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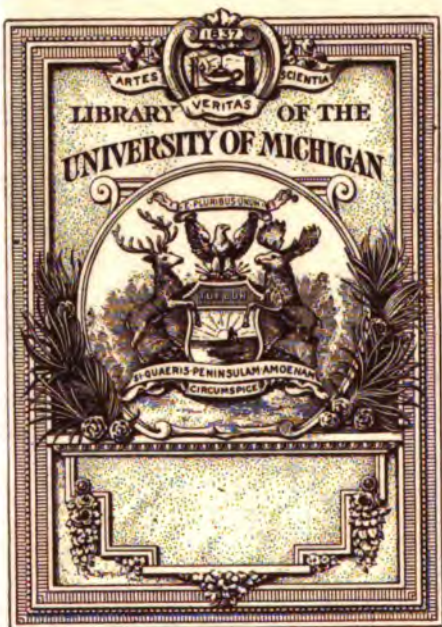
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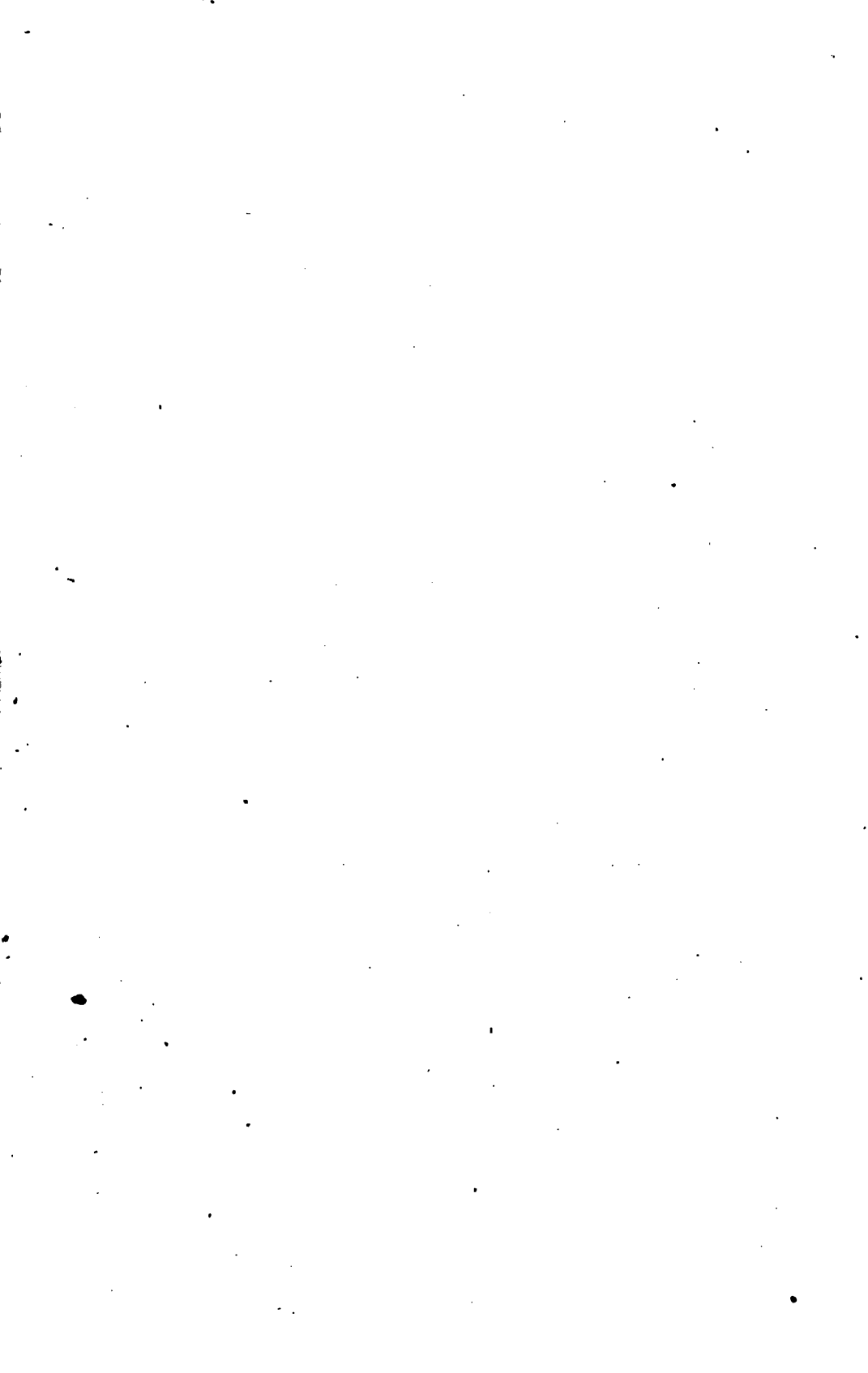
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**A P P E N D I X**

**TO THE**

**HOUSE AND SENATE JOURNALS**

**OF THE**

**REGULAR SESSION**

**OF THE**

**TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OF THE**

**STATE OF MISSOURI.**

---

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.,  
ELLWOOD KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1869.





# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## STATE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

TO THE

### TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DECEMBER 31, 1868.

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SECTION 6, ARTICLE XI, CONSTITUTION: "An accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published."

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
WILLWOOD KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1869.

120063

General Statutes, 1865, page 86.

SECTION 12. The auditor shall digest, prepare and report to the general assembly, at the commencement of each regular session: First, a full and detailed statement of the condition of the revenue, and the amount of expenditures for the two preceding fiscal years; second, a full and detailed statement of the public debt; third, estimates of the revenue and expenditures for the two succeeding fiscal years; fourth, such plans as he may deem expedient for the support of public credit, for lessening the public expenses, for promoting frugality and economy in the public offices, and, generally, for the better management and more perfect understanding of the fiscal affairs of this state; fifth, a tabular statement, showing separately the whole amount of each appropriation of money made by law, the amount paid under the same, and the balance unexpended; sixth, a tabular statement, showing the amount of revenue chargeable to each county for the two preceding fiscal years, the aggregate amount of each object of taxation, together with the tax due on the same; seventh, he shall also publish annually an accurate account of all the receipts and expenditures of the public money.

General Statutes, 1865, page 89.

SECTION 34. He shall accompany his report with three thousand printed copies of the same, one thousand of which shall be for the use of the senate and the remainder for the use of the house.

# RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY

DURING THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,  
1868, AND THE THREE ADDITIONAL MONTHS,  
ENDING DÉCEMBER 31, 1868.

## RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND.

Into this fund are paid, first, the proceeds from the collection of the revenue tax; second, all other payments into the treasury not by law directed to be paid into some other fund.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
Oct. 9, 1866....	James Russell.....	\$ 175 00	
	R. S. Judy.....	3,792 14	
17.....	George Funkhouser.....	348 35	
	William King.....	900 00	
30.....	same.....	10,128 05	
6.....	H. Clark.....	2,864 20	
24.....	H. M. Rice.....	2,477 89	
	O. Moberly.....	1,000 00	
19.....	William Kaucher.....	200 00	
25.....	Wm. H. Hillman.....	6,838 55	
18.....	H. H. Williams.....	15,000 00	
13.....	Samuel H. Caldwell.....	38 00	
4.....	L. W. Albertson.....	854 70	
6.....	Thomas Thompson.....	230 15	
	M. G. Foster.....	200 00	
	same.....	2,945 00	
18.....	Wm. H. Boulware.....	9,000 00	
27.....	Josiah B. Barnes.....	800 00	
10.....	B. F. Dailey.....	5,840 81	
4.....	John H. Lightner.....	1,023 21	
11.....	John Baker.....	70 00	
	I. D. Johnson.....	100 00	
	For taxes and fees during month.....	9 75	\$64,855 80
Nov., 1866....	Amos F. Owen.....	9,053 93	
	Hamilton Hall.....	3,500 00	
	John Atkison.....	1,500 00	
	Samuel K. Williams.....	7,000 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	1,450 00	
	H. H. Williams.....	11,069 00	
	George W. Fulton.....	8,463 50	
	H. J. Alley.....	231 70	
	E. G. B. McNutt.....	8,354 49	
	Henry Ward.....	166 35	
	Benj. H. Haupe.....	1,410 36	
	B. F. Dailey.....	5,417 85	
	John H. Lightner.....	55,042 08	
	Phillip F. Bryan.....	1,108 92	
	same.....	6,515 28	
	For taxes and fees during month.....	17 38	120,800 84

## RECEIPTS INTO

## RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND.—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.	
Dec., 1866.....	J. P. Raney.....	\$ 2,754 56		
	Thomas Harbine.....	46,215 15		
	L. B. Davis.....	2,169 50		
	H. M. Rice.....	1,020 32		
	H. H. Williams.....	765 00		
	C. C. Fletcher.....	7,791 88		
	Thomas W. Williams.....	14,000 00		
	John W. Stewart.....	1,000 00		
	same.....	1,429 58		
	James S. Hume.....	10,458 00		
	W. W. Wallis.....	549 39		
	William H. Porter.....	1,695 00		
	R. A. Love.....	5,687 90		
	John Caldwell.....	11,229 31		
	John H. Austin.....	8,000 00		
	Henry Ward.....	133 00		
	Ben. F. Dailey.....	6,023 13		
	John H. Lightner.....	238,140 17		
	Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.....	6,530 67		
	For taxes and fees during month.....	33 38		
				\$365,616 94
	January, 1867.	Amos F. Owen.....	4,326 50	
		A. E. Wyatt.....	7 00	
		same.....	3,321 00	
		John Atkison.....	3,368 06	
		Samuel Webb.....	3,000 00	
		James Rogers.....	3,508 59	
James F. Tubb.....		643 58		
J. M. Russell.....		1,679 61		
H. Bruhl.....		11,167 54		
R. S. Judy.....		4,058 67		
L. B. Davis.....		1,026 20		
John Sches.....		10,499 03		
J. M. Jones.....		7,157 71		
George Funkhouser.....		2,000 00		
Thomas E. Rochester.....		12,023 61		
Joe Davis.....		1,831 29		
Thomas P. Welch.....		1,037 45		
J. L. Powell.....		10,727 23		
William Orr.....		4,527 74		
H. Clark.....		14 00		
Julius Wilhelmi.....		6,890 06		
William Berger.....		8,608 78		
S. F. Gibson.....		9,920 34		
same.....		7,419 54		
O. Moberly.....		5,160 60		
S. K. Williams.....		723 95		
J. W. Quigg.....		1,830 53		
William Kaucher.....		3,213 07		
P. M. Jackson.....		16,047 80		
Morgan Mace.....		2,188 00		
same.....		37 00		
H. H. Williams.....		25 00		
S. H. Caldwell.....		4,436 48		
C. C. Fletcher.....		926 92		
Thomas W. Williams.....		2,500 00		
Thomas Adamson.....		17,058 24		
A. P. Gibson.....		7,463 13		
John Sisler.....		14,742 78		
John R. Knox.....		12,939 96		
James A. Neal.....		4,640 69		
G. Harker.....		8,076 86		
W. H. Boulware.....		15 74		
Wm. Crisman.....		2,000 00		
H. J. Alley.....		4,424 15		
E. G. B. McNutt.....		4,535 84		
W. McCormack.....		1,888 16		
L. B. Hutchison.....		2,030 21		
J. E. Alexander.....	9,352 67			
J. N. Laughlin.....	3,899 32			
W. H. Porter.....	9,525 17			

RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.	
January, 1867.	William Penix .....	\$12,000 00		
	N. P. Ogden.....	15,043 62		
	G. W. Colley.....	3,171 43		
	James Spencer.....	4,159 00		
	Samuel Smith.....	6,870 41		
	John H. Austin .....	30 00		
	A. K. Reyburn.....	12,639 98		
	Josiah B. Barnes.....	1,359 46		
	Henry Ward.....	1,520 50		
	F. W. Gatzweiler.....	14,772 69		
	B. G. Roberts .....	4,854 23		
	A. Anderson.....	4,995 86		
	John H. Lightner.....	70,710 36		
	B. F. Dailey.....	7,303 56		
	Samuel W. Eager.....	4,336 50		
	B. H. Haupe.....	5,000 00		
	James S. Best.....	1,235 39		
	same .....	6,942 88		
	J. H. Foreman.....	6,491 29		
	W. McCulloch.....	2,818 07		
	John Brown.....	5,812 34		
	Paul Schmidt.....	78 18		
	Phillip F. Bryan .....	1,969 93		
	L. H. Linville.....	3,124 07		
	I. D. Johnson .....	7,076 15		
	same .....	216 22		
	John F. Mason .....	2,065 70		
	John Moore.....	2,199 74		
	Francis Rodman.....	1,131 97	\$ 463,355 24	
	Feb., 1867.....	A. E. Wyatt.....	1,956 39	
		John F. Baker .....	15,395 02	
Jon. Sackman .....		5,388 75		
William King.....		1,621 08		
George Funkhouser .....		463 93		
G. H. Dulle.....		329 35		
Samuel E. Shaw .....		5,081 78		
Wm. B. Shoemaker.....		1,259 37		
Wm. H. Hillman.....		4,954 63		
Wm. Kaucher .....		1,200 00		
P. M. Jackson.....		2,499 88		
A. P. Gibson.....		327 75		
John V. Hargrove.....		931 39		
Jacob Gilstrap.....		18 29		
same .....		10,385 44		
H. J. Alley.....		150 00		
L. W. Pritchett.....		631 59		
same .....		1,711 87		
E. G. B. McNutt.....		4,417 34		
B. S. Walker .....		4,020 00		
Ben. F. Boyce .....		2,026 54		
same .....		3,221 89		
J. N. Laughlin.....		112 80		
Thomas Layton .....		1,045 82		
William Penix .....		4,430 00		
John H. Austin .....		500 00		
John H. Lightner .....		93,297 24		
B. F. Dailey.....		4,619 48		
same .....		8,070 34		
John Baker.....		433 00		
James S. Best.....		338 99		
Benjamin F. Sillman .....	6,278 65			
L. M. Ringer .....	1,365 95			
W. G. J. Crow .....	2,069 09	185,551 64		
March, 1867....	H. F. Harrington .....	3,036 17		
	Samuel E. Webb.....	714 76		
	James F. Tubb.....	502 29		
	Knizy Veatch .....	7,918 49		
	George Funkhouser .....	771 58		
	Peter Meyer.....	12,026 83		

## RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.		
March, 1867....	Thomas E. Rochester.....	\$ 1,444 97			
	W. H. Ferguson .....	260 82			
	William Orr .....	600 00			
	Moses F. Wood.....	567 56			
	W. H. Hillman.....	2,636 64			
	William Kaucher.....	1,430 90			
	Morgan Mace.....	807 67			
	H. H. Williams.....	1,426 08			
	Thomas Adamson.....	4,474 64			
	G. Harker .....	683 36			
	Jacob Gilstrap.....	443 85			
	W. H. Boulware.....	7,954 81			
	L. B. Hutchison .....	93 00			
	J. N. Laughlin.....	193 24			
	James Darnall.....	1,454 14			
	Thomas Layton.....	23 43			
	James Spencer.....	455 00			
	John H. Austin.....	500 00			
	B. G. Roberts.....	695 96			
	Rufus Alexander.....	102 25			
	B. F. Dailey.....	8,153 20			
	John H. Lightner.....	30,056 72			
	John Wall.....	319 00			
	John Baker.....	1,742 50			
	Benj. F. Silman.....	285 00			
	same .....	149 80			
	J. H. Foreman.....	1,163 40			
	L. M. Ringer.....	2,069 14			
	R. F. Wingate.....	4,582 17			
	Defense Warrants.....	1,200 00			
	For taxes and fees during month.....	35 00		\$ 100,979 57	
	April, 1867.....	John W. Ownby.....		338 85	
		James M. Roberts.....		3,796 53	
		same .....		213 00	
		S. E. Shaw .....		21 00	
		E. G. Rathburn.....		2,117 91	
		P. M. Jackson.....		436 45	
		same .....		3,688 87	
		Thomas W. Williams.....		500 00	
		William Crisman.....		606 80	
James S. Hume.....		360 14			
L. B. Hutchison .....		100 00			
Frank Murphy .....		4,438 79			
B. F. Dailey.....		7,370 92			
John H. Lightner.....		12,939 59			
E. S. Rowse.....		342 22			
J. M. Collier.....		409 01			
John Baker.....		395 00			
W. G. J. Crow.....		289 51			
John Moore.....		92 00			
Francis Rodman.....		555 50			
For taxes and fees during month.....		9 60	39,017 69		
May, 1867.....		William M. Blake.....	47 60		
		John Atkison .....	1,000 00		
	Harrison Mitchell.....	150 00			
	G. H. Dulle.....	487 00			
	E. G. Rathburn.....	601 50			
	James A. Neal.....	742 13			
	L. M. Pritchett.....	500 00			
	J. E. Alexander.....	755 79			
	William Penix.....	410 80			
	James Spencer.....	261 59			
	same .....	729 24			
	A. K. Reyburn.....	1,487 22			
	Joshua Gamblin .....	327 86			
	B. F. Dailey.....	5,629 88			
	John H. Lightner.....	465 02			
	E. S. Rowse .....	9,655 80			
D. C. Coleman.....	4,175 00				

RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
May, 1867.....	John Baker.....	\$ 100 00	\$27,783 99
	A. K. Cowgill.....	248 56	
	L. M. Ringer.....	10 00	
June, 1867.....	E. Darrow.....	1,623 40	47,228 64
	Joseph P. Raney.....	1,458 71	
	John Atkison.....	467 57	
	Samuel Webb.....	15 75	
	John F. Baker.....	2,336 71	
	James M. Miller.....	278 30	
	same.....	56 80	
	Thomas W. William.....	169 90	
	J. A. Price.....	6,225 00	
	R. C. Cooper.....	170 35	
	H. E. Machens.....	825 15	
	B. G. Roberts.....	315 24	
	B. F. Dailey.....	7,784 45	
	E. S. Rowse.....	24,033 82	
	John Wall.....	682 54	
	John Baker.....	100 00	
	L. M. Ringer.....	184 95	
July, 1867.....	James F. Tubb.....	11 22	30,055 46
	R. S. Judy.....	310 06	
	Jonathan Sackman.....	0 11	
	James M. Russell.....	600 00	
	James M. Roberts.....	588 30	
	Henry Bruhl.....	1,371 42	
	L. B. Davis.....	578 53	
	John Schee.....	657 21	
	George J. McDaniel.....	8 42	
	James M. Jones.....	1,294 16	
	Joe Davis.....	24 89	
	James M. Neal.....	1,760 10	
	John D. Meredith.....	362 69	
	E. L. Newsome.....	278 89	
	R. A. Love.....	649 35	
	William Penix.....	532 22	
	John H. Austin.....	132 61	
	same.....	365 82	
	John Baker.....	89 25	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	127 12	
	B. F. Dailey.....	7,791 13	
	E. S. Rowse.....	10,625 42	
	D. C. Coleman.....	1,715 00	
	William Staton.....	22 76	
	O. M. Nelson.....	126 00	
For taxes and fees during month.....	34 78		
August, 1867...	William King.....	614 65	43,587 38
	G. H. Dulle.....	256 00	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	650 52	
	Samuel E. Shaw.....	196 00	
	H. Clark.....	916 44	
	William Berger.....	338 77	
	S. F. Gibson.....	645 31	
	same.....	3,186 95	
	O. Moberly.....	901 65	
	Albert Roecker.....	447 90	
	W. D. Mustion.....	800 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	1,356 21	
	W. W. Wallis.....	113 75	
	Joshua Gamblin.....	368 48	
	Franklin Murphy.....	639 00	
	B. F. Dailey.....	8,009 09	
	E. S. Rowse.....	23,105 19	
	John Wall.....	304 47	
	Paul Schmidt.....	230 00	
	Francis Rodman.....	508 00	
Sept., 1867.....	William A. Norris.....	400 00	



## RECEIPTS INTO

## RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.	
Sept., 1867.....	James F. Tubb.....	\$ 65 33		
	Isaiah Jones.....	2,000 00		
	Thomas E. Rochester..	2,816 73		
	same.....	1,833 70		
	Thomas P. Welch.....	2,008 25		
	same.....	198 09		
	H. Clark.....	938 94		
	Frank Barkley.....	4,000 55		
	S. K. Williams.....	1,487 07		
	J. W. Quigg.....	131 50		
	William Kaucher.....	1,189 00		
	H. H. Williams.....	93 95		
	Thomas W. Williams.....	1,114 97		
	George W. Fulton.....	256 51		
	John Sisler.....	832 64		
	John R. Knox.....	20 00		
	L. W. Albertson.....	3,864 05		
	E. G. B. McNutt.....	495 31		
	Benj. F. Boyce.....	100 00		
	L. B. Hutchison.....	1,141 70		
	same.....	198 00		
	Thomas Layton.....	282 40		
	A. K. Reyburn.....	512 22		
	B. F. Dailey.....	7,493 46		
	E. S. Rowse.....	4,164 18		
	O. M. Nelson.....	228 00		
	James W. McFaden.....	281 50		
	I. D. Johnson.....	242 06		
	same.....	634 17		
	Contingent expenses Attorney General.....	2 00	\$ 39,026 28	
	October, 1867..	A. F. Owen.....	600 00	
		J. M. Carson.....	6,000 00	
		William M. Blake.....	215 22	
		L. B. Davis.....	74 25	
		William H. Ferguson.....	669 24	
		John Wheat.....	177 01	
		Julius Wilhelmi.....	1,315 00	
		Frank Barkley.....	723 85	
		Orville Moberly.....	166 25	
		J. M. Miller.....	6,163 75	
		Morgan Mace.....	3,160 00	
		Thomas W. Williams.....	753 85	
		Lewis Sells.....	427 08	
		Garrison Harker.....	1,030 54	
		L. W. Albertson.....	53 20	
J. L. Shelby.....		550 00		
James S. Hume.....		5,000 00		
B. F. Boyce.....		1,055 80		
John H. Austin.....		500 00		
Joshua Gamblin.....		95 75		
Elias Disney.....		3,800 55		
same.....		4,682 73		
B. F. Dailey.....		6,907 97		
E. S. Rowse.....		31,483 66		
A. K. Cowgill.....		400 00		
W. G. J. Crow.....		392 35		
O. M. Nelson.....		1,450 00		
James W. McFaden.....		7,000 00		
For taxes during month.....		108 20	84,936 25	
ov., 1867.....		John Atkison.....	1,454 58	
	William A. Norris.....	301 65		
	H. Mitchell.....	6,000 00		
	William King.....	11,333 00		
	George Kuechler.....	5,003 50		
	G. H. Dulle.....	2,500 00		
	J. J. C. Breaseale.....	14 00		
	John Ballinger.....	6,000 00		
	Frank Barkley.....	1,000 00		
	Albert Roecker.....	450 00		

THE REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
Nov., 1867.....	Morgan Mace.....	\$ 400 00	
	James M. Powers.....	1,266 01	
	J. L. Shelby.....	745 18	
	same.....	436 24	
	James Ownby.....	1,000 00	
	B. S. Walker.....	348 06	
	J. E. Alexander.....	1,906 70	
	August Kleinsorge.....	4,000 00	
	W. H. Porter.....	263 51	
	John Caldwell.....	1,498 24	
	John H. Steers.....	6,874 90	
	John H. Austin.....	917 79	
	same.....	347 48	
	A. K. Reyburn.....	1,568 79	
	J. B. Barnes.....	272 93	
	B. F. Dailey.....	7,226 78	
	E. S. Rowse.....	90,542 94	
	D. C. Coleman.....	1,784 00	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	1,733 84	
	W. G. J. Crow.....	36 45	
	O. M. Nelson.....	2,000 00	
	John F. Mason.....	1,000 00	
	Lewis Sells.....	370 81	
	For taxes during month.....	4 33	\$ 160,632 61
December, 1867	J. W. Carson.....	5,700 00	
	William King.....	1,197 65	
	James M. Russell.....	1,457 80	
	L. B. Davis.....	551 52	
	G. H. Dulle.....	3,500 00	
	B. E. Ragsdale.....	5,580 96	
	Julius Wilhelmi.....	8,000 00	
	Frank Barkley.....	1,212 66	
	O. Moberly.....	1,525 60	
	Morgan Mace.....	641 65	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	8,760 00	
	Thomas Adamson.....	60 50	
	James A. Neal.....	3,134 05	
	Garrison Harker.....	794 08	
	William Forbes.....	440 33	
	John D. Meredith.....	11,000 00	
	L. W. Albertson.....	1,550 03	
	James Ownby.....	1,126 81	
	R. J. McCormack.....	5,000 00	
	Wm. McCormack.....	601 66	
	J. R. Permenter.....	1,497 82	
	William Penix.....	1,080 55	
	N. P. Ogden.....	3,624 72	
	John Caldwell.....	5,533 95	
	John H. Austin.....	1,289 00	
	J. B. Barnes.....	431 29	
	F. W. Gatzweiler.....	115 05	
	Henry E. Machens.....	11,500 41	
	A. Anderson.....	1,244 48	
	B. F. Dailey.....	6,116 67	
	E. S. Rowse.....	141,826 09	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	2,077 79	
	J. M. Collier.....	733 49	
	J. H. Foreman.....	133 74	
	L. M. Ringer.....	308 40	
	W. G. J. Crow.....	296 84	
	same.....	45 20	
	John Brown.....	1,887 05	
	O. M. Nelson.....	100 60	
	I. D. Johnson.....	328 79	
	John F. Mason.....	711 53	
	same.....	1,742 53	
	John Moore.....	353 75	
	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	65 75	
	Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.....	7,303 09	252,182 63

## RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
January, 1868.	Edwin Darrow.....	\$ 4,155 19	
	Amos F. Owen.....	10,192 97	
	William M. Blake.....	4,621 99	
	A. E. Wyatt.....	7 64	
	J. W. Carson.....	85 78	
	John H. Moore.....	2,420 93	
	H. Mitchell.....	1,433 68	
	same.....	600 00	
	James Rogers.....	3,014 48	
	James C. Orr.....	20,394 22	
	John Pinger.....	27,901 32	
	James F. Tubb.....	1,267 01	
	Isaiah Jones.....	2,994 09	
	Herman Bader.....	12,516 94	
	James M. Roberts.....	5,500 00	
	R. S. Judy.....	13,729 28	
	L. B. Davis.....	1,314 44	
	George Kuechler.....	4,154 33	
	J. J. C. Breazeale.....	1,983 96	
	same.....	2,407 05	
	George J. McDaniel.....	9,435 11	
	J. H. Rickards.....	8,000 00	
	same.....	1,945 21	
	F. D. Phillips.....	5,784 38	
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	10,000 00	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	950 91	
	same.....	376 03	
	Thomas P. Welch.....	730 59	
	John Ballinger.....	1,000 00	
	same.....	660 56	
	Daniel Ransom.....	4,051 49	
	H. Clark.....	1,789 77	
	John Wheat.....	497 31	
	same.....	153 06	
	Julius Wilhelmi.....	2,881 67	
	William Berger.....	6,973 70	
	S. F. Gibson.....	6,206 08	
	Orville Moberly.....	4,975 80	
	W. R. Simms.....	3,934 27	
	James M. Miller.....	3,489 90	
	J. W. Quigg.....	2,620 16	
	Albert Roecker.....	5,263 51	
	Rice Patterson.....	16,711 56	
	Win. D. Mustion.....	790 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	155 62	
	S. H. Caldwell.....	7,026 63	
	James W. Whitehead.....	6,514 65	
	James C. Powers.....	305 89	
	G. W. Fulton.....	6,181 39	
	same.....	12 00	
	F. J. McAdoo.....	3,123 27	
	Thomas Adamson.....	7,290 00	
	A. P. Gibson.....	208 78	
	James F. Gibson.....	5,221 82	
	S. R. Woolfolk.....	9,435 08	
	James A. Neal.....	3,966 46	
	Lewis Sells.....	11,683 61	
	Samuel Baker.....	1,549 56	
	William Forbes.....	13,247 69	
	John D. Meredith.....	10,139 08	
	H. J. Alley.....	4,313 31	
	James Ownby.....	3,780 53	
	George W. Painter.....	4,963 68	
	same.....	1,600 00	
	R. J. McCormack.....	2,455 60	
	William McCormack.....	230 40	
	L. B. Hutchison.....	3,723 16	
	I. N. Wray.....	36 00	
	same.....	7,246 78	
	W. W. Wallis.....	184 47	
	Augustus Kleinsorge.....	940 26	

RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.	
January, 1868..	A. H. Cashion.....	\$7,040 45		
	R. A. Love .....	3,000 00		
	N. P. Ogden.....	17,642 59		
	P. F. Lonergan.....	17,361 49		
	G. W. Colley.....	2,720 72		
	James Spencer.....	5,222 54		
	J. H. Steers.....	524 61		
	John H. Austin.....	8,636 08		
	A. K. Reyburn.....	11,941 29		
	Henry Ward.....	61 47		
	Joshua Gamblin.....	1,021 01		
	B. F. Dailey.....	7,176 50		
	E. S. Rowse.....	45,519 41		
	John Baker.....	200 00		
	H. H. Byrne.....	5,815 55		
	Thomas S. Rhoades.....	4,068 21		
	J. M. Collier.....	4,909 86		
	James Gipson.....	670 93		
	William McCulloch.....	4,359 00		
	same.....	696 96		
	Larkin Adamson.....	1,014 02		
	same.....	42 49		
	W. G. J. Crow.....	2,055 41		
	O. M. Nelson.....	8,234 70		
	James McFaden.....	562 50		
	L. H. Linville.....	2,519 68		
	I. D. Johnson.....	3,821 55		
	Samuel Coday.....	2,590 84		
				\$514,897 00
	February, 1868	William A. Norris.....	2,764 33	
		John Atkison.....	3,994 00	
		J. H. Rickards.....	699 39	
		F. D. Phillips.....	105 28	
		G. H. Dulle.....	1,566 36	
		W. H. Ferguson.....	1,235 85	
		same.....	42 75	
		Albert Roecker.....	579 33	
		W. D. Mustion.....	91 00	
		Charles Dougherty.....	27,959 99	
		S. H. Caldwell.....	122 00	
		Thomas W. Williams.....	7,791 23	
		Thomas Adamson.....	1,000 00	
		same.....	793 23	
G. Harker.....		8,994 56		
William Crisman.....		1,868 20		
J. L. Shelby.....		1,000 00		
James Owaby.....		364 20		
James S. Hume.....		2,494 69		
J. N. Laughlin.....		287 09		
W. H. Porter.....		14,399 48		
same.....		100 10		
William Penix.....		1,245 66		
Josiah B. Barnes.....		530 00		
Joshua Gamblin.....		170 39		
H. E. Machens.....		6,350 92		
Elias Disney.....		1,336 22		
Franklin Murphy.....		4,437 98		
A. Anderson.....		4,208 77		
B. F. Dailey.....		5,113 38		
same.....		2,037 23		
E. S. Rowse.....		14,139 27		
same.....		791 01		
John Wall.....		16,936 73		
same.....		55 71		
A. K. Cowgill.....		197 95		
W. G. J. Crow.....		25 00		
John C. Breckenridge.....		7,165 22		
General Assembly, for pay of.....		54 00		
				143,048 50
March, 1868....		John Atkison.....	898 40	
		Harrison Mitchell.....	707 67	

## RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.	
March, 1863.....	Harrison Mitchell.....	\$ 1,446 35		
	A. P. Holland.....	6 00		
	same.....	1,501 24		
	J. H. Rickards.....	307 12		
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	918 10		
	same.....	1,758 75		
	John Wheat.....	121 37		
	E. G. Rathburn.....	932 12		
	H. M. Rice.....	250 82		
	O. Moberly.....	346 91		
	Thomas W. Williams.....	4,392 13		
	Thomas Adamson.....	9,224 55		
	James A. Neal.....	38 00		
	same.....	1,003 53		
	Samuel Baker.....	13 00		
	H. J. Alley.....	355 28		
	B. F. Boyce.....	2,281 67		
	same.....	1,749 97		
	J. B. Barnes.....	245 06		
	B. F. Dailey.....	8,118 59		
	E. S. Rowse.....	789 97		
	same.....	955 10		
	John Baker.....	835 00		
	George F. Chilton.....	113 80		
	George W. Kitchen.....	1,325 64		
	L. M. Ringer.....	179 35		
	Larkin Adamson.....	13 00		
	James L. Minor.....	175 00	\$ 41,053 49	
	April, 1868.....	Wm. A. Norris.....	450 00	
		J. M. Roberts.....	3,235 81	
		A. P. Holland.....	67 19	
		B. R. Ragsdale.....	610 05	
Daniel Ransom.....		38 55		
Wm. H. Hillman.....		105 61		
W. D. Mustion.....		92 10		
Thomas Adamson.....		2,671 47		
Augustus Kleinsorge.....		15 60		
R. A. Love.....		116 00		
Elias Disney.....		1,091 02		
Benjamin Charles.....		2,373 28		
D. C. Coleman.....		6,100 50		
B. F. Dailey.....		8,266 11		
G. F. Chilton.....		578 25		
L. H. Linville.....		115 05		
same.....		167 75	26,094 34	
May, 1863.....	J. W. Carson.....	227 42		
	W. A. Norris.....	545 00		
	John Atkison.....	1,166 00		
	James F. Tubb.....	95 45		
	Isaiah Jones.....	1,180 55		
	A. P. Holland.....	700 00		
	G. H. Dulle.....	609 29		
	W. D. Mustion.....	207 95		
	Thomas Adamson.....	364 01		
	Garrison Harker.....	1,035 93		
	W. H. Higdon.....	2,311 98		
	James Ownby.....	190 75		
	John H. Austin.....	120 70		
	A. K. Reyburn.....	1,505 49		
	Joshua Gamblin.....	534 34		
	Elias Disney.....	175 85		
	Benjamin Charles.....	10,644 77		
B. F. Dailey.....	6,291 90			
E. S. Rowse.....	1 59			
W. G. J. Crow.....	738 21	28,697 18		
June, 1863.....	J. W. Carson.....	106 35		
	John Atkison.....	104 90		
	Harrison Mitchell.....	300 00		

RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
June, 1868.....	James F. Tubb.....	\$ 78 50	
	Joe Davis.....	1,534 33	
	John Ballinger.....	1,500 00	
	James F. Gibson.....	61 55	
	Garrison Harker.....	93 50	
	John H. Steers.....	1,228 64	
	F. W. Gatzweiler.....	683 73	
	Benjamin Charles.....	21,013 40	
	B. F. Dailey.....	5,501 16	
	J. M. Collier.....	2,024 88	
July, 1868.....	James M. Russell.....	22 66	
	R. S. Judy.....	61 10	
	J. H. Rickards.....	1,060 63	
	John Ballinger.....	1,303 75	
	H. Clark.....	382 25	
	James M. Miller.....	500 00	
	same.....	3,103 69	
	Albert Roecker.....	618 96	
	Thomas Adamson.....	1,110 65	
	R. J. McCormack.....	178 70	
	John H. Austin.....	500 00	
	Benjamin Charles.....	13,829 55	
	B. F. Dailey.....	6,024 37	
L. H. Linville.....	18 24		
			28,712 64
August, 1868...	J. W. Carson.....	336 66	
	A. P. Holland.....	45 90	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	128 26	
	Albert Roecker.....	20 00	
	George W. Fulton.....	40 60	
	Jas. A. Neal.....	1,497 40	
	Joshua Gamblin.....	564 65	
	Benjamin Charles.....	13,487 87	
	D. C. Coleman.....	2,621 50	
	B. F. Dailey.....	10,123 33	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	29 21	
	For taxes and fees during month.....	89 85	
			33,985 28
Septemb'r, 1868	William M. Blake.....	208 12	
	Joseph W. Carson.....	40 95	
	John Ballinger.....	28 77	
	A. W. Jeffries.....	72 18	
	Morgan Mace.....	968 67	
	Garrison Harker.....	344 70	
	L. W. Albertson.....	2,665 00	
	Wm. McCormack.....	1,423 04	
	J. Gamblin.....	210 00	
	Thomas B. Sutherland.....	40 05	
	Benjamin Charles.....	5,255 41	
	B. F. Dailey.....	7,719 91	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	20 55	
	G. F. Chilton.....	50 00	
I. D. Johnson.....	1,554 69		
			20,502 94
October, 1868.	Amos F. Owen.....	1,000 00	
	Wm. M. Blake.....	1,454 77	
	H. Mitchell.....	2,609 35	
	A. P. Holland.....	70 97	
	George Kuechler.....	807 70	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	1,445 23	
	John Wheat.....	165 75	
	Franklin Barkley.....	2,087 71	
	Morgan Mace.....	1,799 99	
	James A. Neal.....	2,000 00	
	W. W. Wallis.....	400 00	
	A. H. Cushman.....	2,968 00	
	P. F. Lonergan.....	562 50	
	J. B. Barnes.....	845 84	
	Joshua Gamblin.....	139 28	
	Benjamin Charles.....	16,390 63	

## RECEIPTS INTO

## RECEIPTS INTO THE REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.	
October, 1868...	B. F. Dailey.....	\$4,485 16		
	A. K. Cowgill.....	1,600 00		
	O. P. Phillips.....	266 69	\$ 41,099 52	
November, 1868	J. W. Carson.....	3,250 00		
	William King.....	10,028 23		
	A. P. Holland.....	250 00		
	William Buskirk.....	1,531 57		
	John Howard.....	575 00		
	John Ballinger.....	4,036 70		
	Frank Barkley.....	500 40		
	Wm. R. Simms.....	3,868 42		
	Morgan Mace.....	1,902 00		
	Thomas Adamson.....	1,000 00		
	James S. Hume.....	6,000 00		
	James Ownby.....	719 13		
	J. B. Barnes.....	1,000 00		
	Benjamin Charles.....	55,826 41		
	B. F. Dailey.....	8,463 82		
	Thomas S. Rhoades.....	1,500 00		
	O. M. Nelson.....	73 10		
	L. H. Linville.....	250 00		
	J. F. Mason.....	1,329 00		
	For taxes and fees during month.....	15 35		
				102,119 13
	December, 1868	H. Mitchell.....	1,669 05	
		John Pinger.....	27,500 00	
William King.....		4,115 49		
A. P. Holland.....		101 40		
R. S. Judy.....		136 00		
G. H. Dulle.....		2,500 00		
John Ballinger.....		2,253 10		
Morgan Mace.....		1,250 00		
A. P. Gibson.....		1,494 60		
James A. Neal.....		2,000 00		
G. Hurker.....		2,500 00		
John D. Meredith.....		805 00		
William Penix.....		450 00		
Robert Steele.....		1,000 00		
J. B. Barnes.....		994 50		
J. Gamblin.....		568 45		
H. E. Machens.....		262 35		
Thomas B. Sutherland.....		5,877 87		
Benjamin Charles.....		179,308 34		
B. F. Dailey.....		8,096 88		
D. C. Coleman.....		2,156 00		
A. K. Cowgill.....		1,200 00		
Thomas S. Rhoades.....		2,067 09		
Phil. F. Bryan.....		599 60		
Thomas W. Williams.....		6,745 59		
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co.....		8,199 98		
Phil. Zeppenfelt.....		25 00		
			263,875 29	
	Total.....		\$3,308,427 35	

## RECEIPTS INTO STATE INTEREST FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
December, 1866	Robert A. Watt.....	\$ 25,000 00	\$ 25,000 00
January 3, 1867	Southern Bank of St. Louis.....	4,511 00	
4.....	Weston & Atchison & Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad	9,520 00	
7.....	Sale of St. Louis & Iron Mountain and Cairo & Ful- ton Railroads.....	225,700 00	239,731 00
April 17.....	E. S. Rowse.....	611 28	
20.....	R. A. Watt.....	10,000 00	10,611 28
May, 1867.....	E. S. Rowse.....	3,453 37	3,453 37
June, 1867.....	E. S. Rowse.....	38,448 14	
	Exchange Bank of St. Louis.....	5,136 90	43,585 04
July, 1867.....	R. A. Love.....	463 00	
	E. S. Rowse.....	19,368 76	
	J. Condit Smith.....	149,470 00	169,301 76
August, 1867.....	E. S. Rowse.....	9,283 83	
	Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis.....	3,122 34	12,406 17
Septemb'r, 1867	W. A. Norris.....	635 00	
	Isaiah Jones.....	3,680 00	
	Thomas P. Welch.....	3,200 00	
	E. S. Rowse.....	6,172 15	
	William Cook.....	200 00	
	Henry Mitchell.....	100 00	13,987 15
October, 1867.	J. M. Carson.....	9,000 00	
	Isom Matlock.....	400 00	
	Julius Welhemi.....	726 93	
	Frank Barkley.....	1,000 00	
	J. M. Miller.....	10,122 29	
	Morgan Mace.....	4,590 00	
	J. L. Shelby.....	550 00	
	James S. Hume.....	10,000 00	
	John H. Austin.....	246 52	
	E. S. Rowse.....	52,721 49	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	700 00	
	O. M. Nelson.....	1,480 00	
	James W. McFaden.....	8,000 00	99,537 23
Novemb'r, 1867	John Atkison.....	2,000 00	
	Harrison Mitchell.....	6,000 00	
	William King.....	16,999 51	
	George Kuechler.....	7,100 50	
	G. H. Dulle.....	3,500 00	
	John Ballinger.....	8,000 00	
	Frank Barkley.....	1,316 90	
	Albert Roecker.....	650 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	500 00	
	J. L. Shelby.....	900 00	
	James Ownby.....	1,300 49	
	Augustus Kleinsorge.....	4,197 51	
	E. W. Bishop.....	361 10	
	John H. Steers.....	9,000 00	
	E. S. Rowse.....	137,468 79	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	2,142 50	
	O. M. Nelson.....	2,500 00	
	John F. Mason.....	1,500 00	205,487 30



## RECEIPTS INTO STATE INTEREST FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.	
December, 1867	J. W. Carson.....	\$ 6,500 00		
	William King.....	255 51		
	James M. Russell.....	1,988 24		
	G. H. Dulle.....	4,500 00		
	B. R. Ragsdale.....	4,773 12		
	Julius Wilhelmi.....	12,000 00		
	Frank Barkley.....	2,000 00		
	Morgan Mace.....	600 00		
	Thomas W. Williams.....	13,140 00		
	James A. Neal.....	3,000 00		
	John D. Meredith.....	19,000 00		
	L. W. Albertson.....	1,900 00		
	R. J. McCormack.....	9,000 00		
	R. A. Love.....	500 00		
	John Caldwell.....	7,744 92		
	Henry E. Machens.....	15,000 00		
	E. S. Rowse.....	223,666 65		
	A. K. Cowgill.....	1,000 00		
	J. M. Collier.....	800 00		
	O. M. Nelson.....	150 08		
	John F. Mason.....	1,395 14		
	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.....	11,684 94		
	Robert A. Watt.....	1,586 54		
	John G. Richardson.....	23,040 00	\$364,625 14	
	January, 1868.	Edwin Darrow.....	5,941 86	
		Amos F. Owen.....	7,583 50	
		William H. Blake.....	6,166 75	
		J. W. Carson.....	47 08	
		John H. Moore.....	2,486 13	
		James Rogers.....	3,707 38	
		James C. Orr.....	29,391 15	
		John Pinger.....	34,556 99	
		James F. Tubb.....	963 57	
		Isiah Jones.....	3,000 00	
Herman Bader.....		15,880 31		
James M. Roberts.....		9,842 59		
R. S. Judy.....		14,987 17		
L. B. Davis.....		2,571 03		
George Kuechler.....		5,908 33		
J. J. C. Breazele.....		2,878 52		
George J. McDaniel.....		13,115 39		
J. H. Rickards.....		15,000 00		
F. D. Phillips.....		8,885 24		
Thomas E. Rochester.....		11,000 00		
Thomas P. Welch.....		643 95		
John Baullinger.....		1,971 80		
Daniel Ransom.....		5,212 73		
H. Clark.....		1,681 28		
John Wheat.....		572 70		
Julius Wilhelmi.....		4,005 25		
William Berger.....		8,072 17		
Frank Barkley.....		1,501 72		
S. F. Gibson.....		11,604 54		
Orville Moberly.....		6,652 80		
W. R. Simms.....		11,807 70		
James M. Miller.....		2,642 86		
J. W. Quigg.....		2,759 07		
Albert Roecker.....		7,253 75		
Rice Patterson.....		23,104 85		
William D. Mustion.....		493 00		
S. H. Caldwell.....		4,034 04		
James W. Whitehead.....		5,401 67		
George W. Fulton.....		7,409 49		
F. J. McAdoo.....		4,539 83		
James F. Gibson.....		7,025 67		
S. R. Woolfolk.....		12,758 23		
James A. Neal.....	1,128 86			
Lewis Sells.....	10,326 22			
Samuel Baker.....	601 80			
William Forbes.....	15,948 71			

## STATE INTEREST FUND.

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## RECEIPTS INTO STATE INTEREST FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
January, 1868.	John D. Meredith.....	\$ 5,012 00	
	H. J. Alley.....	5,497 10	
	James Ownby.....	13,887 40	
	G. W. Painter.....	5,708 28	
	R. J. McCormack.....	863 85	
	L. B. Hutchison.....	3,903 66	
	I. N. Wray.....	10,828 89	
	W. W. Wallis.....	468 85	
	Augustus Kleinsorge.....	2,648 42	
	J. R. Permenter.....	1 1 00	
	A. H. Cashion.....	9,361 30	
	R. A. Love.....	3,583 94	
	N. P. Ogden.....	14,432 12	
	P. F. Lonergan.....	22,582 36	
	James Spencer.....	6,280 99	
	J. H. Steers.....	1,364 84	
	John H. Austin.....	14,528 26	
	A. K. Reyburn.....	18,040 79	
	Joshua Gamblin.....	921 68	
	E. S. Rowse.....	70,727 63	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	2 3 28	
	H. H. Byrne.....	7,363 70	
	Thomas S. Rhoades.....	4,096 97	
	J. M. Collier.....	5,053 19	
	Wm. McCullough.....	5,756 96	
	W. G. J. Crow.....	1,087 48	
	O. M. Nelson.....	1,690 11	
	L. H. Linville.....	2,075 01	
	I. D. Johnson.....	2,841 53	
	Samuel Coday.....	1,756 97	
	R. A. Watt.....	825 00	
	Thomas Allen.....	40,458 00	
	E. S. Rowse.....	5,952 75	\$650,038 90
February, 1868.	Amos F. Owen.....	5,004 50	
	John H. Moore.....	379 10	
	William A. Norris.....	846 73	
	John Atkison.....	4,000 00	
	G. H. Dulle.....	550 91	
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	1,001 95	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	3,059 92	
	John Ballinger.....	119 94	
	Charles Dougherty.....	25,071 13	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	7,243 79	
	Thomas Adamson.....	2,201 56	
	G. Harker.....	7,784 88	
	Samuel Baker.....	381 00	
	Wm. Crisman.....	973 35	
	L. W. Albertson.....	4 00	
	J. L. Shelby.....	1,294 65	
	James S. Hume.....	1,524 87	
	W. H. Porter.....	18,328 62	
	John H. Austin.....	390 19	
	Joshua Gamblin.....	53 71	
	H. E. Macheus.....	4,804 45	
	Elias Disney.....	1,336 22	
	Franklin Murphy.....	6,859 38	
	A. Anderson.....	5,093 25	
	E. S. Rowse.....	1,231 86	
	John Wall.....	24,146 67	
	W. G. J. Crow.....	57 61	
	John C. Breckenridge.....	7,720 03	
	I. D. Johnson.....	324 00	
E. S. Rowse.....	132 82	181,028 00	
March, 1868.	John Atkison.....	530 82	
	Amos P. Holland.....	570 35	
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	4,000 00	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	146 94	
	Thomas Adamson.....	16,453 49	
	James A. Neal.....	962 00	

## RECEIPTS INTO STATE INTEREST FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
March, 1868.....	G. Harker.....	\$ 1,230 40	
	B. F. Boyce.....	2,365 10	
	E. S. Rowse.....	27,590 32	
	same.....	883 38	
	George W. Kitchen.....	1,734 79	
	W. G. J. Crow.....	239 75	
	J. H. Britton.....	7,970 11	
	William Strahan.....	100 00	
	Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis.....	4,500 66	\$69,278 11
April, 1868.....	B. R. Ragsdale.....	29 02	
	E. G. Rathburn.....	500 00	
	N. P. Ogden.....	6,419 08	
	Benjamin Charles.....	800 25	7,748 35
May, 1868.....	Isaiah Jones.....	90 90	
	G. H. Dulle.....	228 06	
	B. R. Ragsdale.....	690 31	
	Thomas Adamson.....	1,452 29	
	W. H. Higdon.....	3,422 58	
	William Crisman.....	1,092 73	
	Benjamin Charles.....	13,031 43	
	W. G. J. Crow.....	82 00	
	S. D. Barlow.....	6,130 94	26,221 13
June, 1868.....	Thomas W. Williams.....	200 50	
	Joshua Gamblin.....	38 80	
	Benjamin Charles.....	19,743 31	
	Exchange Bank of St. Louis.....	5,000 00	
	Pacific Railroad Company.....	350,000 00	374,982 61
July, 1868.....	James M. Miller.....	1,846 94	
	James A. Neal.....	500 00	
	Benjamin Charles.....	13,297 92	
	Missouri Valley Railroad Company.....	6,180 00	
	North Missouri Railroad Company.....	200,000 00	221,824 86
August, 1868.....	Benjamin Charles.....	21,186 06	
	Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis.....	7,300 00	28,486 06
Septemb'r, 1868.....	John Ballinger.....	3,000 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	972 00	
	Benjamin Charles.....	3,803 08	
	G. F. Chilton.....	500 00	
	O. M. Nelson.....	635 45	8,910 53
October, 1868.....	Amos F. Owen.....	900 00	
	Harrison Mitchell.....	2,300 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	1,300 00	
	James A. Neal.....	2,000 00	
	A. H. Cushman.....	2,967 00	
	Benjamin Charles.....	15,741 34	
	Pacific Railroad Company.....	4,650,000 00	
	Fund Commissioners.....	30 00	4,675,238 34
Novemb'r, 1868.....	J. W. Carson.....	3,250 00	
	William King.....	6,966 30	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	42 35	
	John Ballinger.....	3,975 00	
	Frank Barkley.....	500 00	
	Wm. R. Simms.....	3,000 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	1,980 00	
	James A. Neal.....	2,000 00	
	L. W. Albertaon.....	2,340 00	
	J. S. Hume.....	6,000 00	
	J. B. Barnes.....	980 00	
	Benjamin Charles.....	58,887 03	
	Thomas S. Rhoades.....	2,000 00	
	G. F. Chilton.....	500 00	
J. F. Mason.....	1,329 85	98,670 58	

## STATE INTEREST FUND.

19

## RECEIPTS INTO STATE INTEREST FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
December, 1868	H. Mitchell.....	\$1,669 05	
	John Pinger.....	20,000 00	
	William King.....	5,896 28	
	G. H. Dulle.....	2,500 00	
	John Ballinger.....	2,226 90	
	Morgan Mace.....	1,250 00	
	James A. Neal.....	2,988 25	
	G. Harker.....	2,500 00	
	J. Gambin.....	510 00	
	Thomas B. Sutherland.....	5,195 65	
	Benjamin Charles.....	177,305 58	
	B. F. Dailey.....	381 64	
	A. K. Cowgill.....	1,200 00	
	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co.....	8,199 87	\$231,833 20
	Total.....		\$7,707,884 20

## RECEIPTS INTO UNION MILITARY FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
Oct. 10, 1866	John W. Ownby.....	\$610 74	
19.....	Amos Ladd.....	713 98	
9.....	James Russell.....	175 00	
	R. S. Judy.....	3,262 18	
17.....	George Funkhouser.....	2,562 92	
30.....	William King.....	600 00	
6.....	H. Clark.....	599 00	
24.....	H. M. Rice.....	3,000 00	
25.....	William H. Hillman.....	8,310 31	
18.....	H. H. Williams.....	4,530 64	
4.....	L. W. Albertson.....	854 70	
6.....	Thomas Thompson.....	72 15	
	Martin G. Foster.....	1,431 85	
17.....	H. J. Alley.....	3,000 00	
18.....	Wm. H. Boulware.....	6,000 00	
4.....	John H. Lightner.....	353 81	
20.....	John Baker.....	1,262 46	\$37,319 74
Novemb'r, 1866	Amos F. Owen.....	7,111 34	
	Hamilton Hall.....	3,500 00	
	John Atkison.....	1,500 00	
	H. M. Rice.....	1,237 51	
	O. Moberly.....	1,000 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	2,442 73	
	H. H. Williams.....	4,544 12	
	G. W. Fulton.....	6,536 50	
	H. J. Alley.....	88 30	
	L. W. Albertson.....	551 10	
	E. G. B. McNutt.....	10,100 27	
	John H. Lightner.....	52,086 43	
	Phillip F. Bryan.....	1,589 61	
	same.....	5,500 00	
	John F. Mason.....	800 00	98,697 91
Decemb'r, 1866	H. Hall.....	5,387 31	
	Joe P. Raney.....	4,037 96	
	Thomas Harbine.....	52,424 45	
	L. B. Davis.....	1,944 00	
	H. M. Rice.....	1,016 82	
	H. H. Williams.....	2,189 79	
	C. C. Fletcher.....	8,287 23	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	14,998 50	
	John W. Stewart.....	1,429 57	
	same.....	400 00	
	H. J. Alley.....	2,895 13	
	James S. Hume.....	10,362 00	
	W. W. Wallis.....	731 48	
	Wm. H. Porter.....	757 95	
	R. A. Love.....	2,586 97	
	John Caldwell.....	12,232 11	
	John H. Austin.....	4,200 00	
	F. W. Gatzweiler.....	3,000 00	
	John H. Lightner.....	384,238 37	
	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.....	8,163 34	521,372 98
January, 1867.	Amos F. Owen.....	5,162 93	
	A. E. Wyatt.....	4,712 95	
	John Atkison.....	2,725 95	
	Samuel Webb.....	3,000 00	
	James Rogers.....	4,502 57	
	James F. Tubb.....	2,369 97	

## RECEIPTS INTO THE UNION MILITARY FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
January, 1867.	William King.....	\$14,471 55	
	James M. Russell.....	2,783 39	
	Henry Bruhl.....	14,201 01	
	R. S. Judy.....	3,371 16	
	L. B. Davis.....	935 57	
	John Scher.....	14,013 02	
	James M. Jones.....	14,385 18	
	George Funkhouser.....	3,241 07	
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	7,000 00	
	Joe Davis.....	3,601 43	
	Thomas P. Welch.....	531 92	
	J. L. Powell.....	11,910 17	
	William Orr.....	5,725 09	
	H. Clark.....	2,615 98	
	Julius Wilhelmi.....	3,107 00	
	William Berger.....	14,607 45	
	S. F. Gibson.....	6,604 42	
	same.....	12,296 76	
	Orville Moberly.....	5,701 31	
	S. K. Williams.....	10,484 39	
	J. W. Quigg.....	2,833 70	
	William Kaucher.....	7,988 89	
	Prior M. Jackson.....	10,235 71	
	Morgan Mace.....	887 21	
	H. H. Williams.....	13,194 01	
	Samuel H. Caldwell.....	5,079 51	
	C. C. Fletcher.....	324 26	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	2,546 05	
	G. W. Fulton.....	1,120 91	
	Thomas Adamson.....	19,496 29	
	A. P. Gibson.....	10,123 05	
	John Sisler.....	17,901 40	
	John R. Knox.....	23,195 94	
	James A. Neal.....	6,762 40	
	G. Harker.....	11,804 55	
	W. H. Boulware.....	15,758 36	
	William Crisman.....	2,029 96	
	H. J. Alley.....	260 00	
	L. W. Albertson.....	525 25	
	E. G. B. McNutt.....	2,747 59	
	W. McCormack.....	5,033 15	
	L. B. Hutchison.....	3,403 47	
	J. E. Alexander.....	13,030 44	
	J. N. Laughlin.....	11,914 68	
	Wm. H. Porter.....	12,266 89	
	William Penix.....	14,891 08	
	N. P. Ogden.....	19,750 39	
	G. W. Colley.....	1,828 57	
	James Spencer.....	3,175 70	
	Samuel Smith.....	10,912 10	
	John H. Austin.....	1,103 15	
	A. K. Reyburn.....	15,136 89	
	Josiah B. Barnes.....	790 30	
	Henry Ward.....	1,796 38	
	F. W. Gatzweiler.....	16,756 99	
	B. G. Roberts.....	803 77	
	A. Anderson.....	10,679 46	
	John H. Lightner.....	51,015 41	
	Benjamin H. Haupe.....	8,572 67	
	James S. Best.....	11,688 67	
	J. H. Foreman.....	9,998 98	
	W. McCulloch.....	4,631 81	
	John Brown.....	8,634 89	
	Paul Schmidt.....	8,982 13	
	Phillip F. Bryan.....	10,135 28	
	L. H. Linville.....	2,777 10	
	I. D. Johnson.....	8,624 75	
	John F. Mason.....	2,598 46	
	John Moore.....	2,397 25	
			\$602,107 59
February, 1867.	John F. Baker.....	15,234 79	

## RECEIPTS INTO THE UNION MILITARY FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
February, 1867	Jon. Sackman.....	\$6,272 36	
	William King.....	1,378 51	
	G. H. Dulle.....	101 86	
	Samuel E. Shaw.....	7,916 26	
	William H. Hillman.....	2,121 37	
	P. M. Jackson.....	856 35	
	John F. Hargrove.....	941 13	
	Jacob Gilstrap.....	12,014 14	
	L. W. Pritchett.....	86 54	
	same.....	1,093 22	
	B. S. Walker.....	3,440 40	
	B. F. Boyce.....	1,681 93	
	same.....	1,784 91	
	Thomas Layton.....	3,384 43	
	William Penix.....	6,000 00	
	John H. Austin.....	357 46	
	John H. Lightner.....	195,247 79	
	John Baker.....	1,290 19	
	B. F. Silman.....	6,919 91	
	L. M. Ringer.....	4,746 67	
	W. G. J. Crow.....	2,115 20	\$274,985 45
March, 1867.....	Amos F. Owen.....	3,000 00	
	A. E. Wyatt.....	2,738 00	
	H. F. Harrington.....	1,709 73	
	Jonathan Sackman.....	231 73	
	Kinsy Veatch.....	6,919 78	
	Peter Meyer.....	14,013 76	
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	555 03	
	Moses F. Wood.....	778 79	
	S. F. Gibson.....	1,708 62	
	Martin G. Foster.....	2,040 31	
	James Darnell.....	2,819 90	
	James Spencer.....	231 19	
	John H. Lightner.....	79,921 19	116,668 03
	April, 1867.....	John W. Ownby.....	139 54
Amos F. Owen.....		1,270 00	
James M. Roberts.....		7,727 30	
E. G. Rathburn.....		1,295 45	
Julius Wilhelmi.....		387 47	
P. M. Jackson.....		76 54	
James S. Hume.....		645 31	
Frank Murphy.....		7,273 38	
John H. Lightner.....		17,045 15	
John Baker.....		57 00	
W. G. J. Crow.....		237 70	36,154 84
May, 1867.....	Amos F. Owen.....	663 40	
	Harrison Mitchell.....	226 61	
	G. H. Dulle.....	213 00	
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	428 18	
	William M. Hillman.....	562 30	
	William Penix.....	367 41	
	James Spencer.....	438 50	
	A. K. Reyburn.....	202 44	
	E. S. Rowse.....	21 58	8,123 42
June, 1867.....	E. Darrow.....	511 60	
	John Atkison.....	538 28	
	W. H. Hillman.....	500 00	
	James M. Miller.....	349 90	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	330 10	
	Thomas Adamson.....	821 01	
	R. C. Cooper.....	92 45	
	John Wall.....	210 54	3,353 83
July, 1867.....	P. M. Jackson.....	2,131 42	
	E. L. Newsome.....	271 11	
	R. A. Love.....	542 65	
	John H. Austin.....	213 05	

