mears to Rinearson, September 30, 1862: 119
   Reporting whites inciting Indians in Oregon to revolt; to arrest and punish such so
   found, etc.

7. Mears's General Orders, No. 77, October 19, 1862: 22
   Necessary orders for Washington Territory volunteers at Fort Lapwai and to the quar­
   termaster, etc.

8. McDowell to governor of Oregon, September 7, 1864: 121
   General orders to Company K, First Washington Territory Volunteers, to Fort Lapwai.

   Relative to the fight between hostile Snake Indians and Oregon volunteers in,
   etc.

10. McDowell's General Orders, No. 38, July 25, 1864: 244
    Relative to voting at Presidential election, etc.

11. McDowell to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, August 17, 1864: 243
    Relating to obtaining a company of Oregon volunteers in the vicinity of Auburn, Ore­
    gon; wish a company raised and to rendezvous at Walla Walla, Wash., etc.

12. McDowell to governor of Oregon, September 7, 1864: 261
    Relative to obtaining a company of volunteers near Auburn, Oregon, and to rendezvous
    at Walla Walla, Wash., etc.

13. McDowell to governor of Oregon, November 1, 1864: 253
    Relative to arms for five companies Oregon militia, etc.

14. McCoy to governor of Oregon, November 9, 1864: 252
    Respecting the election in eastern Oregon; challenging immigrants; accessionists at
    Walla Walla request Oregon; request protection to enforce the draft when made, etc.

15. McDowell to governor of Oregon, November 17, 1864: 262
    Telegraphing to Congress relative to the retention of Oregon volunteers; company and
    regimental organizations; wishes an Oregon volunteer cavalry regiment to be raised
    for United States service, etc.

16. McDowell to governor of Oregon, November 26, 1864: 279
    Relative to calling into the United States service the militia of Oregon for six months,
    etc.

17. McDowell's indorsement on Sullivan's letter relative to selling emigrants subsistence stores,
    etc., December 7, 1864: 272
    Recommends selling and issuing commissary stores to suffering and indigent immi­
    grants, etc.

18. McDowell to Cumness, December 9, 1864: 273
    Relative to issuing commissary stores to suffering and indigent immigrants and asking
    acting co-operation of Secretary of War or of Congress, etc.

19. McDowell to Secretary of War, December 10, 1864: 275
    Telegram; no intention to order a draft; in consequence of bounties given volunteers
    by California and Oregon, hopes to raise sufficient force without drafting, etc.

20. McDowell to governor of Oregon, April 29, 1865: 283
    That governor of Oregon, at McDowell's request, joined him, as did the governor of
    California, in asking Secretary of War to grant authority to raise certain volunteer
    forces in Oregon and California; on his own judgment McDowell called on Governor
    Gibbs, of Oregon, for volunteer troops that were raised and now in United States
    service, etc.

21. Maury to governor of Oregon, June 10, 1865: 295
    Important that an Oregon volunteer surgeon be stationed at Eugene City, Oregon; will
    make a contract with the doctor, etc.

22. McDowell to assistant adjutant-general Department of Pacific, December 6, 1865:
    Reserves orders and complications between United States military service on account of sundry public reasons, for
    the common defense, and especially on account of Indian troubles, etc.

P.

1. Petition of citizens of Albany and vicinity, Oregon, August 1, 1865: 296
   Petition of citizens of Albany and vicinity, Oregon, asking that a military escort be fur­
   nished to protect construction of military road across Cascade Mountains between the
   Willamette Valley and the country east of Des Chutes River, in Oregon, etc.
INDEX.

R.

1. Report of Wright, November 21, 1861: Showing stations occupied by sixty-six companies of California volunteers and other troops in Pacific Department, etc. 33, 34

2. Ruggles to Wright, January 18, 1862: Cornelius allowed to raise only four cavalry companies of Oregon volunteers, etc. 45

3. Ruggles to Wright, May 2, 1862: Approved action in regard to First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, etc. 48

4. Ripley to Alvord, December 22, 1862: Reports that heavy ordnance for mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, will be supplied as soon as consistent with other imperative requirements at other places, etc. 150

5. Reed to Alvord, January 17, 1863: Countermands orders to muster in C. R. Megs as first lieutenant Oregon volunteer cavalry, etc. 132

6. Reed to Alvord, February 10, 1863: United States soldiers at Camp Baker, Oregon, not paid off, and when paid they are paid in depreciated United States Currency; difficulties in enlisting men in Oregon for United States service, etc. 145

S.

1. Scott to Sumner, March 22, 1861: Ordered to take command of Pacific Military Department, etc. 1

2. Sumner's general orders, April 25, 1861: Sumner assumes command Pacific Military Department, etc. 1

3. Sumner to Townsend, April 28, 1861: Informing War Department of taking command, and rectifies the military and political status of Pacific Military Department, etc. 2

4. Sumner to Townsend, May 20, 1861: Withdrew troops from Fort Umpqua, Oregon, to Benicia, Cal., etc. 3

5. Sumner to Townsend, June 10, 1861: Withdrew regular troops from Oregon to defend California and to suppress sedition in Nevada, etc. 5

6. Sumner to Townsend, July 10, 1861: Relative to a letter to commanding officer Pacific Ocean fleet 5

7. Sumner to Townsend, August 22, 1861: Mustering Oregon volunteers in to suppress Indian disturbances in Oregon and neighboring frontier, etc. 10

8. Special return of troops, November 20, 1861: Number of troops in Pacific Military Department, etc. 33-34

9. Steinberger to Drum, January 6, 1862: Raising a regiment in Washington Territory and appointing officers, etc. 47

10. Steinberger to Drum, March 1, 1862: Change of headquarters Washington Territory volunteers, and raising troops in California, etc. 51

11. Surveyor-general of Oregon to governor of Oregon, July 30, 1864: Relative to survey of Des Chutes, United States guide meridian, and standard parallels, and in surveying the country between the second and sixth parallels; necessary to have escort of 25 men, etc. 236

12. Sullivan to Drum, October 25, 1864: Relative to selling subsistence stores to certain immigrants in Oregon; recommends selling such to poor immigrants; reminds the Department that it is the second time Captain Kelley has come to the relief of indigent immigrants without authority, etc. 272

13. Sewall to adjutant-general of Oregon, November 2, 1864: First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry below the minimum required by law, etc. 262

14. Secretary of War to McDowell, December 8, 1864: Ordnance order for draft in Oregon without special directions, etc. 273

15. Sanborn to governor of Oregon, March 6, 1865: Relative to the appointment of officers for the Lane County company, Oregon volunteers, etc. 290

16. Sewall to assistant adjutant-general Division of Pacific, January 18, 1868: Original muster-rolls of a detachment of Oregon volunteers under Nathaniel Olney not among the records of the commissary of muster, but that there is a copy thereof on file; copy for Adjutant-General U.S. Army having been forwarded November 14, 1864, etc. 306

17. Steeple to governor of Oregon, April 28, 1866: Approves that Oregon volunteers should march from southern Oregon to Fort Klamath; assurant that Oregon troops shall return to their homes, etc. 314

T.

1. Thomas's General Orders No. 67, August 20, 1861: Publishing article 57, act of Congress April 10, 1860, relating to holding correspondence with the citizens of the Union, etc. 63

2. Townsend to Sumner, September 9, 1861: To send regular troops from Pacific coast to New York; California volunteers to take place of regular troops on Pacific coast, etc. 16

3. Townsend to Sumner, September 10, 1861: To send regular troops with their arms and equipments from Pacific coast to New York by steamer, etc. 18

4. Townsend to Sumner, September 16, 1861: Signed order dated from California to New York upon being relieved by General Wright of command of Military Department of the Pacific, etc. 18

5. Thomas to Cornishus, Thomas to Harding, Thomas to Maury, September 24, 1862: To organize Oregon volunteers and to contract for supplies, etc.; Oregon volunteer cavalry to furnish their own horses and horse equipments; owing to the great distance between Washington City and Oregon that only general instructions would be given Cornishus, Harding, and Maury to organize Oregon volunteers, wherefore they were ordered to be governed by any directions given by Hon. E. D. Baker (then United States Senator from Oregon), etc. 21
22. Wright to Thomas, May 13, 1862: Necessary to hold Arizona under military law; arrival of Steinberger at Vancouver, Wash.; sending troops to Owen's Lake for protection of whites in California; difficult to cross Sierra Nevada Mountains with troops and supplies before middle of June, 1862, etc. ............................................. 64

23. Wright to Thomas, May 15, 1862: Reports disposition of Oregon volunteers in Oregon and military operations in Washington Territory, etc. ................................................................. 64

24. Wright to Thomas, May 28, 1862: Relative to General Wright's circular of April, 1861, informing him as to troops and home guards in Oregon then in service of General Government, etc. ............................................. 78

25. Wright to Thomas, June 23, 1862: Announcing General Alvord to command Oregon district; Indians still committing depredation in Humboldt district, California; movement of Second California Volunteer Cavalry to Owen's Lake for suppression of Indian disturbance in California, etc. ............................................. 84

26. Wright to Thomas, June 30, 1862: Inspection of Second California Volunteer Infantry: two companies of Second California Cavalry will follow movement of Colonel Connor for protection of overland mail route to California and Oregon, etc. ............................................. 84