## RECEIPTS INTO THE UNION MILITARY FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
July, 1867.....	William Staton .....	\$26 91	\$3,185 14
August, 1867..	G. H. Dulle.....	210 00	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	502 23	
	W. D. Mustion.....	500 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	511 39	
	G. W. Fulton.....	879 40	
	Joshua Gamblin.....	166 87	
	E. S. Rowse.....	26,677 78	
	John Wall.....	168 89	29,616 56
Sept., 1867.....	Thomas P. Welch.....	72 57	
	W. H. Hillman.....	500 00	
	S. K. Williams.....	2 86	
	P. M. Jackson.....	38 50	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	59 55	
	George W. Fulton.....	1,718 76	
	Thomas Adamson.....	39 70	
	L. W. Albertson.....	750 57	
	John Baker.....	100 00	3,288 51
October, 1867..	Amos F. Cwen.....	587 65	
	J. W. Carson.....	438 65	
	William H. Ferguson.....	404 49	
	W. H. Hillman.....	350 00	
	Thomas W. Williams.....	49 93	
	Garrison Harker.....	778 18	
	James S. Hume.....	1,213 71	
	G. W. Colley.....	116 41	
	Elias Disney.....	5,350 99	
	O. M. Nelson.....	63 80	9,358 81
Nov., 1867.....	John Atkison.....	545 42	
	George Kuechler.....	2,092 86	
	John Ballinger.....	1,000 00	
	Morgan Mace.....	265 00	
	same.....	27 66	
	H. J. Alley.....	1,017 24	
	Augustus Kleinsorge.....	345 00	
	E. S. Rowse.....	103,604 47	
	Lewis Sells.....	701 73	109,899 38
December, 1867	J. W. Carson.....	1,300 00	
	William King.....	1,322 81	
	James M. Russell.....	300 00	
	B. R. Ragdale.....	1,346 83	
	Morgan Mace.....	412 40	
	John Caldwell.....	319 17	
	John F. Mason.....	988 99	
	F. W. Ludwig.....	40 25	6,030 50
January, 1868..	Edwin Darrow.....	1,509 08	
	Amos F. Owen.....	1,315 95	
	William M. Blake.....	630 29	
	J. W. Carson.....	24 90	
	John H. Moore.....	425 44	
	H. Mitchell.....	91 07	
	James Rogers.....	299 47	
	James C. Orr.....	1,043 17	
	John Pinger.....	2,958 23	
	James F. Tubb.....	534 14	
	Herman Bader.....	234 46	
	James M. Roberts.....	1,232 56	
	R. S. Judy.....	2,498 29	
	L. B. Davis.....	557 85	
	George Kuechler.....	4,028 34	
	J. J. C. Breazeale.....	3,222 60	
	George J. McDaniel.....	792 11	
	W. H. Ferguson.....	337 48	
	Thomas P. Welch.....	47 12	
	Daniel Ransom.....	678 21	



## RECEIPTS INTO

## RECEIPTS INTO THE UNION MILITARY FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
January, 1868..	H. Clark ..... John Wheat ..... Julius Wilhelm..... William Berger..... Frank Barkley..... S. F. Gibson ..... Orville Moberly..... W. R. Simms..... William H. Hillman..... James M. Miller..... J. W. Quigg..... Albert Roecker..... Rice Patterson..... S. H. Caldwell..... James W. Whitehead..... G. W. Fulton..... some ..... James F. Gibson..... A. P. Gibson..... S. R. Woolfolk ..... James A. Neal..... Lewis Sells..... Samuel Baker..... William Forbes..... John D. Meredith..... James Ownby..... G. W. Painter..... R. J. McCormack..... William McCormack..... L. B. Hutchison..... I. N. Wray..... W. W. Wallis..... A. H. Cashion..... R. A. Love..... N. P. Ogden..... P. F. Lonergan..... G. W. Colley..... James Spencer..... J. H. Steers..... John H. Austin..... A. K. Reyburn..... Joshua Gamblin..... A. K. Cowgill..... H. H. Byrne..... Thomas S. Rhoades..... J. M. Collier..... James Gipson..... William McCulloch..... same..... W. G. J. Crow..... L. H. Linville..... I. D. Johnson..... Samuel Coday.....	\$ 958 70 200 62 10,105 71 168 86 635 51 943 30 4,033 74 1,250 18 210 00 1,392 02 355 46 588 31 149 88 3,733 04 1,705 54 1,413 37 109 99 313 22 261 03 456 42 3,281 57 353 82 462 97 1,295 33 2,181 11 786 54 1,296 00 1,232 23 267 44 770 69 1,162 18 104 79 93 46 1,000 00 2,728 00 1,454 31 86 07 276 22 984 62 4 78 851 43 629 92 20 02 1,131 43 563 53 293 50 247 09 536 65 204 57 723 98 327 92 529 39 756 91	\$77,988 68
Feb., 1868.....	William A. Norris ..... John F. Baker..... J. H. Rickards..... James M. Jones..... F. D. Phillips..... G. H. Dulle..... O. Moberly..... Charles Dougherty..... Garrison Harker..... William Crisman..... L. W. Albertson..... James S. Hume..... W. H. Porter..... John H. Austin..... Henry E. Machens..... Franklin Murphy..... A. Anderson.....	1,469 57 183 55 500 00 455 96 135 61 110 62 319 90 7,946 91 1,130 13 558 45 281 00 591 93 2,471 75 516 37 2,275 14 418 96 572 47	

## RECEIPTS INTO THE UNION MILITARY FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From Whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
Feb., 1868.....	E. S. Rowse.....	\$22,520 83	
	John Wall.....	860 89	
	John Baker.....	80 00	
	John C. Breckenridge.....	1,154 35	\$44,558 84
March, 1868.....	John Atkison.....	2,846 35	
	Amos P. Holland.....	1,525 20	
	J. H. Rickards.....	1,295 84	
	Thomas E. Rochester.....	2,018 57	
	same.....	709 20	
	E. G. Rathburn.....	611 10	
	Thomas Adamson.....	4,354 26	
	B. F. Boyce.....	3,105 72	
	same.....	69 32	
	E. S. Rowse.....	1,810 37	
	George W. Kitchen.....	17 27	18,868 20
April, 1868.....	Josiah B. Barnes.....	219 85	219 85
May, 1868.....	Issiah Jones.....	373 80	
	G. H. Dulle.....	13 46	
	William Crisman.....	240 00	
	same.....	667 27	
	E. S. Rowse.....	1 25	1,295 78
August, 1868..	Benjamin Charles.....	1,442 00	1,442 00
Sept., 1868.....	L. W. Albertson.....	3 33	3 33
Nov., 1868.....	Benjamin Charles.....	1,291 93	1,291 93
Dec., 1868.....	William King.....	916 45	
	Thomas B. Sutherland.....	237 71	1,154 16
	Total.....		\$2,001,371 01

## RECEIPTS INTO THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
Jan., 1867.....	William H. Boulware.....	\$ 615 70	
Mar., 1867.....	E. F. Farrish.....	266 21	
June, 1867.....	Jamison & Cotting.....	46,640 00	
Oct., 1867.....	Aull, Pollard & Renick.....	516 00	
Nov., 1867.....	A. Black & Co.....	3,320 62	
	B. M. M. Collect.....	463 50	\$51,822 03
Jan., 1868.....	United States.....	12,732 82	
Mar., 1868.....	St. Louis National Bank.....	496 15	
May, 1868.....	National Loan Bank.....	3,217 50	
	Jamison & Cotting.....	44,000 00	
June 12, 1868.	Dan. Rice, Com. P. S. G.....	50 00	
July 8, 1868..	Clark Bro's. & Co.....	14,584 79	
Nov., 1868.....	United States.....	5,223 67	
Dec., 1868.....	National Loan Bank, St. Louis.....	2,866 87	83,171 80
	Total.....		\$134,993 83

## RECEIPTS INTO THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
Nov., 1866.....	William Paxton.....	\$ 200 00	\$ 700 00
	M. M. James .....	100 00	
	R. W. W. Richardson.....	400 00	
Dec., 1866.....	William Runyan.....	50 00	450 00
	Mr. Shields.....	200 00	
	William Dollarhide .....	100 00	
	Christopher C. Simpson .....	100 00	
Jan., 1867.....	Catharine M. Boardman.....	1,097 38	4,190 51
	Cyrus Thompson.....	799 40	
	Thomas Harbine.....	1,070 83	
	Nancy F. Shelton.....	200 00	
	G. W. Hood.....	172 90	
	William Callahan.....	50 00	
	Hiram P. Vrooman.....	250 00	
	David Bonham.....	550 00	
	Feb., 1867.....	J. B. Freeman.....	
Thomas Harbine.....		1,550 00	
Mary A. Bishop.....		834 05	
William Bishop.....		1,100 00	
Fred. W. Ludwig.....		900 00	
Robert H. Crawford.....		50 00	
John J. Lindsey.....		50 00	
William Challacombe.....		50 00	
Robert Patterson.....		50 00	
John Doniphan.....		200 00	
March, 1867..		Alonzo Thompson.....	200 00
	Cyrus Thompson.....	200 28	
	Alonzo Thompson.....	150 00	
	Cyrus Thompson.....	100 00	
	William P. Hobson.....	250 00	
	William Challacombe .....	100 00	
	Alonzo Thompson.....	550 00	
	Bryant Hagins.....	100 00	
	Alonzo Thompson.....	100 00	
	James A. Matney.....	200 00	
	Madison S. Faris.....	300 00	
	J. A. Matney & W. Z. Ransom.....	150 00	
	Philip Penger.....	300 00	
	W. Z. Ransom.....	200 00	
	D. P. Dyer.....	100 00	
	Charles G. Comstock.....	2,400 00	
	D. P. Dyer.....	1,450 00	
	Alonzo Thompson.....	1,383 05	
	Thomas Harbine.....	200 00	
	James Caldwell.....	50 00	
William Bishop.....	100 00		
John C. Orrick.....	6,659 45		
N. T. Doane.....	749 40		
W. A. Berry.....	198 17		
N. T. Doane.....	50 00		
1867.....	Charles G. Comstock.....	6,369 50	6,770 40
	L. A. H. Montague.....	200 90	
	U. G. Hess.....	200 00	
May, 1867.....	Cyrus Thompson.....	1,100 00	2,250 00
	William Bishop.....	200 00	
	George Kimmel.....	450 00	
	Cyrus Thompson.....	500 00	
June, 1867.....	Stephen Peercey & W. C. Harvey.....	100 00	300 00
	Theodore Bruere.....	200 00	
Aug., 1867.....	B. S. Barron.....	150 00	950 00
	Jared E. Smith.....	800 00	
	Irvin D. Wright.....	300 00	

RECEIPTS INTO THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
Oct., 1867.....	Mary Wickersham.....	\$ 150 00	\$2,400 00
	H. Clay Ewing & J. L. Smith.....	2,250 00	
Dec., 1867.....	H. Clay Ewing & J. L. Smith.....	800 00	1,300 00
	Francis Brocoklein.....	500 00	
Feb., 1868.....	R. T. Brock .....	450 00	450 00
March, 1868....	W. W. Caldwell .....	14 47	14 47
May, 1868.....	W. Hamilton & Lyman Warner.....	200 00	200 00
June, 1868.....	William H. Grigsby.....	100 00	550 00
	H. L. Grigsby .....	100 00	
	T. R. & J. B. & Jas M. jr., & E. S. & V. Grigsby.....	250 00	
	Worden Grigsby.....	100 00	
July.....	J. A. Pool & W. Grigsby.....	200 00	760 39
	V. Grigsby & J. A. Pool.....	189 58	
	J. A. Pool & William H. Grigsby .....	165 07	
	J. A. Pool & H. L. Grigsby.....	121 87	
Aug. 10.....	V. Grigsby & J. A. Pool.....	500 00	650 00
	W. Grigsby & J. A. Pool.....	150 00	
Sept. 25.....	Mary E. Whiteside.....	100 00	200 00
	29..... William Whist.....	100 00	
Nov. 28.....	William Bishop.....	100 00	100 00
Dec., 1868.....	William Bishop.....	200 00	200 00
	Total .....		\$43,800 17

RECEIPTS INTO THE SALINE FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
April 27, 1867	William Bishop.....	\$1,050 00	\$1,050 00
May 10.....	Josiah Cornine.....	50 00	250 00
	25..... William H. Judd.....	200 00	
June 3.....	Benjamin K. Land .....	363 13	3,000 00
	10..... F. W. Ludwig .....	350 00	
	13..... F. A. Richardson .....	50 00	
	J. L. O'Bryan .....	1,287 77	
	14..... P. G. Stafford, Glasscock & Cotton .....	50 00	
	17..... J. L. O'Bryan .....	700 00	
	26..... C. W. Sombart.....	100 00	
	29..... T. M. Smith.....	100 00	
July 6.....	P. G. Stafford .....	150 00	150 00
August 7.....	Mary Wickersham .....	200 00	200 00
	Total.....		\$4,650 90

## RECEIPTS INTO THE SEMINARY FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
April 8, 1867	J. Montgomery.....	\$50 00	
24.....	same .....	50 00	
Sept. 30.....	J. R. Winters .....	150 00	\$250 00
Jan. 22, 1868	G. W. Arnold & G. W. Fricker.....	103 60	103 60
	Total.....		\$353 60

## RECEIPTS INTO THE SEMINARY MONEYS.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
July 10, 1868	A. Thompson, State Auditor.....	\$4,207 50	
January 17.....	same .....	4,170 00	\$8,377 50
	Total.....		\$8,377 50

## RECEIPTS INTO THE STATE SCHOOL MONEYS.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total for month.
October 1867	United States.....	\$1,200 00	
Nov. 6.....	same .....	8,250 00	
11.....	same .....	1,200 00	\$10,650 00
Jan. 23, 1868	same .....	33,180 00	
March 12.....	same .....	1,260 00	
28.....	State Auditor.....	4,200 00	
May 21.....	United States.....	8,250 00	
28.....	Jamison & Cotting.....	5,230 00	
July 8.....	Unit d States.....	36,235 50	
Dec. 28.....	same .....	8,250 00	96,655 50
	Total.....		\$107,305 50

## RECEIPTS INTO COUNTY REVENUE.

Payments into this fund were made for delinquent taxes under the operation of the former revenue law.

Date.	Amount.	Total.
Received in October, 1866.....	\$6 00	
November, .....	14 24	
December, .....	35 35	\$55 59
March, 1867.....	43 05	
April, .....	13 45	
July, .....	63 09	
October, .....	211 23	
November .....	24 05	354 92
August, 1868.....	187 65	
November, .....	23 80	211 45
Total.....		\$621 96

## RECEIPTS FROM EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

This is a Trust Fund from deposits made for the unknown heirs of intestate parties. General Statutes, 1865, pages 509, 510; §§ 18 to 23.

Date.	By whom.	Amount.	Total.
Nov. 22, 1866	S. G. Wentworth, for heirs of Julius Burton.....	\$67 03	
March 4, 1867	A. J. Hibler, for heirs of T. Phelps.....	183 78	
16.....	James H. Shock, for heirs of Edward Keiths.....	20 50	
January 18.....	E. M. Hansburger, for heirs of F. J. Armentrout.....	1,122 45	
May 4.....	L. C. Hirshberg, for heirs of James M. Johnson.....	8 35	
	same, for heirs of James Hayden.....	45 48	
June 26.....	David Nelson, for heirs of B. C. Washington.....	354 05	
July 29.....	J. A. Holliday, for heirs of W. H. Davis.....	307 03	
Sept. 9.....	A. Fulcher, for heirs of W. D. Elliott.....	276 35	
Jan. 16, 1869	Joseph W. Hickman, for heirs of Daniel Grant.....	81 26	
Feb. 27.....	Fred. Cottle, for heirs of A. Stone.....	262 00	
March 12.....	I. W. Goat, for heirs of Wm. Brickey.....	141 38	
20.....	L. Bremer, for heirs of Charles D. Brandt.....	69 04	
May 8.....	Wm. Calhoun, for heirs of James Collins.....	148 00	
22.....	J. Hunt, for heirs of O. Duncan.....	8 50	
June 25.....	Fred. Cottle, for heirs of A. Stone.....	49 12	
July 16.....	H. Bunce, for heirs of E. McMillan.....	242 00	
August 21.....	J. P. Jones, for heirs of Christina Eslinger.....	514 40	
	Total.....		\$3,900 90

## RECEIPTS INTO THE LIBRARY FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
Jan. 24, 1867	Francis Rodman.....	\$204 00	
April 16.....	same.....	1,160 00	
May 14.....	same.....	1,000 00	
July.....	same.....	1,125 00	
Dec.....	same.....	615 00	
	Total.....		\$4,104 00

## RECEIPTS INTO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
July 25, 1867...	J. Wood, Ser'g S. O. H. F.....	\$54 32	
Jan. 18, 1868...	I. L. Ridgley.....	40 00	
27.....	Missouri Benevolent and Loan Association.....	32 03	
August 26, 1868	Union Insurance Company.....	50 00	
	Total.....		\$176 35

## RECEIPTS INTO SUNDRY FUNDS.

## REIMBURSEMENTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
June 13, 1867.	United States Government.....	\$ 635,651 12	
July 27.....	same .....	1,670,945 60	
September 4....	same .....	985,000 00	
	Total.....		\$3,291,596 72

## RECEIPTS INTO THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND FUND.

Date.	From whom.	Amount.	Total.
Octob'r 5, 1868	C. C. Bland.....	\$65 00	
Dec. 18, 1868.	Campbell, Love & Co.....	54 00	
	William A. Russell.....	31 60	
21.....	James King.....	67 00	
	L. M. Love.....	31 67	
	Total.....		\$249 27

# DISBURSEMENTS

DURING THE TWO FISCAL YEARS, COMMENCING OCTOBER 1,  
1866. AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1868.

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF THE REVENUE FUND.

### FOR CIVIL OFFICERS.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.	
Oct. 1, 1866....	1538	Thos. C. Fletcher, Governor.....	\$1,032 60	
	1539	N. DeWyl, Physician Penitentiary.....	175 00	
	1540a	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary.....	125 00	
	1540jb	Ed. Schueller, Factor Penitentiary.....	375 00	
	1541	S. W. Cox, Clerk Penitentiary.....	300 00	
	1542	H. A. Swift, Warden Penitentiary.....	500 00	
	1543	I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden.....	250 00	
	1544	William M. Smith, Clerk Auditor's office.....	250 00	
	1545	Henry Umstead, Comm'r Permanent Seat of Government.....	87 50	
	1546	Alouzo Thompson, Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00	
	1547	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor's office.....	375 00	
	1548	F. A. Nitchy, Chief Clerk Auditor's office.....	459 25	
	1549	Cyrus Thompson, Clerk Auditor's office.....	375 00	
	1551	Eugene F. Weigel, Clerk Secretary of State.....	375 00	
	1552	Gert. Goebel, Clerk Secretary of State.....	375 00	
	1553	Thomas M. Smith, Clerk Secretary of State.....	121 00	
	Feb. 26, 1867...	158	H. B. Johnson, Circuit Attorney.....	100 00
166		J. P. Vastine, <i>et al.</i> .....	1,983 70	
179		Wm Bishop, Treasurer, <i>et al.</i> .....	3,987 50	
185		G. H. Burckhardt, Circuit Judge.....	500 00	
27.....		186 Rufus Abbott, <i>et al.</i> .....	375 00	
28.....		190 Albert Jackson, Circuit Judge.....	500 00	
		196 C. B. Lord, Circuit Judge.....	500 00	
March 1, 1867		205	James C. Moody, Circuit Judge.....	500 00
		4.....	220 Wilson Primin, Judge Criminal Court.....	500 00
			226 Eugene F. Weigel, Clerk Secretary of State.....	375 00
		227 N. DeWyl, Physician Penitentiary.....	175 00	
		227 A. W. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer.....	250 00	
		240 William Bishop, Treasurer and Inspector.....	775 00	
		238 C. N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00	
		241 E. H. E. Jameson, Clerk Treasurer.....	191 69	
		245 James W. Mack, Clerk Register.....	250 00	
		248 Jared E. Smith, Register of Lands.....	750 00	
		268 R. F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector.....	775 00	
		270 William Whist, Clerk Register.....	375 00	
	5.....	283 I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden Penitentiary.....	250 00	
	284 S. W. Cox, Clerk Penitentiary.....	300 00		



DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.	
March 5, 1867.	285	Edward Schueller, Factor Penitentiary.....	\$375 00	
	287	Thomas Allin, Judge Common Pleas.....	45 66	
	288	David Murphy, <i>et al.</i> .....	220 24	
	294	Jared E. Smith, Register, <i>et al.</i> .....	878 07	
	298	R. W. Fyan, Circuit Judge.....	1,445 06	
	300	John A. Mack, Judge Common Pleas.....	62 50	
	303	Elijah Perry, Circuit Attorney.....	147 82	
	306	Mary Sullivan, Matron Penitentiary.....	125 00	
	308	Rufus Abbott, <i>et al.</i> .....	875 00	
	310	S. P. Melton, <i>et al.</i> , Guards Penitentiary.....	6,990 41	
	320	William Whist, Clerk Register.....	375 00	
	6.....	323	Thomas H. Collins, Circuit Attorney.....	100 00
		327	Mary Sullivan, Matron Penitentiary.....	125 00
	7.....	359	Gert. Goebel, Clerk Secretary of State.....	375 00
		361	James C. Moody, Circuit Judge.....	500 00
		366	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary.....	125 00
		379	Thomas C. Fletcher <i>et al.</i> .....	3,260 87
		380	William P. Harrison, Circuit Judge.....	562 50
		381	C. B. Lord, Circuit Judge.....	500 00
		386	Joe J. Wyatt, Judge Common Pleas.....	62 50
		387	William Carter, Circuit Judge.....	500 00
	8.....	463	J. H. Creighton, Circuit Attorney.....	200 00
	9.....	411	C. M. Wright, Circuit Attorney.....	200 00
	11.....	432	Thomas Allin, Judge Common Pleas.....	50 00
		434	Charles P. Johnson, Circuit Attorney.....	27 58
	12.....	468	J. H. Vail, Circuit Judge.....	500 00
		469	R. A. DeBolt, Circuit Judge.....	500 00
		473	John C. Orrick, Circuit Attorney.....	92 39
	13.....	501	L. C. Parker <i>et al.</i> .....	162 50
		525	Wilson Primm <i>et al.</i> .....	587 50
		550	Jacob S. Boreman, Judge.....	125 00
	14.....	553	Jackson Brock, Judge.....	4 34
		571	A. H. Smith, Circuit Attorney.....	100 00
	15.....	581	O. G. Burch, Assistant Librarian.....	355 00
	16.....	593	Samuel Reber, Judge.....	1,000 00
		596	William Horen, Judge.....	500 00
		603	George J. W. Nexsen, Clerk Secretary.....	51 63
		606	N. C. Burch, Librarian.....	233 15
	20.....	641	J. Bennett, <i>et al.</i> , Guards Penitentiary.....	6,661 17
		642	G. H. Burckhardt, Judge.....	00 00
	21.....	657	Henry Umstead, Com. Permanent Seat of Government.....	147.78
	22.....	672	Aaron VanWormer, Judge.....	1,000 00
23.....	688	George W. Miller, Judge.....	1,125 00	
	687	N. DeWyl, Physician Penitentiary.....	155 55	
27.....	709	William P. Harrison, Judge.....	562 50	
	712	J. H. Vail, <i>et al.</i> .....	600 00	
	721	Jacob S. Boreman, Judge.....	125 00	
	727	William M. Boulwars, Attorney.....	400 00	
	738	W. C. Barr, Attorney.....	100 00	
28.....	747	L. C. Parker, Attorney.....	100 00	
30.....	771	Nathaniel Holmes, Supreme Judge.....	750 00	
	772	Philip Stock, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00	
April 1.....	781	Peter Jecko, Com'r Permanent Seat of Government.....	27 22	
	782	Eugene F. Weigel, Clerk Secretary.....	375 00	
	784	William Whist, Clerk Register Lands.....	375 00	
	785	Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor.....	1,250 00	
	786	Jared E. Smith, Register of Lands.....	750 00	
	787	James W. Mack, Clerk Register of Lands.....	250 00	
	788	William D. Kerr, <i>et al.</i> , Of. D. & D.....	762 50	
	789	Wm. D. Kerr <i>et al.</i> .....	1,525 00	
	792	George J. W. Nexsen, Clerk Secretary.....	375 00	
	794	William M. Smith, Clerk Auditor.....	250 00	
	796	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	797	Henry C. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor.....	998 65	
	798	Alonzo Thompson, State Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00	
	799	F. A. Nitchy, Chief Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	800	Cyrus Thompson, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	803	T. A. Parker, Superintendent of Public Schools.....	750 00	
	805	Francis Rodman, Secretary of State.....	625 00	
	806	Alfred Gensel, Attorney First Circuit.....	200 00	
	807	Jonas J. Clark, Circuit Judge.....	500 00	

CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.			
April 1, 1867	808	Alonzo Thompson, State Auditor and Inspector .....	\$775 00			
	809	Cyrus Thompson, Clerk Auditor .....	375 00			
	810	F. A. Nitchy, Chief Clerk Auditor .....	375 00			
	811	Nathaniel Holmes, Supreme Judge .....	750 00			
	812	John A. S. Tutt, Circuit Judge .....	1,000 00			
	819	David Wagner, Supreme Judge .....	750 00			
	822	A. W. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer .....	250 00			
	823	Wm. Bishop, State Treasurer and Inspector .....	775 00			
	825	Robert F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector .....	775 00			
	826	Charles N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer .....	375 00			
	828	Albert Jackson, Circuit Judge .....	500 00			
	829	Edward Schueller, Factor State Penitentiary .....	375 00			
	830	S. W. Cox, Clerk Missouri Penitentiary .....	300 00			
	3.....	841	C. M. Wright, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00		
		842	Nathaniel Holmes, Supreme Judge .....	750 00		
		843	Wilson Primm, Judge Criminal Court .....	500 00		
		844	T. H. Collins, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00		
		845	James McWilliams, Circuit Attorney and J. C. P. ....	212 50		
		846	J. B. Robinson, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00		
		847	W. W. Edwards, Circuit Attorney .....	250 00		
		849	Wm. C. Barr, Circuit Attorney .....	200 00		
		851	Jac S. Boreman, Judge C. P. C. ....	125 00		
		852	E. F. Johnson, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00		
		854	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary .....	125 00		
		855	John C. Davenport, Guard .....	28 33		
		856	H. A. Swift, Warden .....	500 00		
		857	Mary Sullivan, Matron .....	125 00		
858		John Creedon <i>et al.</i> , Guards .....	7,513 60			
866		N. C. Burch, Clerk Treasurer .....	375 00			
871		C. B. Lord, Judge .....	500 00			
3.....		873	Samuel Reber, Judge .....	500 00		
		874	R. A. DeBolt, Judge .....	500 00		
		875	Jonas J. Clark, Judge .....	500 00		
		876	William C. Hillis, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00		
		878	I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden Penitentiary .....	250 00		
		880	B. H. Emerson, Judge .....	500 00		
		882	G. W. Miller, Judge .....	562 50		
		4.....	886	J. H. Vail, Judge .....	500 00	
			887	Elijah Perry, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00	
			888	Aaron Van Wormer, Judge .....	500 00	
	890		L. Davis, Assistant Superintendent Schools .....	500 00		
	891		Walter King, Judge .....	333 33		
	893		Thomas J. C. Fagg, Supreme Judge .....	750 00		
	3.....		908	C. H. Hughes <i>et al.</i> , Officers Lunatic Asylum .....	875 00	
			909	James W. Owens, Judge .....	500 00	
			910	G. H. Burckhardt, " .....	500 00	
			911	E. J. Montague, " .....	62 50	
			915	E. V. Wilson, " .....	500 00	
			10.....	921	Jackson Brock, " .....	50 00
				922	William Heren, " .....	500 00
				926	William P. Harrison, " .....	562 50
				927	John A. Mack, " .....	62 50
				929	I. C. Parker, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
				933	Abram H. Smith, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
				938	N. C. Burch, State Librarian .....	125 00
				939	William Carter, Judge .....	500 00
				959	G. W. Randolph, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
961				George Smith, Lieutenant Governor .....	192 31	
968				Philip Stock, Clerk Secretary of State .....	46 70	
971				D. Q. Gale, Circuit Attorney .....	130 43	
973				James W. Owens, Judge .....	1,000 00	
979				John C. Price, Judge .....	500 00	
980				B. B. Kingsbury, Circuit Attorney .....	107 41	
990				S. S. Burdett, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00	
999		John A. S. Tutt, Circuit Judge .....		500 00		
1009		William Heren, Circuit Judge .....		500 00		
May		3.....		1035 James C. Moody, Judge .....	383 33	
		4.....		1038 W. W. Edwards <i>et al.</i> , Judge Nineteenth Circuit .....	350 00	
		6.....		1049 R. W. Fynn, Judge Fourteenth Circuit .....	500 00	
		16.....		1104 E. F. Esteb, Attorney Fifth Circuit .....	100 00	
	17.....	1112 Wm. Carter, Judge Twentieth Circuit .....		500 00		

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
May 22, 1867	1162	W. L. Lovelace, Judge Supreme Court .....	\$750 00
28.....	1184	James W. Mack, Clerk Register of Lands.....	159 34
30.....	1199	William Meyers, Guard Penitentiary .....	76 66
June 3.....	1222	Lewis Brown, Circuit Attorney.....	25 55
10.....	1243	H. B. Johnson, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
20.....	1283	W. W. Edwards, Circuit Judge .....	250 00
July 1.....	1325	W. C. Hillis, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
	1326	Albert Jackson, Judge .....	500 00
	1327	Eugene F. Weigel, Clerk Secretary of State.....	375 00
	1329	George J. W. Nexsen, Clerk Secretary of State.....	375 00
	1330	Lewis Brown, Circuit Attorney.....	100 00
	1331	W. H. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer.....	250 00
	1332	Wm. Bishop, State Treasurer and Inspector.....	775 00
	1333	C. N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00
	1336	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary.....	125 00
	1339	Henry C. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00
	1340	Robert F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector.....	775 00
	1341	Alonso Thompson, State Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00
	1342	Wm. M. Smith, Clerk Auditor .....	250 00
	1343	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00
	1344	Cyrus Thompson, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00
	1345	Charles P. Johnson, Circuit Attorney.....	175 00
	1345½	Samuel Reber, Circuit Judge .....	500 00
	1346	Thos. C. Fletcher, Governor .....	1,250 00
	1347	Francis Rodman, Secretary of State.....	625 00
	1349	Thomas H. Collins, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
	1350	John A. Mack, Circuit Judge.....	62 50
	1351	H. B. Johnson, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
	1353	C. B. Lord, Judge .....	500 00
	1354	C. A. Thompson, Physician Missouri Penitentiary.....	194 45
	1356	H. L. Bruns, Clerk Register of Lands .....	90 66
	1363	E. E. Rombauer, Judge .....	616 67
	1364	Jared E. Smith, Register of Lands .....	750 00
	1365	William Whist, Clerk Register of Lands.....	375 00
	1366	Peter Jecko, Com'r Permanent Seat of Government.....	87 50
2.....	1367	J. S. Boreman, Judge.....	125 00
	1368	W. C. Barr, Circuit Attorney .....	100 00
	1369	C. H. Hughes <i>et al.</i> , Officers Lunatic Asylum.....	866 68
	1370	B. H. Emerson, Judge .....	500 00
	1371	B. B. Kingsburry, Circuit Attorney.....	100 00
	1372	Walter King, Judge.....	512 82
	1373	George W. Miller, Judge.....	562 50
	1374	W. W. Edwards, Judge .....	250 00
	1376	S. W. Cox, Clerk Penitentiary.....	300 00
	1380	Mary Sullivan, Matron Penitentiary.....	125 00
	1381	H. A. Swift, Warden Penitentiary.....	500 00
	1382	James Bell <i>et al.</i> , Guards Penitentiary.....	7,761 56
3.....	1389	James W. Owens, Judge.....	500 00
	1390	J. H. Vail, Judge.....	500 00
	1391	I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden Penitentiary .....	250 00
	1392	William D. Kerr <i>et al.</i> , Officers Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	873 73
5.....	1404	Jonas J. Clark, Judge.....	500 00
	1406	I. C. Parker, Circuit Attorney.....	100 00
	1408	C. M. Wright, Circuit Attorney.....	100 00
	1410	William Heren, Judge.....	500 00
	1411	N. C. Burch, Clerk Treasurer .....	375 00
	1412	James McWilliams, Judge.....	86 95
	1413	John B. Robinson, Attorney .....	100 00
	1415	L. Davis, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools.....	500 00
	1416	T. A. Parker, Superintendent Public Schools.....	750 00
6.....	1419	E. V. Wilson, Judge.....	500 00
	1421	David Wagner, Supreme Judge .....	750 00
	1422	Nathaniel Holmes, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	1423	Thomas J. C. Fagg, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	1425	E. Schierenberg, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00
	1427	F. A. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor .....	375 00
8.....	1430	Wilson Primm, Judge.....	500 00
	1431	R. A. DeBolt, Judge.....	500 00
	1432	G. H. Burckhardt, Judge.....	500 00
	1436	James McWilliams, Attorney.....	425 00
	1437	S. B. Burdett, Attorney.....	100 00

CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.	
July 9, 1867	1440	G. W. Randolph, Attorney.....	\$100 00	
	1441	William P. Harrison, Judge.....	562 50	
	1443	O. G. Burch, Assistant Librarian.....	18 00	
	1444	N. C. Burch, Librarian.....	125 00	
	1445	Edward Schueller, Factor Penitentiary.....	375 00	
	11.....	1456	Aaron Van Wormer, Judge.....	500 00
		1457	R. W. Fyan, Judge.....	500 00
	12.....	1467	J. H. Creighton, Attorney.....	200 00
		1468	E. P. Johnson, Attorney.....	100 00
	15.....	1491	Gilchrist Porter, Judge.....	562 50
17.....	1502	A. H. Smith, Attorney.....	100 00	
18.....	1508	John A. S. Tutt, Judge.....	500 00	
	1508	Jackson Brock, Judge.....	50 00	
29.....	1547	Elijah Perry, Attorney.....	100 00	
	1548	William Carter, Judge.....	500 00	
August 3.....	1586	E. J. Montague, Judge.....	62 50	
	1619	John C. Price, Judge.....	500 00	
	1625	Isaac W. Brown, Guard Penitentiary.....	260 00	
	1668	William M. Smith, Clerk Auditor.....	125 00	
	1652	W. S. Moffat, Guard Penitentiary.....	73 33	
	1704	John A. Mack, Judge.....	62 50	
29.....	1715	R. A. DeBolt, Judge.....	500 00	
	1733	H. A. Swift, Warden Penitentiary.....	500 00	
Sept. 3.....	1738	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	1738	Wm. M. Smith, Clerk Auditor.....	250 00	
6.....	1757	E. V. Wilson and W. C. Hillis, Judge and Attorney.....	1,200 00	
	1770	George M. Mans, Guard Penitentiary.....	108 33	
10.....	1794	E. F. Esteb, Attorney.....	100 00	
17.....	1814	J. C. Price and G. W. Randolph, Judge and Attorney.....	1,100 00	
21.....	1830	J. B. Robinson, Attorney.....	100 00	
23.....	1827	G. W. Randolph, Attorney.....	100 00	
	1859	Albert Jackson, Judge.....	500 00	
October 1.....	1860	Thomas H. Collins, Attorney.....	100 00	
	1861	Gilchrist Porter, Judge.....	562 50	
1862	1862	E. F. Weigel, Clerk Secretary.....	375 00	
	1863	George J. W. Nexsen, Clerk Secretary.....	375 00	
1864	1864	Jackson Brock, Judge.....	50 00	
	1865	Alfred Gensel, Attorney.....	200 00	
1866	1866	N. C. Burch, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00	
	1868	Samuel Reber, Judge.....	500 00	
1869	1869	C. B. Lord, Judge.....	500 00	
	1871	J. B. Johnson, Attorney.....	100 00	
1873	1873	F. A. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	1879	William P. Harrison, Judge.....	562 50	
1881	1881	L. Davis, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools.....	500 00	
	1882	T. A. Parker, Superintendent Public Schools.....	750 00	
1884	1884	C. N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00	
	1885	W. H. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer.....	250 00	
1886	1886	William Bishop, Treasurer and Inspector.....	775 00	
	1888	Ed. Schueller, Factor Penitentiary.....	375 00	
1889	1889	S. W. Cox, Clerk.....	300 00	
	1890	I. A. Swift, Warden.....	500 00	
1891	1891	I. D. Wright, Deputy W. ....	250 00	
	1892	Mary Sullivan, Matron.....	125 00	
1894	1894	Francis Rodman, Secretary of State.....	625 00	
	1896	C. A. Thompson, Physician Penitentiary.....	175 00	
1897	1897	N. W. Charles, Clerk Auditor.....	125 00	
	1898	J. E. Smith, Register of Lands.....	750 00	
1899	1899	William Whist, Clerk Register of Lands.....	375 00	
	1900	Mrs. D. Thompson, Clerk Register of Lands.....	250 00	
1901	1901	Henry C. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	1902	Robert F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector.....	775 00	
1903	1903	Lewis Brown, Attorney.....	100 00	
	1904	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
1907	1907	George W. Miller, Judge.....	562 50	
	1908	Cyrus Thompson, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
1909	1909	Peter Jecko, Commissioner.....	87 50	
	1910	B. H. Emerson, Judge.....	500 00	
2.....	1920	James S. Henderson, Treasurer Lunatic Asylum.....	883 33	
	1922	R. E. Rombauer, Judge.....	500 00	
1923	A. H. Smith, Attorney.....	100 00		

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
October 2, 1867	1926	Wilson Primm, Judge.....	\$500 00
	1923	J. S. Boreman, Judge.....	125 00
	1929	H. B. Johnson, Attorney.....	100 00
	1930	Nath. Holmes, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	1934	R. W. Fyan, Supreme Judge.....	500 00
	1952	Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	925 00
3.....	1958	P. Lucas, Judge.....	627 47
	1960	William C. Hillis, Attorney.....	100 00
	1962	William Heren, Judge.....	600 00
	1963	James H. Vail, Judge.....	500 00
	1966	George W. Randolph, Attorney.....	100 00
	1969	E. Schierenberg, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00
	1970	George Smith, Lieut. Governor.....	407 60
4.....	1975	I. C. Parker, Attorney.....	100 00
	1977	C. M. Wright, Attorney.....	100 00
	1978	R. A. DeBolt, Judge.....	500 00
	1985	N. C. Burch, Librarian.....	125 00
	1988	Aaron Van Wormer, Judge.....	500 00
5.....	1991	David Wagner, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	1992	James McWilliams, Judge.....	112 50
	1993	Jonas J. Clark, Judge.....	500 00
	1997	B. B. Kingsbury, Attorney.....	100 00
	1998	W. W. Edwards, Judge.....	250 00
	2000	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary.....	125 00
7.....	2005	G. H. Burckhardt, Judge.....	500 00
	2008	Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor.....	842 40
10.....	2019	E. V. Wilson Judge.....	500 00
	2020	William Carter, Judge.....	500 00
12.....	2023	Thomas J. C. Fagg, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
14.....	2036	John A. Mack, Judge.....	62 50
19.....	2066	E. J. Montague, Judge.....	62 50
21.....	2077	W. C. Barr, Attorney.....	100 00
23.....	2085	S. S. Burdett, Attorney.....	334 45
30.....	2112	James W. Owens, Judge.....	500 00
31.....	2126	Thomas J. C. Fagg <i>et al</i> .....	748 10
Nov. 1, 1867...	2127	O. G. Heas, Guard Penitentiary.....	50 00
	2169	Dennis Mooney, Druggist, Penitentiary.....	88 10
11.....	2193	James F. Bell, Guard Penitentiary.....	150 00
13.....	2194	Thomas J. Burch, ".....	150 00
	2195	Wm. Blackburn, ".....	212 50
	2196	Frank Brenisen, ".....	150 00
	2197	E. Boss, ".....	150 00
	2198	Geo. W. Campbell, ".....	150 00
	2199	F. H. Crump, ".....	225 00
	2200	John Creedon, ".....	375 00
	2201	James H. Craig, ".....	150 00
	2202	H. M. DeBolt, ".....	189 99
	2203	George Gallant, ".....	148 33
	2204	F. M. Gray, ".....	150 00
	2205	William Grimm, ".....	150 00
	2206	J. W. Henderson, ".....	300 00
	2207	W. M. Harrison, ".....	145 00
	2208	James M. Jobe, ".....	130 00
	2209	Reuben Jobe, ".....	210 00
	2210	George McIntyre, ".....	262 50
	2211	Henry Meisel, ".....	150 00
	2212	Richard Murphy, ".....	300 00
	2213	John Mort, ".....	218 00
	2214	Dennis Mooney, ".....	195 00
	2215	William Pauley, ".....	148 33
	2216	A. L. Reavis, ".....	150 00
	2217	Joseph B. Reavis, ".....	146 66
	2218	James O. Smith, ".....	150 00
	2219	A. Smith, ".....	150 00
	2220	Jasper Scott, ".....	150 00
	2221	Henry Shoup, ".....	150 00
	2222	J. R. Spaunhorst, ".....	270 00
	2223	Philip Smith, ".....	150 00
	2224	Mark Thompson, ".....	300 00
	2225	Allen Thomas, ".....	113 33
	2226	Greenberry Todd, ".....	150 00

CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
Nov. 13, 1867..	2227	James M. Tharp, Guard Penitentiary.....	\$178 00
	2228	George W. Urban, " " .....	187 50
	2229	J. J. Wright, " " .....	150 00
	2230	Peter Welsler, " " .....	150 00
	2231	J. B. Watts, " " .....	150 00
	2232	C. F. Yerger, " " .....	148 33
	2233	Geo. Zimmerman, " " .....	145 00
	2234	Wm. Zimmerman, " " .....	148 33
	2235	A. A. Gordon, " " .....	150 00
	2236	James Caldwell, " " .....	50 00
	2237	Geo. H. Sanford, " " .....	50 00
	2238	John Herrleben, " " .....	35 00
	30.....	2340	B. H. Emerson, Judge.....
2345		E. F. Esteb, Attorney .....	200 00
2346		Walter King, Judge.....	500 00
Dec. 2, 1867....	2347	G. B. Todd, Guard Penitentiary.....	100 00
	2352	James Caldwell, Guard Penitentiary.....	100 00
	2353	J. C. Price, Judge.....	500 00
	3.....	A. Thompson, Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00
	4.....	J. B. Robinson, Attorney .....	100 00
		Jonas J. Clark, Judge.....	500 00
	5.....	T. H. Collins, Attorney.....	300 00
		E. P. Johnson, Attorney.....	100 00
	6.....	George McIntyre, Guard Penitentiary.....	189 55
	13.....	Richard Murphy, Guard Penitentiary.....	220 00
20.....	A. H. Smith, Attorney .....	54 35	
26.....	William Zimmerman, Guard Penitentiary.....	139 16	
Jan. 2, 1868....	1	James F. Bell, " " .....	150 00
	2	T. J. Burch, " " .....	150 00
	3	William Blackburn, " " .....	225 00
	4	Frank Brenisen, " " .....	150 00
	5	E. A. Boas, " " .....	141 67
	6	G. W. Campbell, " " .....	146 67
	7	P. H. Crump, " " .....	225 00
	8	John Creedon, " " .....	375 00
	9	James H. Craig, " " .....	150 00
	10	George Gallant, " " .....	145 00
	11	F. M. Gray, " " .....	150 00
	12	William Grimm, " " .....	150 00
	13	J. W. Henderson, " " .....	300 00
	14	William M. Harrison, " " .....	138 33
	15	James M. Jobe, " " .....	145 35
	16	Reuben Jobe, " " .....	210 00
	17	Henry Meisel, " " .....	150 00
	18	Dennis Mooney, " " .....	65 00
	19	William Pauley, " " .....	145 00
	20	A. L. Reavis, " " .....	175 00
	21	J. B. Reavis, " " .....	150 00
	22	J. O. Smith, " " .....	138 33
	22	A. Smith, " " .....	146 67
	24	Jasper N. Scott, " " .....	141 67
	25	Henry Shoup, " " .....	150 00
	26	J. R. Spaunhorst, " " .....	270 00
	27	Philip Smith, " " .....	146 67
	28	J. H. Sanford, " " .....	138 33
	29	Mark Thompson, " " .....	300 00
	30	Allen Thomas, " " .....	150 00
	31	James M. Tharp, " " .....	140 00
	32	George W. Urban, " " .....	187 50
	33	J. J. Wright, " " .....	150 00
	34	Peter Welsler, " " .....	150 00
	35	J. B. Watts, " " .....	150 00
	36	C. F. Yerger, " " .....	148 33
	37	George Zimmerman, " " .....	143 33
	38	J. Herrleben, " " .....	150 00
	39	J. F. Baker, " " .....	157 33
	40	Charles Hansen, " " .....	100 00
	41	Andrew Lockrood, " " .....	26 67
	42	John Mort, " " .....	184 08
43	Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer Deaf and Dumb Asylum .....	925 00	
47	Ed. Schneller, Factor Penitentiary .....	375 00	

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.	
Jan. 2, 1868....	48	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary .....	\$125 00	
	49	S. W. Cox, Clerk Penitentiary .....	300 00	
	50	Mrs. D. Thompson, Clerk Register .....	250 00	
	51	William Whist, Clerk Register .....	375 00	
	52	C. A. Thompson, Physician Penitentiary .....	175 00	
	53	J. E. Smith, Register .....	750 00	
	54	William P. Harrison, Judge .....	562 50	
	55	N. DeWyl, Clerk Secretary .....	250 00	
	56	T. A. Parker, Superintendent Public Schools .....	750 00	
	57	E. Schierenberg, Clerk Secretary .....	375 00	
	58	Edwin Clark, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools .....	166 66	
	59	H. A. Swift, Warden Penitentiary .....	500 00	
	60	N. W. Charles, Clerk Auditor .....	250 00	
	61	Peter Jecko, Commissioner .....	87 50	
	62	Francis Rodman, Secretary .....	625 00	
	63	Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor .....	1,250 00	
	64	B. H. Emerson, Judge .....	500 00	
	65	H. B. Johnson, Attorney .....	100 00	
	66	William M. Boulware, Attorney .....	400 00	
	67	C. M. Wright, Attorney .....	100 00	
	68	Mary Sullivan, Matron Penitentiary .....	125 00	
	69	I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden Penitentiary .....	250 00	
	71	C. N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer .....	375 00	
	72	William Bishop, Treasurer and Inspector .....	775 00	
	73	A. W. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer .....	250 00	
	74	Robert F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector .....	775 00	
	75	Henry C. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor .....	375 00	
	76	Thomas H. Collins, Attorney .....	100 00	
	78	Cyrus Thompson, Clerk Auditor .....	375 00	
	79	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor .....	375 00	
	80	D. M. Draper, Attorney .....	169 56	
	81	L. Davis, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools .....	133 34	
	82	J. H. Vail, Judge .....	500 00	
	83	R. A. DeBolt, Judge .....	500 00	
	84	Nath. Holmes, Supreme Judge .....	750 00	
	85	C. B. Lord, Judge .....	500 00	
	3.....	86	G. H. Burckhardt, Judge .....	500 00
		88	B. B. Kingabury, Attorney .....	100 00
		91	G. W. Miller, Judge .....	562 50
		92	George J. W. Nexsen, Clerk Secretary .....	375 00
		94	Jackson Brock, Judge .....	50 00
		110	N. C. Burch, Clerk Treasurer .....	375 00
		112	Aaron VanWormer, Judge .....	500 00
		113	N. C. Burch, State Librarian .....	125 00
		114	F. A. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor .....	375 00
		115	Gilchrist Porter, Judge .....	562 50
	4.....	118	Wm. Carter, Judge .....	500 00
		123	J. S. Boreman, Judge .....	125 00
		124	E. V. Wilson, Judge .....	500 00
		125	Wm. C. Hillis, Attorney .....	100 00
		126	Samuel Reber, Judge .....	500 00
		127	Wm. Heren, Judge .....	500 00
		130	John C. Price, Judge .....	500 00
	6.....	132	John A. Mack, Judge .....	62 50
		134	J. B. Robinson, Attorney .....	100 00
		135	Jonas J. Clark, Judge .....	500 00
		136	W. C. Barr, Attorney .....	100 00
		137	R. E. Rombauer, Judge .....	500 00
		143	James McWilliams, Judge .....	112 50
		144	Charles P. Johnson, Attorney .....	175 00
	7.....	148	James S. Henderson, Treasurer Lunatic Asylum .....	1,075 00
	8.....	152	Elijah Perry, Attorney .....	200 00
	9.....	158	I. C. Parker, Attorney .....	100 00
	10.....	165	E. J. Montague, Judge .....	62 50
	11.....	176	Lewis Brown, Attorney .....	100 00
		177	Albert Jackson, Judge .....	500 00
	13.....	183	R. W. Fyan, Judge .....	500 00
		184	W. W. Edwards, Judge .....	250 00
	14.....	193	E. F. Esteb, Attorney .....	200 00
	15.....	195	J. H. Creighton, Attorney .....	200 00
	17.....	214	James W. Owens, Judge .....	500 00

CIVIL OFFICERS—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
Jan. 17, 1868	215	D. Q. Gale, Attorney.....	\$300 00
20.....	230	G. W. Randolph, Attorney.....	100 00
22.....	245	David Wagner, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	246	Thomas J. C. Fagg, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
23.....	257	Gilchrist Porter, Judge.....	450 00
24.....	273	T. K. Smith, Clerk Secretary.....	27 40
25.....	281	P. Lucas, Judge.....	500 00
27.....	290	Alfred Gensel, Attorney.....	100 00
	291	Wm. Pauley, Guard Penitentiary.....	45 00
31.....	323	J. B. Watts, Guard Penitentiary.....	50 00
February 3.....	331	Wilson Primm, Judge.....	600 00
	335	Peter Jecko, Commissioner.....	82 70
4.....	339	S. S. Burdett, Attorney.....	200 00
5.....	350	H. B. Johnson, Attorney.....	100 00
11.....	425	Alonso Thompson, Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00
	456	John A. S. Tutt, Judge.....	500 00
18.....	541	O. G. Burch, Assistant Librarian.....	220 00
24.....	608	J. H. Creighton, Attorney.....	60 44
26.....	620	I. C. Parker, Attorney.....	53 85
March 23.....	833	R. J. Patterson, Clerk Register.....	500 00
25.....	922	O. G. Burch, Assistant Librarian.....	185 00
30.....	955	Charles Hanson, Guard Penitentiary.....	150 00
April 1.....	961	James F. Bell, " ".....	150 00
	962	T. J. Burch, " ".....	150 00
	963	Wm. Blackburn, " ".....	225 00
	964	Frank Brenisen, " ".....	150 00
	965	E. A. Boas, " ".....	150 00
	966	Geo. W. Campbell, " ".....	150 00
	967	P. H. Crump, " ".....	220 00
	968	John Creedon, " ".....	375 00
	969	Geo. M. Gallant, " ".....	140 00
	970	F. M. Gray, " ".....	145 00
	971	Wm. Grinnam, " ".....	150 00
	972	Wm. M. Harrison, " ".....	150 00
	973	James M. Jobe, " ".....	145 67
	974	Reuben Jobe, " ".....	207 67
	975	Henry Meisel, " ".....	150 00
	976	John Mort, " ".....	195 00
	977	A. L. Reavis, " ".....	150 00
	978	J. B. Reavis, " ".....	150 00
	979	J. O. Smith, " ".....	150 00
	980	A. Smith, " ".....	150 00
	981	Jasper N. Scott, " ".....	150 00
	982	Henry Shoup, " ".....	150 00
	983	J. B. Spaunhorst, " ".....	270 00
	984	Phillip Smith, " ".....	150 00
	985	Mark Thompson, " ".....	300 00
	986	Allen Thomas, " ".....	148 83
	987	James M. Tharp, " ".....	180 00
	988	George W. Urben, " ".....	150 00
	989	J. J. Wright, " ".....	150 00
	990	Peter Welsler, " ".....	150 00
	991	C. F. Yerger, " ".....	145 00
	992	John Zimmerman, " ".....	135 00
	993	A. A. Gordon, " ".....	45 00
	994	John Herrleben, " ".....	141 67
	995	J. F. Baker, " ".....	262 50
	996	A. Lockrood, " ".....	141 67
	997	Wm. Hardy, " ".....	150 00
	998	A. Magraw, " ".....	300 00
	999	Robt. Ainsworth, " ".....	120 00
	1000	G. P. Buffington, " ".....	73 33
	1001	H. C. Rich, " ".....	100 00
	1002	J. L. Smith, " ".....	50 00
	1003	Dennis Mooney, " ".....	195 00
	1004	H. B. Johnson, Attorney.....	100 00
	1005	R. E. Bombauer, Judge.....	500 00
	1006	Thomas H. Collins, Attorney.....	100 00
	1007	John B. Robinson, Attorney.....	100 00
	1008	Jackson Brock, Judge.....	50 00
	1009	Thomas J. C. Fagg, Supreme Judge.....	750 00



DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.	
April 1, 1868	1010	David Wagner, Supreme Judge.....	\$750 00	
	1011	S. W. Cox, Clerk Penitentiary.....	300 00	
	1012	I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden Penitentiary.....	250 00	
	1014	A. W. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer.....	250 00	
	1015	Wm. Bishop, Treasurer and Inspector.....	775 00	
	1017	C. N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00	
	1018	Ed. Schueller, Factor Penitentiary.....	375 00	
	1019	Maria Eberwine, Clerk Secretary.....	83 33	
	1020	Francis Rodman, Secretary of State.....	625 00	
	1021	Samuel Reber, Judge.....	500 00	
	1022	N. C. Burch, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00	
	1023	C. A. Thompson, Physician Penitentiary.....	175 00	
	1025	H. A. Swift, Warden Penitentiary.....	500 00	
	1026	George W. Randolph, Attorney.....	100 00	
	1027	Albert Jackson, Judge.....	500 00	
	1028	D. M. Draper, Attorney.....	100 00	
	1029	Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor.....	1,250 00	
	1030	George J. W. Nexsen, Clerk Secretary.....	375 00	
	1031	Henry C. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	1032	T. A. Parker, Superintendent Public Schools.....	750 00	
	1033	Edwin Clark, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools.....	500 00	
	1034	F. A. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	1035	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	1036	N. W. Charles, Clerk Auditor.....	250 00	
	1037	Cyrus Thompson, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00	
	1038	N. DeWyl, Clerk Secretary.....	375 00	
	1040	Gilchrist Porter, Judge.....	562 50	
	1041	C. C. Draper, Clerk Governor.....	20 60	
	1042	Daniel Rice, Commissioner.....	54 80	
	1043	F. Corbas, Clerk Secretary.....	222 60	
	1044	Mrs. D. Thompson, Clerk Register.....	250 00	
	1045	Wm. Whist, Clerk Register.....	375 00	
	1046	R. J. Patterson, Clerk Register.....	250 00	
	1047	J. E. Smith, Register of Lands.....	750 00	
	1052	R. A. DeBolt, Judge.....	500 00	
	1053	H. B. Kingsbury, Attorney.....	100 00	
	2.....	1054	R. F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector.....	775 00
		1058	G. H. Burckhardt, Judge.....	500 00
		1059	Wm. P. Harrison, Judge.....	562 50
		1060	Wm. Heren, Judge.....	500 00
		1061	A. Gensel, Attorney.....	100 00
		1062	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary.....	125 00
		1063	G. W. Miller, Judge.....	562 50
		1066	E. Blackburn, Guard Penitentiary.....	100 00
		1068	Nath. Holmes, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
		1069	C. B. Lord, Judge.....	500 00
		1072	Alonso Thompson, Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00
		1073	James S. Henderson, Treasurer Lunatic Asylum.....	1,241 67
		1074	Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	925 00
	3.....	1082	Jacob S. Boreman, Judge.....	125 00
		1083	B. H. Emerson, Judge.....	500 00
		1085	Mary Sullivan, Matron Penitentiary.....	125 00
		1086	R. W. Fyan, Judge.....	500 00
		1087	N. C. Burch, Librarian.....	125 00
	4.....	1096	Wm. Carter, Judge.....	500 00
		1097	C. M. Wright, Attorney.....	100 00
		1098	James McWilliams, Judge.....	112 50
		1102	Lewis Brown, Attorney.....	100 00
	6.....	1109	E. V. Wilson, Judge.....	500 00
		1110	Jonas J. Clark, Judge.....	500 00
		1111	Wm. C. Hillis, Attorney.....	100 00
	10.....	1136	John A. Mack, Judge.....	62 50
	10.....	1137	E. J. Montague, Judge.....	62 50
		1139	Elijah Perry, Attorney.....	100 00
	13.....	1161	J. H. Vail, Judge.....	500 00
		1175	W. W. Edwards, Judge.....	279 00
	16.....	1191	Aaron VanWormer, Judge.....	500 00
		1196	Ira E. Leonard, Attorney.....	127 17
	16.....	1204	F. Corbas, Clerk Secretary.....	41 15
	20.....	1222	C. F. Yergler, Guard Penitentiary.....	13 83
	23.....	1242	George Smith, Lieutenant Governor.....	178 57

CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
April 24, 1868	1244	W. C. Barr, Attorney.....	\$100 00
29.....	1279	D. Q. Gale, Attorney.....	100 00
May 1.....	1303	Wilson Primm, Judge.....	500 00
2.....	1305	S. S. Burdett, Attorney.....	100 00
5.....	1314	Bernard Schepers, Clerk Secretary.....	83 40
23.....	1418	H. C. Osborn, Guard Penitentiary.....	75 00
27.....	1433	S. Harry Wright, Clerk Adjutant General.....	28 85
28.....	1447	John A. S. Tutt, Judge.....	500 00
29.....	1449	E. F. Esteb, Attorney.....	100 00
1860	1460	Jefferson Chandler, Attorney.....	46 15
June 1.....	1471	J. Hiernleber, Guard Penitentiary.....	103 33
17.....	1539	George Smith, Lieutenant Governor.....	137 36
27.....	1568	Wm. Hardy, Guard Penitentiary.....	46 66
July 1.....	1585	Wm. P. Harrison, Judge.....	562 50
	1586	N. W. Charles, Clerk Auditor.....	250 00
	1587	Samuel Reber, Judge.....	500 00
	1588	H. B. Johnson, Attorney.....	100 00
	1590	James S. Henderson, Treasurer Lunatic Asylum.....	1,183 52
	1591	Charles P. Johnson, Attorney.....	175 00
	1592	S. Harry Wright, Clerk Adjutant General.....	375 00
	1593	Ira E. Leonard, Attorney.....	100 00
	1594	Thos. H. Collins, ".....	100 00
	1596	W. W. Edwards, Judge.....	500 00
	1597	Ed. Schueller, Factor Penitentiary.....	375 00
	1598	William Whist, Clerk Register.....	375 00
	1599	R. J. Patterson, ".....	250 00
	1600	G. W. Hood, jr., ".....	250 00
	1601	H. A. Swift, Warden Penitentiary.....	500 00
	1602	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary.....	125 00
	1603	Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor.....	1,250 00
	1604	John Pestell, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00
	1605	H. C. Nitchy, " ".....	375 00
	1606	F. A. Nitchy, " ".....	375 00
	1607	C. Thompson, " ".....	375 00
	1608	Robert Ainsworth, Guard Penitentiary.....	300 00
	1609	James F. Bell, " ".....	150 00
	1610	T. J. Burch, " ".....	150 00
	1611	Wm. Blackburn, " ".....	212 50
	1612	E. Blackburn, " ".....	143 33
	1613	Frank Breisen, " ".....	146 67
	1614	E. A. Boas, " ".....	195 00
	1615	J. F. Baker, " ".....	262 50
	1616	G. P. Buffington, " ".....	144 16
	1617	G. H. Campbell, " ".....	146 67
	1618	P. H. Crump, " ".....	225 00
	1619	John Creedon, " ".....	450 00
	1620	George Gallant, " ".....	139 18
	1621	F. M. Gray, " ".....	150 00
	1622	William Grimm, " ".....	150 00
	1623	A. A. Gordon, " ".....	30 00
	1624	Wm M. Harrison, " ".....	146 67
	1625	E. Hopper, " ".....	135 00
	1626	J. M. Jobe, " ".....	150 00
	1627	Reuben Jobe, " ".....	180 00
	1628	Andrew Lockrood, " ".....	125 83
	1629	Henry Meisel, " ".....	150 00
	1630	John Mort, " ".....	273 33
	1631	Austin Magraw, " ".....	300 00
	1632	J. B. Reavis, " ".....	141 67
	1633	A. L. Reavis, " ".....	150 00
	1634	H. C. Rich, " ".....	147 50
	1635	Miss Sarah Richards, Clerk Penitentiary.....	118 33
	1636	J. O. Smith, Guard Penitentiary.....	150 00
	1637	J. L. Smith, " ".....	150 00
	1638	Jasper N. Scott, " ".....	150 00
	1639	Henry Shoup, " ".....	150 00
	1640	J. R. Spaunhorst, " ".....	300 00
	1641	Philip Smith, " ".....	148 33
	1642	Mark Thompson, " ".....	375 00
	1643	Allen Thomas, " ".....	146 67
	1644	James M. Tharp, " ".....	122 00