27. Wright to Thomas, July 10, 1862: Arizona recovered and now held under martial law; difficulties encountered in the expeditions of Carleton and Connor, etc. ............................................. 89

28. Wright to Thomas, August 5, 1862: Request of the militia of the district of Oregon; wishes to retain command of all military forces serving within limits of the Department of the Pacific, etc. ............................................. 98

29. Wright to Thomas, August 13, 1862: Informing War Department of movements of California volunteer and other forces in Arizona; movement of Colonel Connor's Third California Volunteer Infantry in Nevada and Idaho, etc. ............................................. 107

30. Wright to Thomas, October 4, 1862: General Canby withdraws from New Mexico; Third California Volunteer Infantry at camp at Ruby Valley, Nevada; Colonel Connor and his march to Salt Lake; Indian disturbances at Humboldt district, California; requests raising another California volunteer Regiment, etc. ............................................. 110

31. Wright to Thomas, October 13, 1862: Inclining communications from General Alvord and copy of report of Colonel Maury, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, etc. ............................................. 114

32. Wright to Thomas, October 25, 1862: Inclining letter from General Alvord, and recommending establishing a military post at or near old Fort Boise, Oregon; arrangements to protect overland immigrants to Oregon, etc. ............................................. 115

33. Wright to Thomas, October 30, 1862: Requesting another volunteer regiment be raised in California and seven additional companies of cavalry to complete the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, etc. ............................................. 115

34. Wright to Thomas, November 1, 1862: Telegram; reporting companies of Washington Territory volunteer regiments organized; requesting detention of one extra company found at Alcatraz Island, California, etc. ............................................. 115

35. Wright to Thomas, November 17, 1862: Reporting state of affairs in Oregon and on the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, Washington Territory; asking that the Nez Percé Indians be protected by the United States in their just rights, etc. ............................................. 116

36. Wright to Thomas, December 23, 1862: Recommending military post to be established at Fort Boise, Oregon, directing General Alvord to call out six more cavalry companies of Oregon volunteers, and to organize the Oregon cavalry regiment, etc. ............................................. 120

37. Wright to Thomas, February 9, 1863: Authority to complete organization of Oregon regiment of volunteer cavalry, etc. ............................................. 121

38. Wright to Blissel, March 9, 1863: Settlers on San Juan Island, Washington Territory, not to be interfered with; owner of San Juan Island still to be treated as United States and England, etc. ............................................. 171

39. Wright to Thomas, March 14, 1863: Public affairs assuming a threatening aspect in Utah; raising an additional volunteer regiment of infantry and seven companies of volunteer cavalry, but recruiting is slow; greatest embarrassment is due to the want of funds; can not possibly get along without specie; United States Treasury notes at a discount of 50 per cent.; impossible to make Army contracts; prices double, in consequence of depreciation of United States currency, etc. ............................................. 153

40. Wright to Thomas, March 18, 1863: Resolving embarrassments and difficulties in Oregon relative to troops; United States currency at a ruinous discount in Oregon; difficulty of the Government to procure coin; facts rectified by Major Drew are common to all other troops in the Department of the Pacific, etc. ............................................. 154

41. Wright to Thomas, April 30, 1863: Department of the Pacific laboring under great difficulties both in procuring men and means; one cause is high price of labor and of the developments being made in the mining districts of California and Nevada and depreciation of United States currency; new military post at Fort Boise, Oregon, ordered to be established, etc. ............................................. 165

42. Wright to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, May 18, 1863: Relating to keeping a small military force at Jacksonville, Oregon, and instructions to Colonel Drew, Oregon volunteers, etc. ............................................. 169

43. Wright to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, May 26, 1863: Loyal citizens of Pacific coast banded together to sustain the United States Government; companies of Fourth Infantry to go to southern California district; stopping sending through the male disloyal newspapers and traitorous disloyal sheets and especially the New York Weekly Caucasian, etc. ............................................. 169

44. Wright to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 1, 1863: Necessary to have two companies at Klamath Lake, Oregon; a small force to be left at Jacksonville, Oregon, etc. ............................................. 170
45. Wright to Thomas, June 5, 1863:
Civil authorities permitted to exercise their proper functions over San Juan Island, Wash., etc. 171

46. Wright to Thomas, July 5, 1863:
Relating to returns and difficulties in that call for troops; secret organizations of disloyal people in California, etc. 175

47. Wright to Thomas, June 13, 1863:
Arms cannot be supplied to Oregon militia; sending communications from General commanding Oregon district; delivery of arms by General Alvord to governor of Oregon due to misappropriations, but the exigencies seemed such as to prevent a recall thereof, etc. 176

48. Wright to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 13, 1863:
Requesting no more officers be appointed in Oregon volunteer regiments, unless notified, and recites section 20, act of Congress of March 3, 1863, etc. 179

49. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, June 16, 1863:
Includ's Wright's orders relative to fight of Oregon volunteers with Snake Indians in Oregon, etc. 229

50. Wright to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, June 16, 1863:
Very important that another company of Oregon volunteer cavalry should be stationed in southern Oregon; reports that he has requested that the issuing of small-arms by General Alvord to Oregon be approved by Secretary of War, etc. 180

51. Wright to Governor Stanford, of California, July 5, 1863:
Sends governor of California copy of a resolution of Congress, approved March 19, 1863; accepting money appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers for volunteer organizations, as objections may be raised by accounting officers in the cases where the regulations of the Department have not been strictly followed, etc. 183

52. Wright to Gibbs, governor of Oregon, July 14, 1863:
Ordering Lieutenant Drew's recruits to Fort Vancouver; will afford protection to people of Oregon, etc. 182

53. Wright to Thomas, July 19, 1863:
Order to detach escort from expedition under Lieut. John Mullen impossible, as Lieutenant Mullen was then in the Bitter Root Valley, Rocky-Mountains, etc. 85

54. Wright to Thomas, August 4, 1863:
Calendar made treaty with band of Snake Indians, etc. 185

55. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, August 28, 1863:
Reporting the location of Fort Boise, Oregon; reports that Major Lingenheil may be permitted to remain at Fort Boise, Oregon, etc. 188

56. Wright to Townsend, October 8, 1863:
Advising that a military wagon road be built between Fort Dalles, Oregon, in a south-east direction, via Canyon City to Fort Boise, and thence to the Yellowstone River, etc. 192

57. Wright's General Orders No. 40, November 14, 1863:
Relates to control of new organizations and muster placed in the hands of governors of California, Oregon and Nevada, and to leaves and paying costs of telegraphing, etc. 197

58. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863:
Relative to the difficulties and embarrassments in raising and organizing volunteers on the Pacific coast, etc. 196

59. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863:
Peace and quiet is being preserved from British Possessions to Mexico, and from Pacific Ocean to eastern Utah, etc. 196

60. Wright to Townsend, November 20, 1863:
Requesting an approval of all acts done in raising, organizing, and appointing officers of volunteer organizations, as objections may be raised by accounting officers in the cases where the regulations of the Department have not been strictly followed, etc. 196

61. Wright to Townsend, November 23, 1863:
Relating to the establishment of a military post near Klamath Lake, Oregon, and the organization of citizens and the subagent of Indian Affairs to the site selected, and the sending of an officer to inspect the post and site thereof and report thereon, etc. 198

62. Wright to Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, January 4, 1864:
Recommends Territorial Volunteer Infantry, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, Second and Fourth Cavalry Volunteer Infantry, below minimum organization; First California Volunteer Cavalry above minimum, and Sixth California Volunteer Infantry still in progress of organization, etc. 205

63. Wright to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, February 2, 1864:
Anvy Company, First California Volunteer Cavalry, gone to San Pedro, Cal., for service in Arizona; one company of Ninth Infantry (regulars) gone to Vancouver, Wash., etc. 207

64. Wright to Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, March 4, 1864:
Telegram; requests postponement of consolidation of the Washington Territory regiment, which involves discharge of many men, etc. 215
65. Wright to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, April 9, 1864:
Alvord organizing small commands to protect settlers near Snake River, in Oregon; in Humboldt district, California, Sixth Cavalry; volunteer infantry prosecuting Indian war; Connor recommends discharge of volunteers of California, and serving in Utah and Nevada, etc. 222

66. Wright to Nye, governor of Nevada, April 14, 1863:
Expeditions will move southeast from Fort Dalles, Oregon, and Walla Walla, Wash., across Oregon to upper waters of Snake River, also from Fort Klamath to Owyheee River and south Idaho, from Camp Douglas; and all for the purpose of protecting loyal citizens; routes leading by City of Rocks, Nev., will not be overlooked, etc. 222

67. Wright to Halleck, May 3, 1864:
Telegram; explaining reasons for raising more troops in Department of the Pacific, as requested in telegram of May 1, 1864, etc. 224

68. Wright to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, May 16, 1864:
Powerful opposition on the Pacific coast to the administration of the United States Government; enemies of the United States doing all they can to thwart the Government in prosecuting the war; arrest of persons for disloyal practices; Wright thinks the course pursued by him the wisest, etc. 226

69. Wright to Alvord, June 24, 1864:
Can accept detachment of Oregon cavalry, to be mustered in by one of your own officers, etc. 268