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
July 1, 1868...	1645	Owen Todd, Guard Penitentiary.....	\$ 137 00
	1646	George W. Urben, " " .....	150 00
	1647	J. J. Wright, " " .....	200 00
	1648	Peter Welsler, " " .....	150 00
	1649	G. H. Wicker, " " .....	150 00
	1650	John Zimmerman, " " .....	158 33
	1651	C. S. Yount, " " .....	111 67
	1652	J. A. Tipton, " " .....	73 33
	1653	A. P. Knife, " " .....	58 33
	1654	L. R. Thomas, " " .....	56 67
	1655	A. J. Hannah, " " .....	88 00
	1656	Dennis Mooney, " " .....	195 00
	1657	S. W. Cox, Clerk Penitentiary.....	806 00
	1658	Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	925 00
	1662	R. E. Rombauer, Judge.....	500 00
	1663	Jonas J. Clark, Judge.....	509 00
	1664	George H. Burkhardt, Judge.....	500 00
	1665	C. N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00
	1666	E. F. Esteb, Attorney.....	100 00
	1667	R. A. DeBolt, Judge.....	500 00
	16-8	R. F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector.....	775 00
	1669	T. A. Parker, Superintendent Public Schools.....	750 00
	1670	E. Clark, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools.....	500 00
	1671	Maria Eberwine, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00
	1672	Gert Goebel, " " .....	375 00
	1673	G. J. W. Nexsen, " " .....	375 00
	1674	C. C. Draper, Clerk Governor.....	375 00
	1675	C. A. Thompson, Physician Penitentiary.....	175 00
	1676	James W. Owens, Judge.....	500 00
	1679	Daniel Rice, Commissioner.....	87 50
	1680	N. C. Burch, Librarian.....	125 00
	1681	same Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00
	1682	William Bishop, Treasurer and Inspector.....	775 00
	1683	I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden Penitentiary.....	250 00
	1684	Mary Sullivan, Matron Penitentiary.....	125 00
	1685	A. W. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer.....	250 00
	1687	G. W. Miller, Judge.....	582 50
	1688	Alfred Gensel, Attorney.....	100 00
2.....	1695	Wm. Carter, Judge.....	500 00
	1696	C. B. Lord, " " .....	500 00
	1699	E. Schierenberg, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00
3.....	1703	J. E. Smith, Register.....	750 00
	1704	Jacob S. Boreman, Judge.....	125 00
	1705	B. B. Kingsbury, Attorney.....	100 00
	1706	C. M. Wright, " " .....	100 00
	1707	B. H. Emerson, Judge.....	500 00
	1708	J. H. Vail, " " .....	500 00
	1710	P. Lucas, " " .....	1,000 00
6.....	1713	R. W. Fyan, " " .....	500 00
	1714	J. A. Mack, " " .....	62 50
	1715	Wm. C. Hillis, Attorney.....	100 00
	1716	E. V. Wilson, Judge.....	500 00
	1717	E. J. Montague, Judge.....	62 50
7.....	1721	Wm. Heren, Judge.....	500 00
9.....	1726	David Wagner, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	1727	T. J. C. Fagg, " " .....	750 00
	1728	Nath. Holmes, " " .....	750 00
	1729	A. Van Wormer, " " .....	500 00
10.....	1733	Francis Rodman, Secretary of State.....	625 00
11.....	1734	Lewis Brown, Attorney.....	100 00
	1736	W. C. Barr, Attorney.....	100 00
14.....	1744	S. S. Burdett, Attorney.....	67 03
	1746	Albert Jackson, Judge.....	500 00
	1747	J. McWilliams, " " .....	112 50
	1750	J. A. S. Tutt, " " .....	500 00
15.....	1753	Jas. W. Owens " " .....	81 52
	1754	D. Q. Gales, Attorney.....	116 30
	1755	Jackson Brock, Judge.....	50 00
16.....	1759	Jno. C. Price " " .....	1,000 00
	1762	William N. Nalle, Attorney.....	98 90
	1768	Geo. W. Randolph, " " .....	100 00

CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
July 16, 1868..	1770	W. F. Geiger, Attorney.....	\$127 47
17.....	1780	D. M. Draper, ".....	100 00
18.....	1785	Mrs. D. Thompson, Clerk Register.....	250 00
23.....	1801	O. G. Burch, Assistant Librarian.....	16 00
30.....	1823	Jeff. Chandler, Attorney.....	100 00
Aug. 1, 1868...	1833	Wilson Primm, Judge.....	500 00
	1835	Nath. Holmes, Supreme Judge.....	250 00
3.....	1838	G. H. Wicker, Guard Penitentiary.....	50 00
10.....	1859	Elijah Perry, Attorney.....	100 00
28.....	1952	Alonzo Thompson, Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00
Sept. 4, 1868...	1986	John Mort, Guard Penitentiary.....	83 33
12.....	2016	William S. Shirk, Attorney.....	32 97
14.....	2026	A. J. Hannah, Guard Penitentiary.....	254 00
17.....	2048	Philip Smith, ".....	113 33
25.....	2087	D. M. Draper, Attorney.....	66 30
26.....	2092	Geo. Smith, Lieutenant Governor.....	135 86
Oct. 1, 1868....	2104	N. W. Charles, Clerk Auditor.....	250 00
	2105	Alonzo Thompson, Auditor and Inspector.....	775 00
	2106	Henry C. Nitchy, Clerk Auditor.....	375 00
	2107	F. A. Nitchy, ".....	375 00
	2108	John Pestell, ".....	375 00
	2109	Cyrus Thompson, ".....	375 00
	2110	Robert Ainsworth, Guard Penitentiary.....	293 33
	2111	James F. Bell, ".....	150 00
	2112	T. J. Burch, ".....	150 00
	2113	William Blackburn, ".....	217 50
	2114	Elijah Blackburn, ".....	150 00
	2115	Frank Brenisen, ".....	150 00
	2116	E. A. Boas, ".....	195 00
	2117	J. F. Baker, ".....	262 50
	2118	G. P. Bufington, ".....	150 00
	2119	G. W. Campbell, ".....	138 33
	2120	P. H. Crump, ".....	220 00
	2121	John Creedon, ".....	450 00
	2122	George Gallant, ".....	133 33
	2123	F. M. Gray, ".....	150 00
	2124	William Grimm, ".....	150 00
	2125	A. A. Gordon, ".....	45 00
	2126	Wm. M. Harrison, ".....	130 00
	2127	Elijah Hopper, ".....	141 67
	2128	James M. Jobe, ".....	118 33
	2129	Reuben Jobe, ".....	141 67
	2130	A. P. Knife, ".....	148 38
	2131	Henry Meisel, ".....	150 00
	2132	Austin Magraw, ".....	300 00
	2133	A. L. Reavis, ".....	150 00
	2134	Joseph B. Reavis, ".....	195 00
	2135	H. C. Rich, ".....	148 33
	2136	Miss Sarah Richards, Clerk Penitentiary.....	150 00
	2137	J. O. Smith, Guard Penitentiary.....	150 00
	2138	J. L. Smith, ".....	150 00
	2139	Jasper N. Scott, ".....	145 00
	2140	Henry Shoup, ".....	150 00
	2141	J. R. Spaunhorst, ".....	300 00
	2142	Mark Thompson, ".....	375 00
	2143	Allen Thomas, ".....	131 67
	2144	James M. Tharp, ".....	195 00
	2145	Owen Todd, ".....	148 33
	2146	Jonathan Tipton, ".....	145 00
	2147	L. R. Thomas, ".....	150 00
	2148	G. W. Urben, ".....	150 00
	2149	J. J. Wright, ".....	225 00
	2150	Peter Welsler, ".....	150 00
	2151	C. S. Yount, ".....	150 00
	2152	John Zimmerman, ".....	210 00
	2153	Abe. Gordon, ".....	130 00
	2154	Dennis Mooney, ".....	195 00
	2155	Frank Drinkard, ".....	20 00
	2156	John Currey, ".....	70 00
	2157	H. A. Swift, Warden Penitentiary.....	500 00
	2158	C. A. Thompson, Physician Penitentiary.....	175 00

**DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
CIVIL OFFICERS—CONTINUED.**

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
Oct. 1, 1868....	2159	S. W. Cox, Clerk Penitentiary.....	\$ 300 00
	2160	I. D. Wright, Deputy Warden Penitentiary.....	250 00
	2161	Mary Sullivan, Matron Penitentiary.....	125 00
	2162	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain Penitentiary.....	125 00
	2163	N. C. Burch, Librarian.....	125 00
	2164	C. C. Draper, Clerk Governor.....	375 00
	2166	C. N. Brown, Clerk Treasurer.....	375 00
	2168	N. C. Burch, " ".....	375 00
	2169	Ed. Schueller, Factor Penitentiary.....	375 00
	2170	A. W. Bishop, Clerk Treasurer.....	250 00
	2171	William Bishop, Treasurer and Inspector.....	775 00
	2172	T. A. Parker, Superintendent Public Schools.....	750 00
	2173	Edwin Clark, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools.....	500 00
	2174	R. F. Wingate, Attorney General and Inspector.....	775 00
	2175	William P. Harrison, Judge.....	562 50
	2176	J. E. Smith, Register.....	750 00
	2177	William Whist, Clerk Register.....	375 00
	2178	George J. W. Nexsen, Clerk Secretary.....	375 00
	2179	William N. Nalle, Attorney.....	100 00
	2180	David Wagner, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	2181	B. B. Kingsbury, Attorney.....	100 00
	2182	R. J. Patterson, Clerk Register.....	250 00
	2183	Mrs. D. Thompson, Clerk Register.....	250 00
	2184	Albert Jackson, Judge.....	500 00
	2188	Eugene F. Weigel, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00
	2189	G. W. Hood, Jr., Clerk Register.....	250 00
	2190	G. W. Miller, Judge.....	562 50
	2191	Daniel Rice, Commissioner.....	87 50
	2193	C. M. Wright, Attorney.....	100 00
	2194	R. E. Rombauer, Judge.....	500 00
	2195	S. Harry Wright, Clerk Adjutant General.....	375 00
	2196	Thomas H. Collins, Attorney.....	100 00
	2197	E. Schierenberg, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00
	2198	Francis Rodman, Secretary of State.....	625 00
2.....	2199	William C. Hillis, Attorney.....	100 00
	2200	Gert. Goebel, Clerk Secretary.....	291 67
	2201	Thomas J. C. Fagg, Supreme Judge.....	750 00
	2202	G. H. Burckhardt, Judge.....	500 00
	2205	Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	925 00
	2207	Maria Eberwine, Clerk Secretary.....	250 00
3.....	2213	C. B. Lord, Judge.....	500 00
	2214	Wilson Primm, Judge.....	500 00
	2215	J. H. Vail, Judge.....	500 00
	2216	Jacob S. Boreman, Judge.....	125 00
	2217	Ira E. Leonard, Attorney.....	100 00
	2218	Jas. S. Henderson, Treasurer Lunatic Asylum.....	1,012 50
	2222	A. Gensel, Attorney.....	100 00
5.....	2225	Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor.....	1,250 00
	2228	B. H. Emerson, Judge.....	500 00
	2229	William S. Shirk, Attorney.....	100 00
	2230	E. J. Montague, Judge.....	62 50
	2242	John C. Price, Judge.....	500 00
7.....	2243	William Carter, Judge.....	500 00
	2244	R. A. DeBolt, Judge.....	500 00
	2246	E. V. Wilson, Judge.....	500 00
8.....	2247	D. Q. Gale, Judge.....	418 48
	2248	Gilchrist Porter, Judge.....	562 50
	2249	Aaron VanWormer, Judge.....	500 00
10.....	2253	John A. Mack, Judge.....	62 50
	2254	W. W. Edwards, Judge.....	500 00
13.....	2261	L. R. Thomas, Guard Penitentiary.....	20 00
Nov. 4, 1868...	2288b	Abr. Gordon, Guard Penitentiary.....	50 00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>\$342,114 26</b>

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
October 4, 1866	1566	Allen P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	\$ 10 00
17.....	1592	Theodore Plate & Co.....	753 00
	1593	same.....	488 00
27.....	1606	U. S. Express Co.....	7 50
Nov. 17, 1866	1631	same.....	3 00
19.....	1635	same.....	2 90
22.....	1643	same.....	2 10
30.....	1668	same.....	75
Dec. 4, 1866	1678	same.....	1 00
Febr. 26, 1867	156	Horace Wilcox, Clerk Phelps.....	196 83
	163	William H. Lusk, Clerk Cole.....	361 64
	171	J. W. McIntyre <i>et al.</i> .....	75 23
	174	A. B. Maddux, Clerk Dallas.....	17 75
	176	J. S. Wilson, Clerk Lawrence.....	257 34
	181	L. W. Maulsby, Assessor New Madrid.....	219 25
28.....	194	William C. Evans, Clerk St. Francois.....	20 05
March 1, 1867	204	D. S. Hooper, Recorder Adair.....	37 42
	209	W. S. McClanahan, Clerk Linn.....	253 82
4.....	224	Theodore Plate & Co.....	69 50
	239	John B. Harder, Assessor Buchanan.....	803 40
	243	M. U. Foster, Recorder Johnson.....	85 30
	256	Robert F. Johnson, Assessor Caldwell.....	423 95
	255	J. A. Mott, Clerk New Madrid.....	157 19
	260	William J. Trimble, Assessor Webster.....	216 35
5.....	276	J. L. Powell, Collector Daviess.....	220 80
	286	C. S. Keer, Assessor Chariton.....	705 95
	291	James W. Stael, <i>et al.</i> .....	519 22
	295	U. S. Express Co.....	4 30
	296	Samuel W. Eager, Clerk St Louis.....	1,805 31
	312	Horace Wilcox, Clerk Phelps.....	6 50
	313	Thomas J. Spillman, Assessor Wright.....	153 37
6.....	325	George W. Boardman <i>et al.</i> .....	1,213 51
	332	J. A. J. Lee, Assessor Phelps.....	303 29
	337	J. G. Anderson, Clerk Crawford.....	9 54
	343	Theodore Plate & Co.....	255 10
	350	Joseph Huff, Clerk Iron.....	27 22
	351	J. S. Bennington, Assessor Knox.....	348 00
	358	James A. Wilson, Clerk Douglas.....	141 35
7.....	360	M. Lancaster, Assessor DeKalb.....	193 00
	372	S. Self, Assessor Ralls.....	356 62
	378	E. L. Fisher, Recorder Carroll.....	74 30
	382	C. H. Stewart, Clerk Mercer.....	94 84
	383	L. M. Fitts, Assessor Monroe.....	453 27
8.....	389	R. L. Hargrove, Clerk McDonald.....	77 05
	398	J. R. Swearingen, Clerk Jackson.....	91 39
	399	William G. Bulgin, Clerk Jasper.....	214 77
	400	E. B. VanVleet, Assessor Macon.....	746 10
	401	V. B. VanDyke, Assessor Bates.....	333 57
	404	W. B. Wilson, Clerk Callaway.....	44 01
	405	A. L. Winchell, Assessor Putnam.....	399 34
	406	W. L. Snodgrass, Recorder Polk.....	14 20
9.....	408	Ch. G. Comstock <i>et al.</i> .....	465 91
	412	W. L. Jerome, Recorder Mercer.....	30 40
	418	Philip J. Shulte, Assessor Madison.....	207 10
	419	H. C. Levens, Clerk Cooper.....	60 67
	420	J. Shaver, Assessor Adair.....	544 34
	421	C. W. Conrad, Assessor Perry.....	346 51
	422	C. G. Bigger, Assessor Linn.....	693 96
	425	J. H. Thogmartin, Assessor Mercer.....	420 47
11.....	426	G. Russell, Assessor Iron.....	845 96
	428	S. McDonald, Clerk Scotland.....	26 57

**DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF**  
**FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.**

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.		
March 11, 1867	429	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis.....	\$ 24 49		
	430	J. T. Moss, Assessor Livingston.....	683 36		
	431	E. A. Holcomb, Clerk Chariton.....	454 36		
	433	Gust. Bruere, Clerk St. Charles.....	80 30		
	436	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent.....	35 20		
	12.....	466	R. W. Anderson, Clerk Maries.....	79 27	
		470	W. B. Hobbs, Assessor Grundy.....	239 77	
		476	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	9 80	
	13.....	493	H. Levens <i>et al.</i> .....	246 05	
		498	R. B. Newman, Assessor Cooper.....	537 65	
		500	George A. Percy <i>et al.</i> .....	149 14	
		504	James Allen, Clerk Cass.....	93 42	
		505	William Hulstone, Recorder Cedar.....	24 62	
		507	A. B. Maddux, Recorder Dallas.....	13 87	
		508	C. R. Peck, R. U. S. L. O.....	430 00	
	14.....	517	J. C. Shaefer, Clerk Randolph.....	3 30	
		524	William H. Heath, Auditor St. Louis.....	1,998 18	
		532	William Hixson, Clerk Lafayette.....	31 36	
		536	H. D. Marshall, Clerk Putnam.....	161 03	
		569	H. J. Reed, Assessor Randolph.....	449 70	
		15.....	577	Robert Taylor, Assessor Lafayette.....	666 02
			579	Fred. Graff, Assessor Lewis.....	518 99
	580		A. Spencer, Assessor Ray.....	468 46	
	16.....	598	A. F. Harvey, Clerk DeKalb.....	11 22	
		600	B. Appleby, Recorder Dade.....	10 00	
	18.....	608	J. T. McMullin, Assessor Jefferson.....	598 10	
		615	C. R. Peck, R. U. S. L. O.....	153 75	
		617	C. S. Bush, Assessor Pemiscot.....	34 37	
		634	Robert F. Wingate, Attorney General.....	100 00	
	19.....	636	S. W. Miller, Clerk Wayne.....	23 27	
20.....	644	J. J. Inghram, Assessor Holt.....	474 95		
21.....	650	C. A. Peck, Recorder U. S. L. O.....	135 00		
	654	U. S. Express Co.....	22 10		
22.....	660	D. Melone.....	297 50		
	662	Warren Woodson, Clerk Boone.....	18 08		
	667	W. D. Campbell, Assessor Audrain.....	414 92		
	668	W. C. Boon, Assessor Howard.....	581 07		
	669	S. T. Vittitow, Assessor Jasper.....	723 30		
	674	M. Lancaster, Assessor DeKalb.....	293 23		
	679	L. Dunn <i>et al.</i> .....	89 48		
	23.....	683	William A. Norris, Assessor Barton.....	659 17	
		684	L. M. Timmonds, Clerk Barton.....	373 68	
	25.....	695	D. B. Colley, Clerk Pulaski.....	11 00	
700		I. H. Cunningham, Clerk Webster.....	46 17		
701		L. K. Williams, Assessor Dent.....	290 24		
703		W. D. Sigler, Assessor Scotland.....	412 32		
26.....	705	L. Dobbin, Assessor Shelby.....	410 56		
	706	D. W. Moore, Clerk Platte.....	112 89		
	707	L. Barnes, Clerk St. Clair.....	218 36		
27.....	713	Joseph Huff, Recorder Iron.....	35 84		
	715	J. V. Bassett <i>et al.</i> .....	24 82		
	717	Charles A. Weber, Recorder Perry.....	8 73		
	720	W. C. Ransom <i>et al.</i> .....	390 52		
	725	H. H. Winchell, Recorder Marion.....	100 75		
	729	W. B. Davis <i>et al.</i> .....	70 69		
	732	John Eudaley <i>et al.</i> .....	217 55		
	734	C. Glover, Clerk Osage.....	193 24		
	737	W. T. Gilman, Recorder Macon.....	79 35		
	28.....	744	G. W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O.....	200 00	
745		C. R. Peck, R. U. S. L. O.....	20 00		
746		J. M. Anthony, Assessor Washington.....	422 44		
750		E. B. Smith, Clerk Washington.....	29 01		
30.....	751	P. C. Berry, Clerk Stone.....	167 04		
	753	E. A. Holcomb, Clerk Chariton.....	568 90		
	764	C. C. Crawford, Assessor Pettis.....	502 32		
	765	B. F. Bibb, Clerk Benton.....	76 61		
	773	J. W. Brown, Recorder Harrison.....	20 25		
April 1, 1867	776	H. O. Bryant <i>et al.</i> .....	723 67		
	793	L. T. Bragg, Clerk Dunklin.....	161 86		
	818	E. S. Foster, P. P.....	667 66		
	2.....	853	R. P. Carnes, Clerk Grundy.....	19 11	

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
April 2, 1867..	859	D. B. Smiley, Assessor Lincoln.....	\$ 502 67
	868	J. Hornbeak, Assessor Jasper.....	140 35
5.....	869	W. H. Liggett, Clerk Hickory.....	145 57
	897	Joseph G. Crane, Assessor Callaway.....	371 72
6.....	898	James Forrast, Clerk Wright.....	233 81
	905	James M. Templeton, Recorder Atchison.....	32 50
8.....	906	William Harrison, Assessor Crawford.....	365 40
	913	W. R. Samuel, Recorder Randolph.....	19 20
9.....	916	H. Gorrell, Assessor Clinton.....	313 89
	917	W. M. Davidson, Assessor Saline.....	462 03
10.....	920	R. St. John, Recorder Ralls.....	16 50
	925	A. J. Herndon, Clerk Howard.....	9 24
12.....	934	N. Buchanan, Assessor Newton.....	274 34
	940	Charles Hart, Assessor St. Francois.....	246 35
15.....	949	J. Hoskins, Assessor Carter.....	87 75
	962	V. B. Vandyke, Assessor, Bates.....	46 99
17.....	963	M. L. G. Crowe, Clerk Franklin.....	39 39
	964	J. H. Steffens, Clerk Texas.....	17 33
18.....	967	Ch. M. Hamill, Clerk Phelps.....	15 22
	972	R. R. Howard, et al.....	404 65
19.....	975	M. L. G. Crowe, Clerk Franklin.....	306 67
	977	John Richy, Clerk Adair.....	43 77
20.....	1007	Ham. Treseuriter, Clerk Pemisicot.....	8 30
	1003	Abr. Dobbs, Clerk Andrew.....	40 16
29.....	1010	Thomas Selby, Clerk Camden.....	16 62
	1011	W. W. Lee, Assessor Barry.....	197 17
30.....	1014	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	18 15
	1017	W. B. Hobbs, Assessor Grundy.....	306 66
May 4, 1867....	1039	Gustave Bruere, Clerk St. Charles.....	217 63
	1041	Joseph Jackson et al, Clerk Nodaway.....	513 82
6.....	1045	Thomas Walker, Assessor Schuyler.....	248 56
	1055	Henry Ruge, Assessor Warren.....	290 52
7.....	1056	Joseph M. Styles, Assessor Polk.....	146 25
	1865	John T. Fiala, Treasurer St. Louis County.....	12,683 79
8.....	1071	Albert P. Frowein, Clerk Warren.....	167 53
	1076	G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	327 86
11.....	1077	John Eudaley, Assessor Butler.....	163 37
	1100	United States Express Company.....	60
13.....	1103	S. W. Miller, Clerk Wayne.....	76 79
	1105	J. B. Turner, Clerk Ray.....	165 49
16.....	1108	Z. W. Stephens, Assessor Ripley.....	753 60
	1110	J. W. Cheek, Assessor Dallas.....	210 70
May 17, 1867...	1111	H. H. Fox, Assessor McDonald.....	187 39
	1115	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	58 82
18.....	1118	A. B. Owen et al, Clerk Stoddard.....	109 44
	1121	T. H. B. Dunnegan, Clerk Polk.....	6 04
21.....	1123	G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	10 96
	1137	Joseph Simpson, Assessor Worth.....	216 60
22.....	1141	J. Q. Boner, Clerk Sullivan.....	117 49
	1146	Jas. M. Templeton, Clerk Atchison.....	10 00
24.....	1147	R. R. Howard, Assessor Moniteau.....	404 26
	1166	James Lee, Assessor Jackson.....	1,452 50
25.....	1171	G. W. Houts, Clerk Johnson.....	34 73
	1175	J. C. Murray.....	12 50
27.....	1212	G. H. Shawwecker, Assessor Osage.....	389 67
	1213	Hadly Brown, Assessor Daviess.....	415 75
June 1, 1867...	1219	H. W. Moore, Assessor Marion.....	533 03
	1220	John Rigger, Assessor Sullivan.....	431 77
3.....	1221	W. C. Evans, Clerk St. Francois.....	156 35
	1223	Jacob Freund, Assessor Benton.....	361 60
6.....	1231	John L. Bogy, Recorder Ste. Genevieve.....	30 00
	1233	W. W. Lee et al.....	472 16
7....	1237	E. O. Sanford, Assessor Taney.....	216 27
	1241	W. M. Davidson, Assessor Saline.....	297 75
10.....	1244	H. B. Cole, Assessor St. Clair.....	315 24
	1247	Daniel Belchamber, Assessor Bollinger.....	393 98
11.....	1248	J. J. Conrad, Clerk Bollinger.....	4 12
	1249	W. C. Boyd, Clerk Oregon.....	55 37
11.....	1252	Robert Allison, Assessor Oregon.....	121 15
	1254	John D. Meyers, Clerk Bates.....	445 85
12.....	1257	Robert H. Query, Assessor Cape Girardeau.....	372 62



DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
June 13, 1867...	1269	C. H. Malone <i>et al</i> , Clerk Adair.....	\$ 52 06
14.....	1262	G. W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O.....	125 00
15.....	1267	W. A. Hughes, Clerk Scott.....	13 32
18.....	1273	John Creek, Assessor Johnson.....	550 15
19.....	1280	C. R. Peck, R. U. S. L. O.....	142 75
21.....	1288	Warren Shedd, Assessor Johnson.....	251 10
22.....	1291	G. H. Gentner, Assessor Gasconade.....	429 56
24.....	1292	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway.....	6 22
	1217	Geo. W. Boardman <i>et al</i> , R. U. S. L. O.....	763 27
	1293	I. B. Tubb, Clerk Butler.....	76 58
26.....	1299	R. H. Farrar, Assessor Franklin.....	731 89
	1306	R. M. McNeil, Assessor Vernon.....	353 90
27.....	1307	John H. Reinsberg, Assessor Vernon.....	860 47
	1312	J. H. Lightner.....	572 25
29.....	1314	same.....	193 54
	1318	Geo. W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O.....	146 85
	1322	Sol. B. Hubbs, Assessor Stoddard.....	135 80
	1324	W. B. Caster, Clerk Gentry.....	335 95
July 1, 1867....	1356	J. F. Wielandy, R. U. S. L. O.....	182 50
3.....	1402	St. McDonald, Clerk Scotland.....	286 31
5.....	1405	A. W. Chenoweth, Clerk McDonald.....	4 52
	1409	W. Winfield, R. U. S. L. O.....	12 05
6.....	1420	Ab. Dobbs, Clerk Andrew.....	221 93
	1424	I. B. Tubb, Recorder Butler.....	11 22
8.....	1435	Wm. Flentge, Clerk Cape Girardeau.....	170 23
9.....	1442	Ch. H. Kew Assessor Scott.....	237 00
11.....	1455	Samuel A. Yankee, Clerk Pettis.....	291 01
	1459	Treasurer Buchanan County.....	47 25
	1463	P. S. Marshall <i>et al</i> , Assessor Cedar.....	407 08
	1464	W. T. Goodson, Assessor Carroll.....	588 30
	1465	James Allen, Clerk Cass.....	310 06
12.....	1471	D. M. Cowan, Assessor Christian.....	450 28
	1472	H. B. Cole, Assessor St. Clair.....	7 50
	1479	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	60 63
13.....	1486	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	234 27
	1488	Wm. Brining, Clerk Clay.....	535 55
15.....	1492	J. G. Rodgers, Assessor Pike.....	532 22
16.....	1497	Samuel A. Yankee, Clerk Pettis.....	67 99
	1498	J. G. Anderson, Clerk Crawford, <i>et al</i> .....	24 89
17.....	1503	Wm. T. Hoskins, Assessor Carter.....	704 24
19.....	1511	W. B. B. George, Assessor Polk.....	275 72
	1512	F. C. Cake, Clerk Lincoln.....	333 88
20.....	1513	Wm. M. Sherwood, Clerk Buchanan.....	671 78
	1514	E. F. Boyd, Assessor St. Genevieve.....	133 05
	1516	H. C. Levens, Clerk Cooper.....	16 24
22.....	1516	C. H. Stewart, Clerk Mercer.....	239 75
	1518	Robert P. Carnes, Clerk Grundy.....	264 29
	1523	W. Miller, Clerk Caldwell.....	116 88
23.....	1526	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway.....	248 44
24.....	1532	Wm. B. Caster, Clerk Gentry.....	24 60
	1535	H. S. Smith, Clerk Pike.....	261 59
	1537	E. B. Smith, Clerk Washington.....	274 93
25.....	1540	A. M. Felton, Clerk Schnyler.....	127 12
27.....	1545	S. E. Hoge, Clerk Munitau.....	349 23
29.....	1551	T. R. Dale, Assessor Clay.....	252 42
	1552	G. L. Carlin, Clerk Barry.....	12 00
30.....	1558	A. B. Maddux, Clerk Dallas.....	128 52
	1565	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	4 95
31.....	1567	Wm. Caldwell, Recorder Andrew.....	39 10
Aug. 1, 1867...	1572	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway.....	15 40
	1576	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis.....	308 02
2.....	1582	James H. Bridges, Assessor Mississippi.....	187 52
	1583	George Whitcomb, Clerk Mississippi.....	260 99
3.....	1588	R. W. McMullin, Clerk Jefferson.....	183 83
	1589	J. H. Bethune, Clerk Mississippi.....	104 27
5.....	1593	Joseph Huff, Clerk Iron.....	218 22
7.....	1598	James H. Todd, Assessor Miller.....	188 60
9.....	1602	C. R. Peck, Rec. U. S. L. O.....	175 00
	1603	R. V. Keller, Clerk Newton.....	17 50
	1605	Scovern & Bro.....	2 30
10.....	1607	Wm. B. Allen, Assessor Andrew.....	523 56

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Aug. 10, 1867.	1608	J. C. Shaefer, Clerk Randolph.....	\$ 247 77
	1610	A. Demuth, Clerk Greene.....	180 82
12.....	1611	H. W. Moore, Clerk Marion.....	310 02
	1612	I. H. Cunningham, Clerk Webster.....	114 41
	1616	W. C. Boyd, Clerk Oregon.....	42 60
	1617	J. M. Samuel, Recorder Boone.....	77 82
	1618	D. W. Smith, Clerk Worth.....	141 6
13.....	1623	W. L. Snodgrass, Recorder Polk.....	26 00
	1624	M. L. G. Crowe, Clerk Franklin.....	373 98
	1626	H. Tresenriter, Clerk Pemiscot.....	57 80
	1627	C. S. Bush, Assessor Pemiscot.....	119 42
14.....	1632	Merchants Union Express Company.....	3 20
	1634	Wm. S. Scoville, Assessor Clark.....	519 36
	1635	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent.....	132 22
15.....	1637	W. E. Davis, Clerk Holt.....	447 90
16.....	1643	B. L. Locke, Clerk Audrain.....	111 30
	1644	Chas. A. Weber, Clerk Perry.....	148 95
	1645	N. McDowell, Clerk Dade.....	196 00
	1646	J. B. Burros, Clerk Polk.....	190 29
	1647	Jos. Jackson, Clerk Nodaway.....	465 72
	1648	Is. Hunter, Assessor New Madrid.....	200 59
	1649	B. Amick, Clerk Wright.....	25 64
17.....	1651	G. W. Houts, Clerk Johnson.....	59 55
	1655	Thomas Selby, Clerk Camden.....	72 74
19.....	1656	J. C. England, Recorder Gasconade.....	14 57
	1659	D. E. Fields, Clerk Benton.....	153 71
	1660	John DeShs, Clerk Livingston.....	246 66
20.....	1661	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	218 05
	1662	W. M. Sherwood, Clerk Buchanan.....	28 50
	1663	A. W. Chenoweth, Clerk McDonald.....	84 27
21.....	1665	John Slinger, Clerk Harrison.....	254 52
	1666	R. A. Huffard, Assessor Cole.....	532 85
	1667	W. Woodson, Clerk Boone.....	239 63
	1669	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent.....	632 13
22.....	1671	John Baker, Recorder Schuyler.....	13 75
	1672	John Farrar, Clerk Macon.....	382 92
	1673	R. W. McMullin, Clerk Jefferson.....	18 90
	1676	W. Miller, Clerk Caldwell.....	14 40
23.....	1677	C. B. Rowland, Assessor Wayne.....	259 95
	1678	Scovern & Bro., et al.....	8 30
24.....	1680	John Richey, Clerk Adair.....	192 54
	1681	Meyberg & Wangelin.....	12 50
	1683	L. M. Timmonds, Clerk Barton.....	149 76
26.....	1684	A. J. Barr, Recorder Ray.....	44 52
	1685	Wm. O. Mead, Clerk St. Clair.....	23 88
	1687	G. H. Gentner, Assessor Gasconade.....	333 77
	1688	Robert C. McCrory, Assessor Oregon.....	253 56
27.....	1689	W. A. Hughes, Clerk Scott.....	130 84
	1693	James J. Conrad, Clerk Bollinger.....	159 53
28.....	1697	D. B. Colley, Clerk Pulaski.....	52 88
	1698	W. D. Graham, Recorder St. Clair.....	62 90
	1699	H. C. Levens, Clerk Cooper.....	234 19
29.....	1701	F. M. Redburn, Recorder Chariton.....	47 12
	1702	G. W. Sanders, Clerk Crawford.....	110 30
	1705	R. A. C. Mack, Recorder Greene.....	34 80
30.....	1707	St. McDonald, Clerk Scotland.....	14 70
	1708	Z. W. Stephens, Assessor Ripley.....	163 17
	1713	J. C. Sellers, Clerk Douglas.....	57 52
	1714	P. C. Berry, Clerk Stone.....	30 77
31.....	1719	W. McDonald, Recorder Dent.....	3 87
	1721	Wm. A. Mills, Clerk Morgan.....	218 11
Sept. 2, 1867...	1729	Wm. Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	173 13
	1734	W. B. Davis, Clerk Holt.....	32 28
3.....	1736	E. Dent, Assessor Hickory.....	131 50
	1739	James W. Miller, Assessor Henry, et al.....	854 21
4.....	1743	James H. Todd, Assessor Miller.....	116 16
6.....	1749	A. Comingo, Recorder Jackson.....	96 67
	1750	L. T. Bragg, Clerk Dunklin.....	36 34
	1751	B. Amick, Clerk Wright.....	85 10
	1752	Gustave Bruere, Clerk St. Charles.....	222 39
	1756	J. S. Bennington, Assessor Knox, et al.....	515 47

## FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Sept. 7, 1867...	1758	J. Edwards, Assessor Barton.....	299 01
9.....	1760	J. H. Williams, Recorder Caldwell.....	52 50
	1761	George Block, Clerk Warren.....	281 50
	1762	E. Kerr, Clerk Gasconade.....	124 15
	1763	George E. Mayhall, Clerk Ralls.....	291 65
	1764	Thomas J. Gideon, Clerk Christian.....	110 85
10.....	1765	George W. Tatham, Recorder Carroll.....	56 95
	1766	James West, Recorder Gentry.....	73 85
	1767	J. L. Bogy, Clerk Sta. Genevieve.....	98 49
	1768	E. L. Allen, Recorder Holt.....	27 50
	1769	H. H. Fox, Assessor McDonald.....	208 84
11.....	1771	E. R. Hickman, Clerk Jackson.....	454 78
	1772	J. N. Barlow, Clerk Henry.....	254 50
	1773	D. W. Smith, Recorder Worth.....	32 00
	1774	John Richey, Clerk Adair.....	47 68
	1775	John C. Terhune, Recorder Nodaway.....	99 32
12.....	1777	B. F. Boyce, Collector New Madrid.....	100 00
13.....	1779	John Slinger, Clerk Harrison.....	29 46
	1780	A. J. Herndon, Clerk Howard.....	211 57
	1781	J. M. Farmer, Assessor Cass.....	460 31
	1782	William O. Mead, Clerk St. Clair.....	212 79
	1783	B. H. Wilson, Recorder Saline.....	98 62
14.....	1785	William Bowman, Clerk Monroe.....	193 01
	1786	I. H. Cunningham, Recorder Webster.....	9 25
	1787	A. W. Maupin, Recorder Franklin.....	110 40
	1788	S. R. Woodworth, Assessor Howell.....	402 15
16.....	1789	W. M. Sherwood, Clerk Buchanan.....	25 52
	1790	E. O. Gates, Recorder Adair.....	38 10
	1791	B. A. Bailey, Recorder Clay.....	23 67
17.....	1792	George A. Pearcey, Recorder Buchanan.....	149 17
	1793	George N. McGee, Clerk Ray.....	260 14
	1796	H. D. Marshall, Clerk Putnam.....	193 80
19.....	1799	Samuel A. Reppy, Recorder Jefferson.....	32 90
	1800	I. B. Tabb, Clerk Butler.....	65 33
	1803	W. Z. Beck, Clerk Howell.....	132 07
20.....	1804	John DeSha, Clerk Livingston.....	12 32
	1805	E. F. Honey, Recorder Jefferson.....	52 72
	1806	Samuel B. LaForce, Clerk Jasper.....	120 67
	1807	William S. Johnson, Assessor Maries.....	262 57
	1808	R. W. Anderson, Clerk Maries.....	179 83
	1809	W. W. Taliaferro, Recorder Cooper.....	28 25
21.....	1810	A. K. Bykes, Recorder Grundy.....	65 00
	1811	R. P. Carnes, Clerk Grundy.....	26 37
	1813	J. D. Hillhouse, Assessor Lawrence.....	394 60
23.....	1817	Platz, Olshausen & Co.....	10 50
	1822	Jacob L. Sharp, Clerk Montgomery.....	691 68
	1825	J. R. Abernathy, Clerk Monroe.....	195 56
	1828	W. I. I. Morrow, Clerk Newton, <i>et al.</i> .....	615 11
	1831	James C. Noell, Recorder Perry.....	29 70
	1834	Wyatt Harris, Clerk Lawrence.....	115 29
	1835	H. C. Lollar, Recorder Lawrence.....	18 00
25.....	1838	B. L. Locke, Clerk Audrain.....	19 44
	1839	Treasurer Johnson County.....	422 83
	1841	A. H. Martin, Recorder Lincoln.....	20 90
	1843	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis, <i>et al.</i> .....	65 77
26.....	1847	United States Express Company.....	1 55
27.....	1848	George W. Thompson, Recorder, Linn.....	182 50
28.....	1853	S. C. Hall Recorder Vernon.....	63 17
30.....	1854	W. McDonald, Recorder Dent.....	9 47
	1855	R. V. Keller, Clerk Newton.....	105 70
	1856	R. N. Moore, Clerk Dade.....	132 30
	1857	Arch. M. Long, Recorder Dade.....	31 87
	1858	Samuel T. Sharp, Clerk Montgomery.....	3 25
October 1, 1867	1906	M. U. Express Co.....	4 10
2.....	1924	U. S. Express Co.....	7 50
	1940	J. H. Steffens, Clerk Texas.....	134 19
	1950	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	5 25
	1954	John T. Fiala, Treasurer St. Louis County.....	8,951 37
	1955	Platz, Olshausen & Co.....	1,008 64
3.....	1959	H. R. Dickson, Assessor Reynolds.....	615 27
	1964	S. W. Miller, Clerk Wayne.....	187 40

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
October 4, 1867	1980	John C. Smith, Recorder Scotland.....	27 50	
	1982	A. Garrison, Assessor Douglas.....	70 25	
	1983	John Wheat, Assessor Douglas.....	97 76	
	1984	John A. Mott, Clerk New Madrid.....	169 01	
	1986	U. S. Express Co.....	3 90	
	5.....	1990	John DeSha, Clerk Livingston.....	26 51
		1994	J. Purdom, Assessor Atchison.....	215 22
	8.....	2010	D. E. Fields, Clerk Benton.....	13 00
	9.....	2016	John M. London, Recorder Macon.....	174 85
	10.....	2018	John L. Wilson, Recorder Vernon.....	36 17
		2021	William Flentge, Clerk Cape Girardeau.....	174 73
	12.....	2030	J. E. Burden, Recorder Lafayette.....	48 82
	14.....	2032	G. W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O.....	126 00
		2033	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	208 34
		2035	William S. McClanahan, Clerk Linn.....	413 16
	16.....	2045	P. P. Parker, Recorder Pike.....	23 06
		2046	G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	95 75
		2047	G. W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O.....	20 00
	17.....	2049	R. W. Dunlap, Recorder Crawford.....	16 20
		2052	H. H. Winchell, Recorder Marion.....	71 02
		2054	A. B. Owen, Clerk Stoddard.....	82 59
		2057	Charles Snow, Recorder Johnson.....	93 70
		2059	M. U. Express Co.....	40
	2060	G. W. Houts, Clerk Johnson.....	225 79	
18.....	2061	F. Crandall, Recorder Pettis.....	73 00	
	2062	E. R. Hickman, Clerk Jackson.....	185 01	
	2064	H. H. Fox, Assessor McDonald.....	55 56	
19.....	2065	U. S. Express Co.....	36	
	2067	John Richey, Clerk Adair.....	4 55	
	2069	L. M. Timmonds, Recorder Barton.....	34 95	
	2074	John M. Busby, Assessor Nowaday.....	863 00	
21.....	2078	Joseph H. McGee, Clerk Daviess.....	332 64	
	2079	R. H. Grantham, Recorder Daviess.....	40 30	
	2080	A. J. Briggs, Clerk Cass.....	401 44	
22.....	2081	A. W. Chenoweth, Clerk McDonald.....	4 40	
	2082	G. L. Carlin, Clerk Barry.....	129 85	
24.....	2086	T. B. Robinson, Clerk Miller.....	135 89	
	2087	Milton Cauby, Recorder Putnam.....	22 07	
25.....	2094	George W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O., et al.....	350 00	
28.....	2103	E. G. B. McNutt, Recorder Monroe.....	22 32	
29.....	2106	William Caldwell, Recorder Andrew.....	36 92	
	5108	R. H. Jeffries, Clerk Audrain.....	67 66	
	2109	John S. Waddill, R. U. S. L. O.....	125 70	
	2110	L. Dobbin, Recorder Shelby.....	25 50	
30.....	2114	U. S. Express Co.....	6 40	
	2117	A. F. Harvey, Clerk DeKalb.....	247 40	
31.....	2123	Fred. Weinreb, Assessor St. Charles.....	550 28	
	2125	J. G. Rodgers, Assessor Pike, et al.....	426 45	
Nov.	2.....	2133	J. S. Campbell.....	228 00
	4.....	2140	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway.....	71 57
		2141	John S. Campbell, Assessor Morgan.....	348 06
		2142	E. A. Holcomb, Clerk Chariton.....	948 49
	5.....	2144	W. T. Austin, Recorder Randolph.....	32 65
		2146	M. U. Express Co.....	1 15
	6.....	2148	U. S. Express.....	1 95
	8.....	2158	M. U. Express.....	2 50
		2160	U. S. Express.....	1 05
	9.....	2163	H. M. Russ, Assessor Harrison.....	501 77
	13.....	2239	H. Clark, Collector Dent.....	130 50
		2240	D. C. Coleman, Clerk St. Louis.....	353 42
	14.....	2244	H. Tresenriter, Clerk Pemiscot.....	5 85
		2247	H. L. Wheat, Recorder Phelps.....	24 35
	15.....	2251	J. M. Powers, Assessor Laclède.....	371 00
		2252	M. S. Beckwith, Assessor Laclède.....	236 92
		2253	J. T. Talliaferro, Clerk Laclède.....	14 90
	16.....	2255	James Allen, Recorder Cass.....	90 70
		2257	Charles M. Hamill, Clerk Phelps.....	310 43
		2265	Abr. Dobbs, Clerk Andrew.....	25 90
	18.....	2266	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis.....	62 85
		2267	Z. N. Goldsby, Recorder Livingston.....	48 32
		2268	John DeSha, Clerk Livingston.....	14 10

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 18, 1867..	2269	D. B. Colley, Clerk Pulaski .....	24 41
	2270	G. W. Arnold, Recorder Scott .....	22 07
20.....	2273	W. T. Hunter, Recorder Washington.....	79 20
	2279	E. B. Smith, Clerk Washington.....	77 49
21.....	2282	Joseph Huff, Recorder Iron.....	22 15
	2285	U. S. Express .....	1 00
22.....	2287	J. C. Sellers, Clerk Douglas.....	7 45
	2293	U. S. Express .....	2 00
23.....	2295	U. S. Express .....	1 55
	2299	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent.....	36 30
25.....	2300	D. W. Hoskins, Clerk Carter.....	144 78
	2301	D. C. Coleman, Clerk St. Louis.....	310 82
	2302	C. W. Williams, Recorder Pike.....	24 07
	2304	J. S. Waddill, R. U. S. L. O.....	125 00
26.....	2308	James C. Noell, Recorder Perry.....	20 52
	2314	G. J. Carty, Assessor Reynolds.....	272 93
29.....	2328	W. G. J. Crow, Collector Texas .....	192 60
	2331	D. M. King, Recorder Mercer .....	25 00
	2332	Gust. Reiche, Recorder Warren .....	21 15
30.....	2336	E. A. Holcomb, Clerk Chariton .....	402 75
	2339	M. U. Express.....	80
	2342	A. J. Barr, Recorder Ray .....	102 50
	2343	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole .....	262 02
	2348	Thomas E. Bassett, Clerk Pettis, <i>et al.</i> .....	263 51
Dec. 2.....	2356	M. U. Express Co .....	40
3.....	2357	D. H. Connaway, Clerk Cedar.....	85 10
	2358	D. E. Fields, Clerk Benton .....	68 27
	2364	William Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	148 70
	2365	A. W. Chenoweth, Clerk McDonald.....	5 20
	2371	William J. Holliday, Clerk Shelby, <i>et al.</i> .....	133 74
4.....	2372	D. W. Moore, Clerk Platte .....	345 71
	2375	S. H. Guthrie, Clerk Ste. Genevieve.....	481 45
	2379	Samuel F. Currie, Recorder Lafayette .....	60 50
	2380	John H. Remsberg, Assessor Vernon .....	945 12
	2381	S. C. Hall, Clerk Vernon.....	941 93
	2383	John DeSha, Clerk Livingston .....	22 15
	2389	Z. Morgan, Recorder Worth .....	133 83
5.....	2394	Thomas H. Luck, Clerk Pike, <i>et al.</i> .....	260 50
	2395	J. N. Angel, Assessor Texas .....	296 84
	2396	John Richey, Clerk Adair .....	50 25
	2397	John Moore, Assessor Wright.....	353 75
	2399	H. R. Dickson, Assessor Reynolds, <i>et al.</i> .....	396 59
	2406	J. H. Williams, Assessor Pulaski.....	144 30
6.....	2409	Charles M. Hamill, Clerk Phelps .....	24 45
	2410	I. M. Goodrich, Recorder Miller.....	18 20
7.....	2427	H. C. Levens, Clerk Cooper .....	45 65
9.....	2428	W. J. Holliday, Clerk Shelby.....	167 87
	2429	E. Dent, Assessor Hickory .....	178 63
	2432	A. E. Delosier, Assessor Camden .....	194 97
10.....	2437	R. V. Keller, Recorder Newton.....	31 50
	2438	L. Murdoch, Recorder Bollinger.....	23 17
	2439	William Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	24 44
	2447	William O. Mead, Clerk St. Clair.....	99 54
11.....	2448	H. W. Moore, Clerk Marion.....	63 39
12.....	2450	A. B. Owen, Clerk Stoddard.....	368 40
	2451	U. S. Express Co.....	9 80
	2454	U. S. Express Co .....	3 00
	2456	C. R. Peck, R. U. S. L. O.....	212 50
14.....	2461	George W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O.....	164 08
16.....	2462	W. C. Boyd, Clerk Oregon.....	88 07
17.....	2470	U. S. Express Co.....	4 00
18.....	2471	G. W. Houts, Clerk Johnson.....	22 30
	2472	S. C. Hall, Clerk Vernon.....	236 77
19.....	2474	H. M. Miller, Recorder Clark.....	29 12
20.....	2480	G. W. Hutcherson, Recorder Ripley.....	9 62
	2484	Thomas B. Jeffries, Recorder Lewis.....	36 77
23.....	2487	J. Q. Boner, Clerk Sullivan.....	290 38
	2488	A. J. Biggs, Clerk Cass.....	18 75
24.....	2495	Rob. P. Carnes, Clerk Grundy.....	12 10
	2496	Samuel K. Caldwell, Recorder Ralls.....	17 42
26.....	2499	A. C. Widdicombe.....	237 50

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Dec. 26, 1867	2502	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway.....	\$ 7 17	
	2506	United States Express Company.....	2 00	
	2509	Thomas Selby, Clerk Camden.....	15 95	
	2511	S. W. Miller, Clerk Wayne.....	64 02	
	27.....	2513	G. L. Carlin, Recorder Barry.....	18 75
		2514	Joseph Jackson, Clerk Nodaway.....	13 50
		2515	George Block, Clerk Warren.....	17 45
	30.....	2516	William Brining, Clerk Clay.....	254 40
		2518	C. H. Stewart, Clerk Mercer.....	38 48
		2525	J. H. Staffens, Clerk Texas.....	45 20
2526		Z. W. Stephens, Assessor Ripley.....	59 08	
31.....	2528	A. M. Felton, Clerk Schuyler.....	77 79	
	2530	J. W. Lisenby, Recorder Greene.....	98 55	
	2531	Merchants Union Express Company.....	1 85	
	2536	D. W. Smith, Clerk Worth.....	14 26	
January 3, 1868	87	John C. Bender.....	88 33	
	90	James M. Templeton, Clerk Atchison.....	135 20	
	93	A. F. Tiffany, Recorder Atchison.....	84 60	
	100	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	18 50	
	4.....	117	S. E. Hoge, Clerk Moniteau.....	58 07
		119	Joseph Jackson, Clerk Nodaway.....	28 25
	6.....	129	James D. Hillhouse, Assessor Lawrence.....	200 62
		138	Jac. J. Conrad, Clerk Bollinger.....	38 33
	7.....	139	W. R. Taylor, Clerk St. Francois.....	154 51
		146	George Bradshaw, Recorder Harrison.....	32 35
8.....	154	James Love, Recorder Clay.....	45 40	
	157	I. B. Tubb, Recorder Butler.....	30 52	
9.....	162	Is. Hunter, Assessor New Madrid.....	21 62	
	163	Krum, Decker & Krum.....	500 00	
10.....	166	G. L. Carlin, Clerk Barry.....	14 87	
	170	J. D. Mersdith, Sheriff Marion.....	15 00	
	171	A. W. Ghenoweth, Clerk McDonald.....	7 06	
	172	James M. Love, Clerk Macon.....	86 86	
11.....	178	Merchants Union Express Company.....	2 50	
	185	L. K. Williams, Assessor Dent.....	395 57	
13.....	186	W. O. Mead, Clerk St. Clair.....	37 60	
	189	W. Q. Paxton, Clerk Hickory.....	154 99	
	196	W. P. Fisher, Assessor Montgomery.....	464 44	
	198	A. H. Martin, Recorder Linn.....	20 75	
16.....	199	Samuel T. Sharp, Recorder Montgomery.....	27 50	
	200	W. M. Sherwood, Clerk Buchanan.....	53 65	
	203	Merchants Union Express Company.....	75	
	207	J. W. Hickam, Assessor Boone.....	468 50	
	208	United States Express Company.....	4 85	
	211	C. H. Stewart, Recorder Howard.....	28 72	
	213	J. M. Rea, Assessor Vernon.....	103 37	
17.....	216	B. Amick, Clerk Wright.....	20 25	
	217	J. E. Waddill, R. U. S. L. O.....	125 00	
	218	C. Glover, Clerk Osage.....	219 37	
	221	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	32 25	
18.....	225	James C. Agnew, Clerk Knox.....	443 42	
	231	H. R. Parsons, Assessor Knox.....	447 60	
20.....	232	W. E. Peck, Assessor Iron.....	288 72	
	234	S. T. Vittitow, Assessor Jasper.....	204 30	
	239	F. M. Tufts, Recorder Platte.....	53 40	
	240	Samuel P. Lewis, Clerk Platte.....	288 17	
22.....	241	G. L. Carlin, Clerk Barry.....	6 68	
	242	L. H. Jennings, Clerk Taney.....	117 82	
	244	M. L. G. Crowe, Clerk Franklin.....	21 60	
	248	J. S. Waddill, R. U. S. L. O.....	125 00	
23	254	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	123 60	
	261	United States Express Company.....	25	
	263	P. C. Berry, Clerk Stone.....	7 75	
	268	J. H. McGee, Clerk Daviess.....	91 06	
	269	J. Q. Boner, Clerk Sullivan.....	26 75	
	24.....	271	D. H. Connaway, Recorder Cedar.....	37 75
		272	P. S. Marshall, Assessor Cedar.....	260 92
		274	United States Express Company.....	12 00
		278	D. W. Whitting, Assessor Franklin.....	623 62
	25.....	279	Charles A. Weber, Clerk Perry.....	15 22
280		G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	33 70	

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 29, 1868...	295	J. Farrar, Clerk Macon.....	31 17
	298	W. G. J. Crow, Sheriff Texas.....	175 00
	299	R. W. McMullin, Clerk Jefferson.....	23 88
	300	J. T. Jackman, Assessor Monroe.....	342 80
	302	William A. Mills, Clerk Morgan.....	169 44
	304	J. T. Talliaferro, Clerk Laclede.....	94 78
	305	M. S. Beckwith, Assessor Laclede.....	37 00
30.....	308	George W. Boardman.....	312 50
31.....	322	E. Blackiston.....	7 56
February 1.....	330	J. M. Rountree, Assessor Greene.....	347 49
	3.....	332	J. Van Sickles, Assessor Ste. Genevieve.....
	336	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway.....	16 26
4.....	341	W. T. Hunter, Recorder Washington.....	75 00
5.....	343	N. Crockett, Assessor Andrew.....	329 85
	345	W. B. Hobbs, Assessor Grundy.....	319 90
	346	United States Express Company.....	2 05
	349	M. L. G. Crowe, Clerk Franklin.....	35 94
	351	Philip Schulte, Assessor Madison.....	218 02
6.....	352	Joseph Huff, Clerk Iron.....	23 62
	355	J. T. Walker, Assessor Greene.....	293 99
7.....	356	H. W. Snyder, Assessor Adair.....	465 24
	859	P. E. Maupin, Clerk Saline.....	234 90
	360	James B. Scott, Assessor Gentry.....	330 67
	361	James M. Kirby, Assessor Dade.....	185 82
	262	R. B. Newman, Assessor Cooper.....	452 85
	363	R. F. Johnson, Assessor Caldwell.....	390 00
	364	Henry Bruhl, Collector Cape Girardeau.....	16 57
8.....	365	W. H. W. Argenbright, Assessor Morgan.....	340 02
	368	James M. Gardner, Assessor Chariton.....	862 65
	380	George Essig, Clerk Clinton.....	287 88
10.....	385	Samuel A. Yankee, Clerk Pettis.....	29 00
11.....	438	A. J. Herndon, Clerk Howard.....	11 38
12.....	464	C. C. Crawford, Assessor Pettis.....	506 05
	466	W. D. Sigler, Assessor Scotland.....	310 90
	475	A. H. White, Clerk Howell.....	34 06
	476	N. H. Patton, Assessor Macon.....	894 22
13.....	479	Thomas Walker, Assessor Schuyler.....	197 95
	480	James H. Martin, Assessor Webster.....	200 53
	486	Fred. Graff, Assessor Lewis.....	505 85
14.....	491	William Weaver, Recorder Henry.....	62 37
	492	John T. Moss, Assessor Livingston.....	768 50
	493	John De Sha, Clerk Livingston.....	31 80
	500	John W. Smith, Assessor Pemiscot.....	110 45
15.....	511	John Comstock.....	53 49
	512	E. C. Hawkins, Assessor Shelby.....	619 16
	514	Joseph Mathers, Assessor Buchanan.....	358 32
	515	Walker Miller, Clerk Caldwell.....	13 42
	518	N. Crockett, Assessor Andrew.....	31 50
17.....	528	Warren Woodson, Clerk Boone.....	29 41
	529	J. J. Inghram, Assessor Holt.....	366 00
	530	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent.....	20 27
18.....	537	Jesse Vanderford, Assessor Dallas.....	191 93
	538	S. D. Whitton, Assessor St. Clair.....	234 72
19.....	542	E. R. Hickman, Clerk Jackson.....	116 03
	543	W. T. Goodson, Assessor Carroll.....	841 60
	544	D. E. Fields, Clerk Benton.....	6 00
	545	William Bowman, Clerk Monroe.....	21 40
	546	John Richey, Clerk Adair.....	39 39
	550	John B. Slinger, Clerk Harrison.....	22 70
	552	T. B. Robinson, Clerk Miller.....	52 00
20.....	553	D. C. Quick, Assessor Johnson.....	294 81
	554	S. McDonald, Clerk Scotland.....	23 98
	555	E. B. Smith, Clerk Washington.....	22 71
	560	W. H. Mangel, Assessor Moniteau.....	303 03
	566	A. L. Winchell, Assessor Putnam.....	359 36
21.....	567	Charles M. Hamill, Clerk Phelps.....	15 00
	568	Adolph Weber, Assessor Jefferson.....	353 03
	569	A. W. Chenoweth, Clerk McDonald.....	1 65
	570	J. R. Moore, Assessor Perry.....	253 28
	571	J. M. Brown, Assessor Mississippi.....	165 28

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 21, 1868...	572	G. W. Sanders, Clerk Crawford.....	\$42 75
	578	J. F. Waits, Assessor Phelps.....	204 71
22.....	581	W. H. Stewart, Assessor Nodaway.....	538 23
	582	B. L. Locke, Clerk Audrain.....	28 82
	584	D. C. Colman, Clerk St. Louis.....	29 85
	585	H. J. Reed, Assessor Randolph.....	421 20
	586	W. M. Sherwood, Clerk Buchanan.....	26 80
	589	W. A. Mills, Clerk Morgan.....	20 40
	591	Abe Dobbs, Clerk Andrew.....	19 94
24.....	592	Branch T. Rea, Assessor Vernon.....	627 63
	593	V. B. Mesplay, Assessor Washington.....	285 69
	596	J. H. Steffens, Clerk Texas.....	21 36
	597	Gustave Bruers, Clerk St. Charles.....	62 22
	599	D. B. Colley, Clerk Pulaski.....	4 78
	600	William C. Williams, Assessor Bollinger.....	219 02
	604	A. Garrison, Assessor Taney.....	69 00
	605	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis.....	18 67
	607	S. W. Miller, Clerk Wayne.....	29 19
25.....	612	J. H. Wimpey, Assessor McDonald.....	268 09
	613	R. N. Moore, Clerk Dade.....	18 85
	614	A. A. Hays, Assessor Dade.....	236 53
26.....	618	H. M. Russ, Assessor Harrison.....	385 51
	619	H. H. Crooks, Assessor Audrain.....	287 43
27.....	624	V. B. Van Dyke, Assessor Bates.....	354 10
	626	F. F. Audaley, Clerk Carroll.....	56 94
	629	I. N. Browning, Assessor Laclede.....	165 03
	636	Ira L. Wood, Assessor Madison.....	180 18
28.....	637	William Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	6 50
	639	G. W. Boardman, late R. U. S. L. O.....	37 50
	642	I. N. Browning, Assessor Laclede.....	212 80
March 2,.....	666	N. Jones, Assessor Crawford.....	198 04
	667	A. J. Briggs, Clerk Cass.....	29 66
	668	Thomas Patton, Assessor Callaway.....	232 94
	670	A. E. Delozier, Assessor Camden.....	145 00
	671	George Block, Clerk Warren.....	8 88
3.....	688	Buchanan County.....	25 57
	690	J. H. Thogmartin, Assessor Mercer.....	355 28
4.....	694	G. J. Carty, Assessor Reynolds.....	548 15
	695	James Crownover, Clerk Reynolds.....	72 16
	696	Thomas Carter, Assessor Linn.....	497 60
5.....	701	J. L. Bogy, Clerk Ste. Genevieve.....	112 50
	703	John McPetjohn, Assessor Christian.....	157 60
6.....	707	J. A. Lee, Assessor Stone.....	60 47
	708	H. P. White, Assessor Howard.....	296 95
	709	Jos. Jackson, Clerk Nodaway.....	41 34
7.....	718	P. A. Smith, Assessor Cape Girardeau.....	474 18
9.....	725	L. H. Eve, Assessor Clinton.....	263 85
	726	A. B. Maddux, Clerk Dallas.....	60 93
	728	William O. Mead, Clerk St. Clair.....	37 49
	729	William Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	25 80
	730	J. C. Waugh, Clerk Marion.....	110 90
	731	J. K. Sholey, Assessor Jackson.....	958 35
	732	William B. Watson, Assessor Marion.....	532 50
	733	William H. Liggett, Clerk Hickory.....	54 81
11.....	750	H. D. Marshall, Clerk Putnam.....	104 60
12.....	755	E. W. Williams, Assessor Barry.....	168 52
	760	J. A. Woodmaney, Assessor Cass.....	366 53
	761	J. N. Angel, Assessor Texas.....	239 75
13.....	763	P. L. Roberts, Assessor Barton.....	258 75
	764	G. W. Sargeant, Assessor Ray.....	315 04
	765	Robert Taylor, Assessor Lafayette.....	545 00
	767	M. L. Stratton, Recorder Benton.....	26 42
16.....	771	Henry Hamberger, Assessor DeKalb.....	203 92
	775	W. B. B. George, Assessor Polk.....	243 00
17.....	777	Josiah Goodson, Assessor Polk, (1861).....	135 00
	778	H. A. Rice, Assessor Pike.....	436 51
	779	J. D. Meyers, Clerk Bates.....	550 75
18.....	783	William B. Caster, Clerk Gentry.....	10 25
19.....	791	D. W. Hoskins, Clerk Carter.....	5 35
20.....	793	R. W. McMullin, Clerk Jefferson.....	217 94
	799	Thomas W. Lawson, Assessor Carter.....	127 63



## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 20, 1868	800	Thomas J. Spillman, Assessor Wright.....	\$154 60
21.....	801	G. W. Meyers, Assessor Taney .....	96 45
	803	P. C. Berry, Clerk Stone .....	8 21
	814	D. C. Sullins, Assessor Cole.....	326 21
23.....	821	E. A. Holcomb, Clerk Chariton.....	27 97
24.....	839	H. C. Lollar, Recorder Lawrence.....	15 60
	844	L. T. Bragg, Clerk Dunklin .....	23 49
	845	R. M. Fraker, Recorder Stoddard .....	67 15
	849	S. B. Hobbs, Assessor Stoddard.....	323 35
	850	Elihu Allen, Assessor Dunklin.....	126 04
	851	James Gregory, Assessor Dunklin.....	98 40
	852	S. T. Vittitow, Assessor Jasper .....	267 10
27.....	931	John Megown, Assessor Ralls.....	307 95
	934	A. Garrison, Assessor Douglas.....	91 62
	937	S. R. Woodworth, Assessor Howell .....	13 70
	941	H. C. Levens, Clerk Cooper .....	57 05
28.....	946	S. B. LaForce, Clerk Jasper .....	116 87
30.....	952	G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	15 94
	953	Hadley Brown, Assessor Daviess.....	303 75
31.....	956	James A. Stone, Assessor Platte.....	335 29
April	3.....	1091 D. C. Eastin, Clerk Dade.....	15 62
	6.....	1113 L. H. Cordill, Assessor Howell.....	92 10
	7.....	1120 J. S. Waddill, R. U. S. L. O.....	75 00
	1121	J. B. Burros, Clerk Polk .....	12 55
	1132	H. D. Marshall, Clerk Putnam.....	24 90
10.....	1134	Joseph Mathers, Assessor Buchanan.....	270 82
11.....	1148	H. H. Crooks, Assessor Audrain.....	106 35
	1152	R. P. Carnes, Clerk Grundy.....	12 77
	1153	Isaac Phillips, Assessor Worth.....	243 60
13.....	1170	J. J. Spillman, Assessor Lawrence.....	208 61
	1171	J. M. Brown, Assessor Mississippi.....	32 34
	1174	J. A. Brakebill, Assessor Hickory.....	184 13
14.....	1183	James Crounover, Clerk Reynolds.....	72 64
15.....	1188	D. C. Colman, Clerk St. Louis.....	89 23
16.....	1201	W. B. Watson, Assessor Marion.....	142 66
	1202	J. C. Thogmartin, Assessor Mercer.....	83 09
	1203	P. Reynolds, Assessor Clark.....	456 35
18.....	1214	R. W. Anderson, Clerk Maries.....	25 83
23.....	1241	G. C. Bowen, Assessor Wayne .....	368 63
24.....	1250	B. J. Waters.....	200 00
	1251	U. S. Express Co.....	30
25.....	1254	C. C. McMillan, Assessor Pulaaki.....	140 50
28.....	1276	C. J. J. Leopold, Assessor Clay.....	297 15
29.....	1282	U. S. Express Co.....	3 00
30.....	1288	J. B. Naylor & Co.....	83 00
	1292	J. G. Smith, Assessor Sullivan.....	461 62
May	1.....	1297 S. E. Hoge, Clerk Moniteau.....	15 75
4.....	1311	U. S. Express Co.....	1 40
6.....	1323	D. S. Sullins, Assessor Cole.....	78 73
7.....	1324	J. K. Sheley, Assessor Jackson.....	331 09
8.....	1329	R. S. Graham & Co.....	491 62
9.....	1330	G. H. Gentner, Assessor Gasconade.....	416 29
	1331	W. E. Peck, Assessor Iron .....	86 65
	1333	Thomas Patton, Assessor Callaway.....	120 55
	1334	S. D. Whitten, Assessor St. Clair.....	123 84
11.....	1341	R. F. Johnson, Assessor Caldwell.....	76 77
	1342	W. P. Fisher, Assessor Montgomery.....	432 12
12.....	1347	James B. Scott, Assessor Gentry.....	97 65
	1348	Jacob Freund, Assessor Benton.....	359 45
13.....	1358	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	108 10
14.....	1369	George W. Salsman, Assessor Miller.....	285 93
	1370	H. P. White, Assessor Howard .....	84 22
16.....	1376	A. L. Winchell, Assessor Putnam.....	105 24
	1378	Wm. M. Newberry, Clerk Madison .....	95 06
	1379	D. C. Quick, Assessor Johnson.....	229 80
18.....	1386	J. F. Waits, Assessor Phelps.....	115 95
	1388	Thomas Dinsmore, Assessor Saline.....	604 75
	1388	P. E. Maupin, Clerk Saline.....	54 25
19.....	1393	S. T. Vittitow, Assessor Jasper .....	83 54
	1397	D. W. Hoskins, Clerk Carter.....	24 05
21.....	1402	Thomas Selby, Clerk Camden.....	21 30

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
May 22, 1963	1409	Wm. D. Sigler, Assessor Scotland.....	\$92 68	
	1412	Wm. H. Mengel, Assessor Mouteau.....	94 81	
	23.....	1414	U. S. Express Co.....	1 50
		1416	H. A. Rice, Assessor Pike.....	130 05
	25.....	1419	James K. Cameron, Assessor Lincoln.....	489 30
		1420	Fred. Weinreben, Assessor St. Charles.....	542 29
	June	1421	Wm. C. Williams, Assessor Bollinger.....	81 82
		1422	John M. Dougherty, Clerk Shannon.....	162 78
		1423	Adolph Weber, Assessor Jefferson.....	148 00
		1424	L. K. Williams, Assessor Dent.....	33 75
		1425	I. C. Depriest, Assessor Shannon.....	255 47
		26.....	1428	H. M. Russ, Assessor Harrison.....
1432			James Parks, Recorder Henry.....	46 07
29.....		1464	John Eudaley, Assessor Butler.....	149 04
		1472	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	8 46
1.....		1473	Thomas J. Gideon, Recorder Christian.....	13 05
		1481	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	30 00
		3.....	1488	E. Kehr, Clerk Gasconade.....
	1489		Fred. Graf, Assessor Lewis.....	110 56
	5.....	1490	H. W. Ruge, Assessor Warren.....	246 16
		1491	I. B. Tubb, Clerk Butler.....	78 50
	6.....	1493	J. G. Smith, Assessor Sullivan.....	31 25
		1496	H. J. Reed, Assessor Randolph.....	118 95
	8.....	1498	J. J. Conrad, Clerk Bollinger.....	8 02
		1505	B. Appleby, Recorder Dade.....	10 42
	10.....	1507	Robert Taylor, Assessor Lafayette.....	101 60
		1512	R. W. Whitlock, Assessor Ripley.....	302 72
11.....	1513	G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	74 94	
	1517	W. M. Sherwood, Clerk Buchanan.....	949 41	
12.....	1528	John N. Angel, Assessor Texas.....	73 50	
	1529	Wm. T. Goodson, Assessor Carroll.....	93 76	
15.....	1532	John C. Bender.....	108 43	
	1533	J. W. Hickam, Assessor Boone.....	870 32	
19.....	1543	H. M. Russ, Assessor Harrison.....	72 88	
	1551	I. C. Depriest, Assessor Shannon.....	35 92	
22.....	1555	R. B. Newman, Assessor Cooper.....	98 73	
	1556	B. T. Rea, Assessor Vernon.....	93 93	
26.....	1564	P. N. McGee, Clerk Ray.....	234 85	
	1565	P. Reynolds, Assessor Clark.....	135 37	
27.....	1566	J. A. Woodmaney, Assessor Cass.....	142 27	
	1567	G. H. Shawwecker, Assessor Osage.....	365 86	
19.....	1569	Walker Miller, Clerk Caldwell.....	112 34	
	1572	same.....	58 77	
20.....	1575	Isaac Hunter, Assessor New Madrid.....	117 55	
	1580	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis.....	274 06	
July 1.....	1595	John A. Wells, Assessor Henry.....	451 95	
	1700	James M. Templeton, Clerk Atchison.....	32 95	
2.....	1702	Wm. C. Parks, Assessor Ozark.....	148 85	
	1722	J. G. Smith, Assessor Sullivan.....	97 00	
11.....	1737	P. W. Murphy, Assessor St. Francois.....	308 08	
	1748	Charles H. Kew, Assessor Scott.....	246 73	
14.....	1749	W. A. Hughes, Clerk Scott.....	143 05	
	1765	John F. Mason.....	100 00	
16.....	1766	N. Buchanan, Assessor Newton.....	531 91	
	1769	J. T. Walker, Assessor Greene.....	73 93	
17.....	1771	W. B. Davis, Clerk Holt.....	551 96	
	1772	Abe Dobbs, Clerk Andrew.....	452 31	
17.....	1776	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	26 73	
	1778	T. J. Spillman, Assessor Wright.....	60 57	
18.....	1781	John W. Ellis, Clerk Montgomery.....	178 79	
	1786	L. M. Timmonds, Clerk Barton.....	27 90	
20.....	1788	Wm. Winfield, R. U. S. L. O.....	101 50	
	1790	Wm. B. Caster, Clerk Gentry.....	295 40	
21.....	1794	G. W. Boardman, R. U. S. L. O.....	121 08	
	1796	S. A. Yankee, Clerk Pettis.....	359 88	
22.....	1798	R. W. McMullin, Clerk Jefferson.....	255 25	
	1806	H. W. Moore, Clerk Marion.....	503 56	
23.....	1807	Joseph Jackson, Clerk Nodaway.....	360 12	
	1809	E. R. Hickman, Clerk Jackson.....	714 42	
24.....	1811	A. B. Maddux, Clerk Dallas.....	108 60	
	1813	S. McDonald, Clerk Scotland.....	422 45	

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
July 27, 1868	1814	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent.....	\$101 46
29.....	1819	J. J. Conrad, Clerk Bollinger .....	102 48
30.....	1822	J. H. Martin, Assessor Webster .....	45 00
	1825	S. E. Hoge, Clerk Moniteau .....	252 24
	1826	J. C. Shaefer, Clerk Randolph.....	268 87
31.....	1827	G. L. Carlin, Clerk Barry.....	12 00
	1828	Barney Amick, Clerk Wright.....	95 59
	1832	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	326 41
August 1.....	1836	J. H. Bethune, Clerk Mississippi.....	112 83
3.....	1840	D. W. Hoskins, Clerk Carter .....	45 90
	1841	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway .....	177 12
	1845	R. C. McCrory, Assessor Oregon.....	268 49
5.....	1848	Wm. B. Caster, Clerk Gentry.....	19 80
6.....	1850	D. W. Smith, Clerk Worth.....	196 03
7.....	1851	John A. Lee, Assessor Stone.....	10 80
	1858	B. L. Locke, Clerk Audrain.....	336 66
	1854	Isaac B. Tubb, Clerk Butler.....	86 09
8.....	1856	F. F. Audaley, Clerk Carroll.....	230 72
	1857	C. M. Hamill, Clerk Phelps.....	477 78
	1858	D. E. Fields, Clerk Benton.....	278 89
10.....	1860	Wm. P. Fisher, Assessor Montgomery.....	33 18
	1861	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent.....	40 11
	1862	H. Tresenriter, Clerk Pemiscot.....	56 06
	1865	Wm. Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	387 62
	1867	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	277 59
11.....	1868	John M. Samuel, Recorder Boone.....	45 87
	1869	W. L. Snodgrass, Recorder Polk.....	30 00
	1871	J. B. Burros, Clerk Polk.....	174 98
	1873	J. Q. Boner, Clerk Sullivan.....	278 86
12.....	1874	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis.....	45 47
	1875	Higbee & Dysart.....	25 00
	1876	I. H. Cunningham, Clerk Webster.....	85 94
	1877	C. H. Stewart, Clerk Mercer.....	427 45
	1878	A. M. Felton, Clerk Schuyler.....	165 69
13.....	1890	J. R. Moore, Assessor Perry.....	45 00
	1881	W. S. Johnson, Assessor Maries.....	244 57
	1882	R. W. Anderson Clerk Maries.....	16 23
	1883	A. E. Rowden, Recorder Maries.....	39 37
	1884	Wm. M. Newberry, Clerk Madison.....	31 88
	1885	Walker Miller, Clerk Caldwell.....	18 09
	1888	G. W. Houts, Clerk Johnson.....	587 41
14.....	1889	Thomas Walker, Assessor Schuyler.....	29 21
	1890	G. W. Tatham, Recorder Carroll.....	59 67
	1891	Barney Amick, Clerk Wright.....	34 17
	1893	Robert P. Carnes, Clerk Grundy.....	342 05
14.....	1894	John DeSha, Clerk Livingston .....	344 70
15.....	1896	Warren Woodson, Clerk Boone.....	456 94
17.....	1898	Arch. M. Long, Recorder Dade.....	30 17
	1899	N. B. McDowell, Clerk Dade.....	286 98
	1900	D. B. Colley, Clerk Pulaski.....	53 61
	1903	S. E. Hoge, Clerk Moniteau.....	80 70
18.....	1909	A. E. Delozier, Assessor Camden.....	34 50
	1910	Thomas Selby, Clerk Camden.....	92 29
19.....	1914	Joseph Jackson, Clerk Nodaway.....	61 37
20.....	1920	Wm. Bowman, Clerk Monroe.....	191 72
	1921	E. B. Smith, Clerk Washington.....	277 37
24.....	1929	A. Demuth, Clerk Greene.....	250 59
	1931	G. W. Sanders, Clerk Crawford.....	128 26
	1932	R. W. McMullin, Clerk Jefferson.....	23 61
	1933	J. J. Inghram, Assessor Holt.....	93 06
	1934	W. O. Mead, Clerk St. Clair.....	377 25
	1936	W. B. Davis, Clerk Holt.....	53 87
25.....	1937	Wyatt Harris, Clerk Lawrence.....	188 21
	1938	H. D. Marshall, Clerk Putnam.....	150 78
	1939	A. J. Danforth, Clerk Wayne.....	233 79
26.....	1940	William D. Graham, Recorder St. Clair.....	81 22
	1941	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway.....	13 68
	1942	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	15 45
	1944	A. J. Herndon, Clerk Howard.....	184 71
	1945	J. C. England, Recorder Gasconade.....	22 75
27.....	1947	George E. Mayhall, Clerk Ralls.....	313 92

THE REVENUE FUND.

FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Aug. 28, 1868.	1949	John S. Waddill, R. U. S. L. O.....	\$ 84 48	
	1951	W. A. Mills, Clerk Morgan .....	283 55	
	1959	A. W. Chenoweth, Clerk McDonald.....	55 71	
	29.....	1960	James A. Gresson .....	145 00
		1962	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	249 45
31.....	1963	Charles A. Weber, Clerk Perry .....	177 14	
	1968	George Black, Clerk Warren.....	159 37	
	1969	John Farrar, Clerk Macon.....	386 00	
	1970	John S. Waddill, R. U. S. L. O.....	125 00	
	1971	A. F. Harvey, Clerk DeKalb.....	203 64	
Sept. 2, 1868...	1976	T. B. Robinson, Clerk Miller.....	208 03	
	1978	John M. Dougherty, Clerk Shannon.....	80 94	
3.....	1980	W. M. Sherwood, Clerk Buchanan.....	59 25	
	1981	John Carter, Assessor Linn.....	65 85	
5.....	1998	M. L. Stratton, Recorder Benton.....	49 25	
	1999	D. E. Fields, Clerk Benton.....	88 85	
7.....	2001	E. Kirby, Public Printer .....	179 00	
	2005	H. S. Smith, Clerk Pike.....	255 52	
12.....	2006	J. A. Mott, Clerk New Madrid.....	61 21	
	2008	A. A. Hays, Assessor Dade.....	50 00	
	2013	Jere Purdom Assessor Atchison.....	208 12	
	2015	John Slinger, Clerk Harrison.....	429 96	
	2017	Joseph Hopkins, Clerk Newton.....	339 79	
14.....	2018	John M. London, Recorder Macon.....	86 25	
	2019	W. W. Taliaferro, Recorder Cooper.....	35 97	
	2020	H. C. Levens, Clerk Cooper.....	236 57	
	2021	James West, Recorder Gentry.....	41 87	
	2022	John E. Burden, Recorder Lafayette.....	61 52	
15.....	2023	Ch. J. J. Leopold, Assessor Clay.....	144 60	
	2025	John Baker, Recorder Schuyler.....	20 55	
	2027	S. B. LaForce, Clerk Jasper.....	246 01	
	2028	James S. Ferguson, late Clerk Butler.....	103 25	
	2032	Henry A. Clover.....	1,000 00	
16.....	2033	H. H. Winchell, Recorder Marion.....	92 40	
	2034	F. Crandall, Recorder Pettis.....	100 50	
17.....	2035	John Richey, Clerk Adair.....	281 07	
	2040	S. B. LaForce, Recorder Jasper.....	101 77	
	2041	E. O. Gates, Recorder Adair.....	26 92	
	2042	A. W. Maupin, Recorder Franklin.....	116 65	
	2043	M. L. G. Crowe, Clerk Franklin.....	365 16	
18.....	2044	John C. Terhune, Recorder Nodaway.....	62 50	
	2045	E. R. Hickman, Clerk Jackson.....	210 60	
	2046	A. Comingo, Recorder Jackson.....	171 60	
	2049	R. F. Wingate, Attorney General.....	250 00	
	2056	W. T. Hunter, Recorder Washington.....	50 00	
19.....	2057	Jos. Huff, Clerk Iron.....	288 89	
	2064	George A. Pearcey, Recorder Buchanan.....	123 80	
	21.....	2065	W. K. Taylor, Clerk St. Francois.....	240 60
		2066	S. E. Hoge, Recorder Moniteau.....	36 47
	2067	W. Weaver, Recorder Henry.....	63 70	
22.....	2068	A. K. Sykes, Recorder Grundy.....	26 40	
	2069	J. P. Clark, Recorder Audrain.....	40 95	
	2070	J. H. Steffens, Clerk Texas.....	207 77	
	2071	Joseph H. McGee, Clerk Daviess.....	235 77	
	2073	S. C. Hall, Clerk Vernon.....	520 86	
24.....	2079	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	70 20	
	2080	F. M. Redburn, Recorder Chariton.....	59 00	
	2081	E. L. Allen, Clerk Holt.....	25 97	
	2082	J. H. Williams, Recorder Caldwell.....	61 00	
	2083	D. C. Coleman, Clerk St. Louis.....	175 44	
25.....	2084	E. A. Holcomb, Clerk Chariton.....	433 72	
	2085	G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	49 23	
	2086	John Farrar, Clerk Macon.....	91 80	
	2088	F. C. Cake, Clerk Lincoln.....	365 44	
	2090	B. A. Bailey, Recorder Clay.....	32 47	
26.....	2091	J. C. Sellers, Clerk Douglas.....	76 56	
	2093	J. A. Brakebill Assessor Hickory.....	11 00	
28.....	2094	D. M. King, Recorder Mercer.....	23 65	
	2097	H. M. Hiller, Recorder Clark.....	36 37	
29.....	2098	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole.....	19 00	
	2103	A. H. White, Clerk Howell.....	42 10	

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

## FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	For whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 1, 1968....	2185	George Essig, Clerk Clinton .....	\$ 243 01
	2186	W. L. Birney, Recorder Clinton .....	42 30
	2187	L. H. Eve, Assessor Clinton .....	68 05
	2192	E. F. Honey, Recorder Jefferson .....	44 60
2.....	2203	James M. Templeton, Clerk Atchison .....	127 38
	2206	C. M. Ward, Recorder Cole .....	31 22
3.....	2219	R. M. Fraker, Recorder Stoddard .....	76 85
5.....	2226	J. J. Conrad, Clerk Bollinger .....	2 97
	2227	Milton Cauby, Recorder Putnam .....	26 20
	2232	William C. Evans, Recorder St. Francois .....	12 57
	2234	Daniel W. Hoskins, Clerk Carter .....	70 97
8.....	2250	Thomas J. Gideon, Clerk Christian .....	60 12
9.....	2252	Joseph T. Bryan, Recorder Callaway .....	42 55
10.....	2255	William S. McClanahan, Clerk Linn .....	436 46
13.....	2263	John B. Waddill .....	175 00
	2264	John W. Lisenby, Recorder Greene .....	55 30
15.....	2268	Gustave Reiche, Recorder Warren .....	23 62
16.....	2271	G. L. Carlin, Clerk Barry .....	94 72
20.....	2271b	H. L. Wheat, Recorder Phelps .....	26 40
16.....	2275	U. S. Express Company .....	4 65
17.....	2276	A. J. Briggs, Clerk Cass .....	422 57
29.....	2276b	J. C. Shafer, Clerk Randolph .....	*53 17
19.....	2279	E. G. B. McNutt, Recorder Monroe .....	24 45
20.....	2282	Thomas B. Jeffries, Recorder Lewis .....	33 37
22.....	2285	John Slinger, Clerk Harrison .....	33 72
23.....	2287	William Brining, Clerk Clay .....	275 83
	2288	D. C. Coleman, Clerk St. Louis .....	367 99
	2289	same .....	5 00
24.....	2290	U. S. Express Co. ....	7 00
26.....	2292	W. C. Boyd, Clerk Oregon .....	102 96
	2303	E. W. Williams, Assessor Barry .....	28 66
Nov. 6.....	2295b	W. H. Bailey, Clerk Callaway .....	14 55
9.....	2299	W. T. Austin, Recorder Randolph .....	27 90
11.....	2300	R. H. Grantham, Recorder Davies .....	40 00
12.....	2304	E. A. Holcomb, Clerk Chariton .....	68 35
	2305	D. R. Henderson, Clerk Dent .....	30 00
	2307	W. McDonald, Recorder Dent .....	10 90
	2308	J. T. Talliaferro, Clerk Laclede .....	120 96
	2309	C. Glover, Clerk Osage .....	316 24
13.....	2312	A. J. Herndon, Clerk Howard .....	65 13
14.....	2318	T. B. Robinson, Clerk Miller .....	27 67
	2321	A. H. White, Clerk Howell .....	72 18
	2322	J. T. Fiala, Treasurer St. Louis .....	16,816 05
16.....	2323	A. J. Danforth, Clerk Wayne .....	55 10
	2324	N. D. Starr, Clerk Lewis .....	38 72
	2325	B. Amick, Clerk Wright .....	19 07
	2326	J. W. Ellis, Clerk Montgomery .....	268 97
17.....	2331	Jos. Jackson, Clerk Nodaway .....	53 00
	2332	D. E. Fields, Clerk Benton .....	61 25
18.....	2334	William O. Mead, Clerk St. Clair .....	41 60
	2335	St. McDonald, Clerk Scotland .....	20 60
	2336	J. C. Smith, Recorder Scotland .....	27 50
	2338	Z. N. Goldsby, Recorder Livingston .....	71 50
	2339	L. Dobbin, Recorder Shelby .....	25 12
	2340	W. J. Holliday, Clerk Shelby .....	196 58
19.....	2342	C. H. Stewart, Clerk Mercer .....	45 00
20.....	2343	J. DeSha, Clerk Livingston .....	54 45
	2345	G. W. Sanders, Clerk Crawford .....	42 35
	2346	J. Richey, Clerk Adair .....	67 95
	2347	A. W. Chenoweth, Clerk McDonald .....	19 97
	2350	U. S. Express Company .....	3 00
21.....	2351	Charles Snow, Recorder Johnson .....	167 75
	2352	E. Kehr, Clerk Gasconade .....	231 97
	2253	Charles A. Weber, Clerk Perry .....	14 77
	2354	J. R. Moore, Assessor Perry .....	20 02
23.....	2359	W. B. Davis, Clerk Holt .....	44 25
24.....	2364	U. S. Express Company .....	14 95
25.....	2379	R. W. Anderson, Clerk Maries .....	121 08
	2381	C. M. Ward, Clerk Cole .....	11 80
27.....	2385	L. Murdoch, Recorder Bollinger .....	32 90
	2386	John Richey, Clerk Adair .....	12 10

## FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 27, 1868.	2388	A. M. Felton, Clerk Schuyler.....	23 77
	2390	S. E. Hoge, Clerk Moniteau.....	89 85
	2391	U. S. Express Company.....	4 00
	2392	E. W. Southworth, Recorder Ralls.....	17 97
28.....	2396	A. J. Herndon, Clerk Howard.....	4 95
30.....	2399	Thomas Selby, Clerk Camden.....	29 50
Dec. 2.....	2410	Charles M. Hamill, Clerk Phelps.....	35 00
	2422	Wm. M. Newberry, Clerk Madison.....	158 77
3.....	2424	Geo. Block, Clerk Warren.....	18 00
7.....	2435	U. S. Express Company.....	12 25
9.....	2439	Ira Brown, Recorder DeKalb.....	52 20
	2440	A. J. Danforth, Clerk Wayne.....	32 20
	2443	P. E. Maupin, Clerk Saline.....	578 97
	2441	Gust. Bruere, Clerk St. Charles.....	262 86
10.....	2446	Wm. Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	55 10
	2447	J. J. Conrad, Clerk Bollinger.....	96 35
12.....	2450	M. L. G. Crowe, Clerk Franklin.....	65 85
14.....	2455	H. W. Moore, Clerk Marion.....	70 61
	2456	Wm. Flentge, Clerk Cape Girardeau.....	194 02
	2457	Wm. J. Holliday, Clerk Shelby.....	25 50
15.....	2458	A. B. Maddux, Recorder Dallas.....	13 32
	2459	L. M. Timmonds, Clerk Barton.....	43 44
	2460	S. A. Yankee, Clerk Pettis.....	68 62
18.....	2464	G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk Clark.....	59 85
19.....	2465	G. W. Hutcherson, Clerk Ripley.....	68 45
21.....	2467	P. P. Parker, Recorder Pike.....	45 47
	2468	D. W. Hoskins, Clerk Carter.....	101 40
	2469	J. L. Bogy, Clerk Ste. Genevieve.....	57 06
		Total.....	\$241,178 21
March 5, 1867.	296	S. W. Eager, jr. Clerk St. Louis.....	606 31
13.....	524	Wm. H. Heath, Auditor St. Louis.....	239 07
21.....	661	Edmond O'Flaherty, Assessor Jackson.....	325 00
April 16.....	945	S. Levison.....	11 75
		Grand total.....	\$242,360 34

## FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Febr. 26, 1867	161	P. M. Jackson, Sheriff Howard.....	\$ 39 10	
	162	C. H. Steward, Circuit Clerk Howard.....	999 78	
	165	J. C. England <i>et al.</i> .....	1,035 35	
	170	J. W. McIntyre, Circuit Clerk Scotland.....	283 76	
	172	C. B. Starkey, " St. Clair.....	61 96	
	173	A. B. Maddux, " Dallas.....	58 55	
	175	H. C. Lollar, " Lawrence.....	346 27	
	177	H. Hall, Sheriff Audrain.....	103 10	
	180	S. A. Reppy <i>et al.</i> .....	659 19	
	27.....	184	William H. Lusk, Circuit Clerk Cole.....	1,624 81
	28.....	191	W. C. Toole, " Buchanan.....	1,303 08
		193	W. C. Evans, " St. Francois.....	82 40
		197	John McNeil, " St. Louis.....	11,060 07
		198	John McNeil, " St. Louis.....	3,767 67
	March 1.....	206	D. S. Hooper, " Adair.....	143 93
		212	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	319 00
		4.....	244	M. U. Foster, Circuit Clerk Johnson.....
	251		John P. Clark, " Audrain.....	134 22
	255	James Coff, Marshal St. Louis.....	2,828 50	
5.....	274	H. C. Lollar, Circuit Clerk Lawrence.....	297 41	
	275	R. H. Grantham, " Daviess.....	807 80	
	278	D. S. Hooper, " Adair.....	90 05	
	290	A. W. Manpin, " Franklin, <i>et al.</i> .....	480 99	
6.....	346	William McAfee, " Schuyler.....	41 50	
7.....	375	William P. Fenn.....	50 00	
	376	E. L. Fisher, Circuit Clerk Carroll.....	289 88	
8.....	388	R. L. Hargrove, Circuit Clerk McDonald.....	90 25	
	391	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	871 25	
	402	J. A. Patterson, Sheriff Greens.....	233 45	
	407	W. L. Snodgrass, Circuit Clerk Polk.....	511 71	
9.....	409	Charles G. Comstock, Circuit Clerk Gentry.....	450 45	
	410	W. L. Jerome, Circuit Clerk Mercer.....	245 10	
	423	S. B. Woolfolk, Sheriff Lincoln.....	103 70	
11.....	427	H. H. Finley, Circuit Clerk Madison.....	232 39	
13.....	492	Thomas E. Rochester, Sheriff Cooper.....	56 90	
	496	J. Williams <i>et al.</i> .....	317 03	
	502	Ira Brown, Circuit Clerk DeKalb.....	555 10	
	503	D. C. Hopkins, Sheriff McDonald.....	172 15	
	523	John McNeil, Circuit Clerk St. Louis.....	5,793 43	
14.....	533	S. F. Currie, Circuit Clerk Lafayette.....	2,451 50	
	561	B. F. Sillman, Sheriff Scott.....	149 80	
15.....	587	Charles H. Vincent, Clerk Kansas City Criminal Court.....	1,682 31	
	590	M. L. Stratton, Circuit Clerk Benton.....	421 46	
16.....	601	B. Appleby, " Dade.....	824 32	
	605	H. L. Wheat, " Phelps.....	1,142 73	
18.....	622	B. H. Wilson, " Saline.....	143 53	
	624	J. Maher, " St. Charles.....	1,005 43	
19.....	625	J. H. Austin, Sheriff Randolph.....	122 30	
	632	A. P. Frowein, Circuit Clerk Warren.....	111 67	
	637	L. H. Cunningham, Circuit Clerk Webster.....	664 69	
	638	Thomas P. Welch, Sheriff Dallas.....	141 79	
20.....	640	Irvin Fish, Sheriff Buchanan.....	233 74	
21.....	649	John Caldwell, Sheriff Polk.....	157 13	
22.....	664	Peter P. Dailey, Clerk St. Louis.....	5,576 52	
	666	P. F. Lonergan, Sheriff Pike.....	115 05	
	671	R. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps.....	133 35	
	673	same, <i>et al.</i> .....	1,607 45	
	675	H. L. Wheat, Circuit Clerk Phelps.....	208 58	
	680	L. Dunn, Circuit Clerk Caldwell.....	142 23	
	681	A. Ehlert, Jailer St. Louis.....	935 40	
23.....	691	Peter Meyer, Sheriff Cole.....	19 00	
25.....	692	R. Alexander, Sheriff St. Francois.....	102 25	

FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 25, 1867	704	C. M. Ward, Circuit Clerk Cole.....	\$ 393 29
26.....	708	W. H. Liggett, " Hickory.....	153 30
27.....	710	B. Montgomery, " Pettis.....	44 20
	711	Joseph Huff, " Iron.....	171 83
	714	W. L. Birney, " Clinton, et al.....	746 76
	716	J. S. Duncan, " Shelby.....	1,163 60
	718	James C. Noell, " Perry.....	14 70
	719	Charles H. Vincent et al.....	423 28
	722	W. C. Ransom, Circuit Clerk Jackson.....	487 28
	723	H. H. Winchell, Circuit Clerk Marion.....	2,196 26
	724	T. B. Jeffries, Circuit Clerk Lewis.....	3,308 97
	726	H. H. Winchell et al.....	1,398 06
	730	A. N. Ruley et al.....	1,330 21
	733	I. B. Tubb, Circuit Clerk Butler.....	284 74
	739	Jac. Gilstrap et al.....	264 50
	741	A. B. Maddux, Circuit Clerk Dallas.....	46 98
	742	N. T. Doane, Circuit Clerk Grundy.....	492 74
28.....	743	John C. Terhune, Circuit Clerk Nodaway.....	36 87
	754	B. H. Wilson, Circuit Clerk Saline.....	190 67
29.....	759	Charles Dougherty, Sheriff Jackson.....	78 25
	760	Ira Brown, Circuit Clerk DeKalb.....	364 26
	763	James M. Russell, Sheriff Camden.....	33 50
30.....	766	John McNeil, Circuit Clerk St. Louis.....	2 46
	768	John W. Lisenby, Circuit Clerk Greene.....	1,125 03
	775	John W. Brown et al.....	1,892 72
	778	C. M. Ward, Circuit Clerk Cole.....	247 75
April 1.....	780	James M. Roberts, Sheriff Carroll.....	181 75
	790	Thomas B. Nesbit, Circuit Clerk Callaway.....	351 17
	840	L. B. Davis, Sheriff Cedar.....	120 60
2.....	850	William Forbes, Sheriff Macon.....	257 50
	870	W. H. Liggett, Circuit Clerk Hickory.....	307 34
3.....	881	Milton Cauby, Circuit Clerk Putnam.....	140 14
	883	Joseph F. Tubb, Sheriff Butler.....	133 40
4.....	892	John M. London, Circuit Clerk Macon.....	2,042 49
5.....	899	W. L. Snodgrass, " Polk.....	99 86
	900	S. E. Hoge, " Moniteau.....	389 78
6.....	903	J. W. McIntyre, " Scotland.....	145 37
8.....	912	A. K. Sykes, " Grundy.....	894 01
	914	W. R. Samuel, " Randolph.....	185 71
9.....	918	W. A. Mills, " Morgan.....	401 84
10.....	923	Peter P. Dailey, " St. Louis.....	617 35
11.....	932	John M. London, " Macon.....	100 85
13.....	935	W. W. Talliaferro, " Cooper.....	542 98
15.....	943	G. H. Dulle, Sheriff Cole.....	7 75
	944	C. M. Ward, Circuit Clerk Cole.....	2,019 27
16.....	948	R. V. Keller, Circuit Clerk Newton.....	1,001 85
	950	Lewis Sells et al.....	258 68
17.....	951	H. H. Winchell, Circuit Clerk Marion.....	2,356 86
18.....	965	W. G. J. Crow et al.....	296 05
19.....	974	A. W. Maupin, Circuit Clerk Franklin.....	607 36
20.....	976	John W. Owenby, Sheriff Adair.....	253 15
22.....	982	D. P. Colley, Circuit Clerk Pulaski.....	92 58
27.....	1000	Thomas W. Williams, Sheriff Johnson.....	41 95
May 1.....	1019	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	651 25
	1020	M. R. Carmon, Circuit Clerk Chariton.....	511 98
	1021	George W. Tatham, " Carroll.....	349 56
2.....	1025	John C. Terhune, " Nodaway.....	178 98
	1027	R. M. Fraker, " Stoddard.....	275 83
3.....	1028	Thomas B. Nesbit, " Callaway.....	600 52
	1032	Thomas Selby, " Camden.....	59 69
	1034	James West, " Gentry.....	633 46
4.....	1037	Wm. T. Hunter et al.....	599 58
	1040	Joe Davis et al.....	1,534 33
6.....	1042	John C. Terhune, Circuit Clerk Nodaway.....	241 97
	1044	L. T. Bragg, " Dunklin.....	601 50
	1046	I. B. Tubb, " Butler.....	16 05
	1048	P. P. Dailey, " St. Louis.....	2,585 33
	1052	J. C. England, " Gasconade.....	64 55
8.....	1064	William Forbes, Sheriff Macon.....	127 60
9.....	1069	John Wall, Sheriff Saline.....	43 90
	1070	Thomas B. Nesbit, Circuit Clerk Callaway.....	58 88



DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 10, 1867...	1073	James Allen, Circuit Clerk Cass.....	\$614 39
	1075	P. P. Dailey, " St. Louis.....	69 00
13.....	1081	M. U. Foster, " Johnson.....	161 69
	1082	Thos. B. Nesbit, " Callaway.....	56 72
14.....	1086	F. M. Redburn, " Chariton.....	726 96
15.....	1089	Milton Cauby, " Putnam.....	20 17
	1093	John Ballinger, Sheriff Daviess.....	172 65
	1094	R. H. Grantham, Circuit Clerk Daviess.....	421 52
	1095	A. M. Long, Circuit Clerk Dade.....	538 85
16.....	1098	Wm. M. Blake, Sheriff Atchison.....	226 15
	1101	Gustave Reiche, Circuit Clerk Warren.....	120 25
17.....	1109	P. C. Berry, " Stone.....	149 27
	1113	John M. London, " Macon.....	1,037 43
	1114	A. W. Chenoweth, " McDonald.....	107 43
18.....	1116	James West, " Gentry.....	172 05
	1117	J. C. England, " Gasconade.....	108 22
21.....	1139	D. M. King, " Mercer.....	1,555 04
	1142	J. N. Laughlin, Sheriff Osage.....	19 21
	1144	John Williams, Sheriff Jefferson.....	77 50
	1145	F. Murphy, Sheriff St. Francois.....	91 50
22.....	1148	R. W. Dunlap, Circuit Clerk Crawford.....	963 06
	1449	A. F. Tiffany, " Atchison.....	41 60
	1150	F. M. Redburn, " Chariton.....	2 90
	1151	W. R. Taylor, " St. Francois.....	139 00
23.....	1154	A. Ehler, Jailer St. Louis.....	202 20
	1156	O. T. Fishback, Clerk Supreme Court.....	271 30
24.....	1161	Joseph T. Bryan, Circuit Clerk Callaway.....	105 23
	1167	John M. London, Circuit Clerk Macon.....	214 62
27.....	1173	James A. Neal, Sheriff Linn.....	242 13
	1178	A. M. Long, Circuit Clerk Dade.....	17 24
	1181	S. W. Miller, " Wayne.....	201 80
28.....	1185	Thomas Selby, " Camden.....	197 23
29.....	1187	A. F. Owen, Sheriff Andrew.....	136 65
	1191	William Q. Paxton, Circuit Clerk Hickory.....	100 65
30.....	1198	C. M. Ward, " Cole.....	693 88
	1201	John M. London, " Macon.....	182 29
	1202	J. C. Smith, " Scotland.....	22 50
31.....	1205	W. T. Austin, " Randolph.....	59 16
	1207	George W. Arnold, " Scott.....	615 20
	1209	B. H. Wilson, " Saline.....	308 66
June 1.....	1210	G. Harker, Sheriff Livingston.....	151 50
5.....	1227	R. Ridge, Sheriff Buchanan.....	321 25
	1228	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	609 75
	1229	Irvin Fish, Sheriff Buchanan.....	246 26
	1230	R. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps.....	80 25
6.....	1232	G. L. Carlin <i>et al.</i> .....	936 55
	1234	S. F. Currie, Circuit Clerk Lafayette.....	363 30
	1235	L. M. Timmonds, " Barton.....	125 18
7.....	1236	F. G. Hopkins, " Buchanan.....	2,660 35
	1238	George Bradshaw, " Harrison.....	297 73
8.....	1239	John M. Samuel, " Boone.....	716 44
12.....	1258	J. L. Morrison, Sheriff Howard.....	63 14
13.....	1260	E. O. Gates, Circuit Clerk Adair.....	73 46
	1261	Ed. Darrow, Sheriff Adair.....	148 25
15.....	1266	L. T. Bragg, Circuit Clerk Dunklin.....	26 25
	1268	Geo. W. Thompson, " Linn.....	461 39
17.....	1270	B. H. Wilson, " Saline.....	13 65
19.....	1278	Joseph Huff, " Iron.....	273 68
	1281	H. E. Machens, Sheriff St. Charles.....	67 50
20.....	1284	same.....	72 25
	1285	George W. A. Preston, Circuit Clerk Sullivan.....	1,027 52
24.....	1293	H. C. Lollar, Circuit Clerk Lawrence.....	271 47
	1296	John F. Baker <i>et al.</i> .....	2,073 44
25.....	1301	T. W. Williams, Sheriff Johnson.....	41 95
	1304	W. L. Snodgrass, Circuit Clerk Polk.....	1,259 97
26.....	1309	P. P. Dailey, Circuit Clerk St. Louis.....	3,366 94
27.....	1315	John M. London, " Macon.....	2,210 99
29.....	1320	R. M. Fraker, " Stoddard.....	142 94
July 2.....	1377	C. H. Stewart, " Howard.....	1,190 87
	1379	H. C. Lollar, " Lawrence.....	95 86
	1387	John M. London, " Macon.....	460 45

THE REVENUE FUND.

FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
July 2, 1867	1888	G. W. A. Preston, Circuit Clerk Sullivan	\$ 74 68
3	1897	A. W. Maupin, " Franklin	548 88
	1399	John M. Samuel, " Boone	74 10
	1401	Joseph Huff, " Iron	14 40
5	1418	Z. N. Goldsby, " Livingston	590 28
8	1434	Leopold Horsten, " Cape Girardeau	776 19
11	1458	Joseph T. Bryan, " Callaway	131 80
	1462	L. B. Davis, Sheriff Cedar	171 45
13	1485	H. M. Miller, Circuit Clerk Clark	422 94
	1487	James Love, Circuit Clerk Clay	758 61
15	1489	John H. Austin, Sheriff Randolph	74 18
16	1495	William Caldwell, Circuit Clerk Andrew	403 35
17	1501	P. J. Miserex, Marshal Kansas City Criminal Court	137 15
22	1519	John M. London, Circuit Clerk Macon	177 80
	1525	John Caldwell, Sheriff Polk	86 35
23	1527	William Caldwell, Circuit Clerk Andrew	102 42
24	1536	W. T. Austin, Circuit Clerk Randolph	25 00
29	1549	E. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps	128 85
	1550	H. L. Wheat, Circuit Clerk Phelps	1,188 88
	1554	A. K. Rayburn, Sheriff Ray	253 71
30	1557	John D. Meredith, Sheriff Marion	362 69
	1564	Joseph T. Bryan, Circuit Clerk Callaway	20 00
31	1570	W. T. Austin, Circuit Clerk Randolph	51 69
August 2	1577	George W. Fulton, Sheriff Knox	150 25
	1578	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis	577 75
	1580	Isaiah Jones, Sheriff Caldwell	177 00
	1581	Samuel M. Wirt, Circuit Clerk Knox	87 57
	1584	Thomas J. Gideon, Circuit Clerk Christian	125 26
	1585	Z. N. Goldsby, Circuit Clerk Livingston	28 40
7	1597	John D. Meredith, Sheriff Marion	340 25
9	1604	A. J. Barr, Circuit Clerk Ray	367 70
	1606	Thomas Selby, Circuit Clerk Camden	143 30
10	1609	John A. Patterson, Sheriff Greene	111 40
16	1642	H. H. Winchell, Circuit Clerk Marion	201 22
21	1668	W. McDonald, " Dent	284 31
29	1706	R. A. C. Mack, " Greene, et al	3,734 96
30	1716	N. T. Doane, " Grundy	401 05
Sept. 2	1725	F. W. Gatzweiler, Sheriff St. Charles	116 05
3	1740	H. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson	63 95
6	1755	George W. Fulton, Sheriff Knox	159 80
23	1823	Jac. L. Sharp, Circuit Clerk Montgomery	230 98
	1826	E. G. B. McNutt, Sheriff Monroe, et al	399 75
	1829	W. I. I. Morrow, Circuit Clerk Newton	724 59
	1832	James C. Noell, " Perry	162 79
	1833	I. M. Goodrich, " Miller, et al	800 62
25	1840	M. U. Foster, " Johnson	687 14
	1842	Thomas B. Jeffries, " Lewis	766 87
October 1	1870	L. W. Albertson, Sheriff Miller	58 20
	1905	C. M. Ward, Circuit Clerk Cole	323 40
2	1918	T. W. Williams, Sheriff Johnson	49 98
	1921	T. B. Robinson, Circuit Clerk Miller	158 00
	1931	Thomas B. Jeffries, " Lewis, et al	427 05
	1932	H. M. Miller, " Clark	810 89
	1933	W. L. Snodgrass, " Polk	222 98
	1935	I. H. Cunningham, " Webster	174 02
	1936	W. C. Boyd, " Oregon	182 65
	1937	D. M. King, " Mercer	300 94
	1939	J. H. Steffens, " Texas	258 18
	1941	W. W. Taliaferro, " Cooper	338 50
	1942	John M. London, " Macon	91 19
	1943	L. B. Davis, Sheriff Cedar	74 25
	1944	George W. Thompson, Circuit Clerk Linn	447 25
	1957	S. R. Woolfolk, Sheriff Lincoln	83 50
3	1961	F. G. Hopkins, Circuit Clerk Buchanan	1,994 08
	1965	L. B. Hutchison, Sheriff Newton	132 50
	1971	A. W. Chenoweth, Circuit Clerk McDonald	70 30
	1972	W. T. Austin, " Randolph	12 25
	1973	Milton Cauby, " Putnam	448 50
	1974	James C. Noell, " Perry	227 98
4	1976	A. B. Maddux, " Dallas	424 05
	1987	W. T. Austin, " Randolph	246 82

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
October 7, 1867	2006	John W. Lisenby, Circuit Clerk Greene.....	1,545 04
9.....	2013	P. P. Dailey, Circuit Clerk St. Louis.....	5,606 18
	2015	William Forbes, Sheriff Macon.....	411 10
10.....	2017	Robert C. Cooper, Sheriff Madison.....	108 25
	2022	John M. London Circuit Clerk Macon.....	2,055 84
12.....	2031	John P. Clark, Circuit Clerk Audrain.....	26 15
14.....	2037	J. D. Meredith, Sheriff Marion.....	164 25
	2038	William Q. Paxton, Circuit Clerk Hickory.....	174 70
15.....	2040	C. M. Ward, Circuit Clerk Cole.....	159 45
16.....	2042	O. Moberly, Sheriff Grundy.....	166 25
	2043	A. K. Sykes, Circuit Clerk Grundy.....	64 75
	2044	P. F. Lonergan, Sheriff Pike.....	178 70
17.....	2050	R. W. Dunlap, Circuit Clerk Crawford.....	156 53
	2051	H. H. Winchell, " Marion.....	177 10
	2053	E. M. Fraker, " Stoddard.....	628 07
	2056	Ira Brown, " DeKalb.....	118 72
19.....	2071	G. W. Colley, Sheriff Pulaski.....	91 05
	2072	Charles H. Vincent, Clerk Kansas City Criminal Court.....	547 89
	2073	D. B. Colley, Circuit Clerk Pulaski.....	61 69
24.....	2088	F. D. Phillips, Sheriff Clinton.....	135 85
	2089	A. F. Owen, Sheriff Andrew.....	142 10
	2091	T. B. Robinson Circuit Clerk Miller.....	701 15
25.....	2093	E. L. Todd, Circuit Clerk Boons.....	382 64
26.....	2096	James Parks, Circuit Clerk Henry.....	1,031 54
	2097	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	497 75
28.....	2101	A. W. Chenoweth, Circuit Clerk McDonald.....	30 86
	2102	M. L. Stratton, Circuit Clerk Benton.....	191 30
29.....	2105	Thomas W. Williams, Sheriff Johnson.....	41 95
	2107	J. W. Carson, Sheriff Audrain.....	165 26
30.....	2111	Julius Wilhelm, Sheriff Franklin.....	100 90
	2118	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	66 25
31.....	2120	James W. McFaden, Sheriff Warren.....	42 75
Nov. 1.....	2123	A. K. Cowgill, Sheriff Schuyler.....	167 75
4.....	2139	William King, Sheriff Callaway.....	47 50
7.....	2151	J. H. Steffens, Circuit Clerk Texas.....	36 45
	2152	P. O. Berry, Circuit Clerk Stone.....	83 46
	2153	W. E. Simms, Sheriff Harrison.....	179 00
	2154	R. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps.....	227 17
	2156	Aug. Kleinsorge, Sheriff Osage.....	21 83
	2157	John Baker, Circuit Clerk Schuyler.....	233 73
9.....	2164	J. C. Sellers, Circuit Clerk Douglas.....	475 09
11.....	2165	W. W. Wallace, Sheriff Oregon.....	134 50
	2166	W. C. Boyd, Circuit Clerk, Oregon.....	604 46
	2168	M. U. Foster, " Johnson.....	693 23
	2172	E. L. Allen, " Holt.....	287 15
	2173	J. C. England, " Gasconade.....	394 50
	2174	George W. Tatham, " Carroll.....	205 59
	2176	G. W. A. Preston, " Sullivan.....	405 83
12.....	2178	T. B. Robinson, " Miller.....	778 48
	2179	J. H. Williams, " Caldwell.....	312 34
	2180	Ira Brown, " DeKalb.....	235 26
	2181	William Caldwell, " Andrew.....	900 76
	2182	S. E. Hoge, " Moniteau.....	247 43
	2183	Gustave Reiche, " Warren.....	128 45
	2184	H. M. Hiller, " Clark.....	595 19
	2185	Joseph Huff, " Iron.....	79 20
13.....	2186	John Ballinger, Sheriff Daviess.....	167 50
	2187	O. M. Nelson, Sheriff Vernon.....	95 85
	2189	W. T. Austin, Circuit Clerk Randolph.....	917 79
	2190	Robt. H. Grantham, " Daviess.....	567 51
	2191	A. W. Maupin, " Franklin.....	548 01
	2192	Arch. M. Long, " Dade.....	732 53
14.....	2241	B. V. Keller, " Newton.....	390 92
	2242	B. H. Wilson, " Saline.....	241 82
	2243	L. T. Bragg, " Dunklin.....	83 80
	2245	Thomas Selby, " Camden.....	1,240 88
15.....	2248	John P. Clark, " Audrain.....	746 08
	2249	John M. London, " Macon.....	184 35
	2250	P. P. Parker, " Pike.....	222 89
16.....	2256	R. Wallace, " Jackson.....	845 34
	2263	W. T. Hunter, " Washington.....	455 06

## FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 16, 1867.	2264	A. J. Barr, Circuit Clerk Clay .....	393 53
20.....	2272	Geo. W. Arnold, " Scott.....	266 91
	2273	F. M. Redburn, " Chariton.....	1,499 24
	2277	S. E. Hoge, " Moniteau.....	63 42
	2280	William Caldwell, " Andrew.....	276 67
	2281	A. W. Maupin, " Franklin.....	135 43
21.....	2283	P. P. Dailey, " St. Louis.....	2,360 48
	2284	R. Wallace, " Jackson.....	250 17
22.....	2288	J. T. Talliaferro, " Laclede.....	590 07
23.....	2291	P. P. Dailey, " St. Louis.....	1,307 11
	2296	A. E. Rowdon, " Maries.....	1,148 40
25.....	2297	James West, " Gentry.....	212 66
	2305	John M. London, " Macon.....	2,286 48
	2306	A. J. Barr, " Ray.....	1,474 17
26.....	2307	S. C. Hall, " Vernon.....	126 87
	2310	F. M. Redburn, " Chariton.....	29 88
	2311	John C. Terhune, " Nodaway.....	198 89
27.....	2315	O. T. Fishback Clerk Supreme Court.....	210 97
	2318	James Ownby, Sheriff Monroe.....	114 25
	2319	E. G. B. McNutt, Circuit Clerk Monroe.....	819 50
	2324	Franklin Murphy, Sheriff St. Francois.....	97 90
29.....	2325	William Berger, Sheriff Gasconade.....	22 35
	2326	William Crismon, Sheriff Maries.....	43 31
	2327	J. C. England, Circuit Clerk Gasconade.....	253 25
	2329	Thomas Selby, Circuit Clerk Camden.....	161 22
30.....	2334	N. P. Ogden, Sheriff Llatte.....	151 81
	2335	Joseph Allen, Circuit Clerk Cass.....	60 00
	2341	W. L. Snodgrass, Circuit Clerk Polk.....	498 24
	5344	A. J. Barr, Circuit Clerk Ray.....	766 29
Dec. 2.....	2351	J. M. Collier, Sheriff Shelby.....	323 50
	2-54	William McDonald, Circuit Clerk Dent.....	178 15
	2355	William Weaver, " Henry.....	260 84
3.....	2368	J. C. England, " Gasconade.....	545 81
	2369	J. M. Samuel, " Boone.....	432 38
	2370	J. H. Austin, Sheriff Randolph.....	397 15
4.....	2373	G. W. Belt, Circuit Clerk Platte.....	3,279 01
	2374	J. L. Bogy, Circuit Clerk Ste. Genevieve.....	663 03
	2377	F. W. Gatzweiler, Sheriff St. Charles.....	108 30
	2378	I. H. Cunningham, Circuit Clerk Webster.....	329 79
	2382	R. F. Dunn, " Livingston.....	265 68
	2387	J. L. Sharp, " Montgomery.....	601 66
5.....	2391	Z. Morgan, " Worth.....	277 70
	2392	C. W. Williams, " Pike.....	720 05
	2398	J. B. Barnes, Sheriff Reynolds.....	34 70
	2408	J. B. Wicker, Circuit Clerk Pulaski.....	90 29
	2411	S. R. Woolfolk, Sheriff Lincoln.....	52 58
7.....	2421	W. R. Taylor, Circuit Clerk St. Francois.....	163 43
	2422	S. K. Caldwell, Circuit Clerk Ralls.....	567 32
	2423	John Williams, Sheriff Jefferson.....	77 60
9.....	2430	William Berger, Sheriff Gasconade.....	22 35
10.....	2433	H. E. Machens, Sheriff St. Charles.....	67 50
	2434	same.....	67 50
	2436	Irvin Fish, Sheriff Buchanan.....	436 58
	2440	S. F. Currie, Circuit Clerk Lafayette.....	742 95
11.....	2441	B. A. Bailey, Circuit Clerk Clay.....	1,484 28
	2442	R. Patterson, Sheriff Howard.....	37 50
	2444	W. C. Boyd, Circuit Clerk Oregon.....	208 67
12.....	2449	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	488 75
16.....	2465	D. H. Connaway, Circuit Clerk Cedar.....	466 42
19.....	2476	H. M. Hiller, Circuit Clerk Clark.....	8 75
"	2477	F. G. Hopkins, Circuit Clerk Buchanan.....	22 40
23.....	2493	W. D. Graham, Circuit Clerk St. Clair.....	93 85
24.....	2497	William Forbes, Sheriff Macon.....	127 60
	2498	Z. N. Goldsby, Circuit Clerk Livingston.....	1,012 91
26.....	2505	W. L. Snodgrass, Circuit Clerk Polk.....	343 03
	2510	James C. Noell, Circuit Clerk Perry.....	256 69
27.....	2517	same.....	105 67
	2619	William King, Sheriff Callaway.....	86 25
28.....	2521	Ira Brown, Circuit Clerk DeKalb.....	440 28
30.....	2529	E. F. Honey, Circuit Clerk Jefferson.....	521 06
Jan. 8, 1868...	89	Dan. Ransom, Sheriff DeKalb.....	174 26

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 3, 1868	116	W. T. Austin, Circuit Clerk Randolph.....	\$ 82 76
4.....	128	R. R. Smith, " Knox.....	500 15
6.....	140	H. C. Lollar, " Lawrence.....	273 26
	142	Joseph Huff, " Iron.....	721 03
7.....	147	J. M. London, " Macon.....	193 05
	150	Z. N. Goldsby, " Livingston.....	469 14
8.....	151	R. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps.....	113 75
	156	Jos. T. Bryan, Circuit Clerk Callaway.....	221 89
9.....	159	I. B. Tubb, " Butler.....	194 27
10.....	164	H. H. Winchell, " Marion.....	692 83
	167	G. L. Carlin, " Barry.....	580 06
	168	L. Horsten, " Cape Girardeau.....	503 23
	173	J. M. London, " Macon.....	300 75
11.....	174	L. Horsten, " Cape Girardeau.....	1,108 45
	175	H. Bader, Sheriff Cape Girardeau.....	157 75
14.....	194	A. K. Reyburn, Sheriff Ray.....	119 25
15.....	197	F. M. Tufts, Circuit Clerk Platte.....	2,826 77
	201	B. H. Wilson, Circuit Clerk Saline.....	172 76
16.....	204	P. J. Miesres, Marshal Kansas City Criminal Court. ....	82 09
	205	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	243 00
	209	S. T. Sharp, Circuit Clerk Montgomery.....	449 41
	210	C. H. Stewart, " Howard.....	879 12
	212	D. M. King, " Mercer.....	194 86
17.....	220	P. P. Dailey, " St. Louis.....	3,642 97
18.....	223	E. O. Gates, " Adair.....	54 85
	228	J. C. Sellars, " Douglas.....	108 78
20.....	229	R. R. Smith, " Knox.....	154 80
	233	M. Mace, Sheriff Iron.....	94 30
21.....	237	S. B. LaForce, Circuit Clerk Jasper.....	711 03
	238	J. W. Liseppy, Circuit Clerk Greene.....	2,358 13
22.....	250	J. Ballinger, Sheriff Daviess.....	135 53
	251	I. D. Johnson, Sheriff Webster.....	197 40
	252	R. H. Grantham, Circuit Clerk Daviess.....	241 80
23.....	260	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	568 60
24.....	270	F. G. Hopkins, Circuit Clerk Buchanan.....	774 15
	277	B. Amick, Circuit Clerk Wright.....	391 73
28.....	293	R. S. Judy, Sheriff Cass.....	69 50
29.....	301	P. P. Dailey, Circuit Clerk St. Louis.....	456 48
	303	James Coff, Marshal St. Louis.....	977 05
31.....	309	A. Roecker, Sheriff Holt.....	125 05
	310	R. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps.....	80 25
Febr. 3.....	333	J. L. Bogy, Circuit Clerk Ste. Genevieve.....	203 84
4.....	340	W. T. Hunter, Circuit Clerk Washington, <i>et al.</i> .....	1,068 94
5.....	343	S. E. Hoge, Circuit Clerk Moniteau.....	155 78
8.....	370	H. Bader, Sheriff Cape Girardeau.....	275 55
	379	F. D. Phillips, Sheriff Clinton.....	178 25
10.....	401	Wm. L. Birney, Circuit Clerk Clinton.....	51 30
	402	Thomas S. Rhoades, Sheriff Scott.....	149 80
11.....	430	P. P. Dailey, Circuit Clerk St. Louis.....	3,224 87
	437	H. L. Wheat, Circuit Clerk Phelps.....	628 33
	443	James C. Orr, Sheriff Boone.....	45 85
	444	C. Glover, Circuit Clerk Osage.....	2,836 69
12.....	460	W. H. Porter, Sheriff Pettis.....	30 35
15.....	516	Joseph Huff, Circuit Clerk Iron.....	164 74
	517	J. L. Bogy, " Sta. Genevieve.....	271 94
	521	E. L. Allen, " Holt.....	213 33
	523	J. H. Williams, " Caldwell.....	307 19
17.....	531	J. M. London, " Macon.....	87 44
	536	Joseph Maher, " St. Charles.....	3,565 21
19.....	547	C. M. Ward, " Cole.....	486 35
20.....	558	A. F. Owen, Sheriff Andrew.....	4 50
22.....	588	W. A. Mills, Circuit Clerk Morgan.....	267 21
24.....	603	Z. N. Goldsby, " Livingston.....	456 52
	609	J. M. Samuel, " Boone.....	62 40
25.....	610	J. W. Lisenby, " Greene.....	1,685 61
	615	H. C. Cockerill, " Howard.....	546 63
26.....	616	B. Montgomery, " Pettis.....	1,132 89
	622	J. H. Moore, Sheriff Barry.....	102 50
	623	G. L. Carlin, Circuit Clerk Barry.....	681 12
27.....	625	L. Dobbin, Circuit Clerk Shelby.....	658 82

THE REVENUE FUND.

FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 27, 1868	632	L. Horsten, Circuit Clerk Cape Girardeau.....	\$ 131 30
	633	W. T. Austin, Circuit Clerk Randolph.....	48 25
	634	R. W. Dunlap, Circuit Clerk Crawford.....	308 10
March	2.....	673 G. H. Dulle, Sheriff Cole.....	9 50
	6.....	712 A. W. Chenoweth, Circuit Clerk McDonald.....	42 01
	10.....	739 I. D. Johnson, Sheriff Webster.....	123 00
	.....	744 I. H. Cunningham, Circuit Clerk Webster.....	110 66
	11.....	748 B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	365 25
	12.....	756 J. H. Austin, Sheriff Randolph.....	135 38
	.....	762 R. St. John, Circuit Clerk Rails.....	91 89
	13.....	766 M. L. Stratton, Circuit Clerk Benton.....	423 01
	16.....	776 J. Caldwell, Sheriff Polk.....	85 36
	18.....	785 Irvin Fish, Sheriff Buchanan.....	105 80
	19.....	788 F. G. Hopkins, Circuit Clerk Buchanan.....	2,289 13
	.....	790 A. H. Martin, Circuit Clerk Lincoln.....	233 00
	.....	792 P. F. Lonergan, Sheriff Pike.....	110 70
	20.....	795 J. H. Bethune, Circuit Clerk Mississippi.....	513 32
	24.....	840 F. D. Phillips, Sheriff Clinton.....	277 90
	.....	846 G. W. Kitchen, Sheriff Stoddard.....	149 00
	26.....	887 L. Horsten, Circuit Clerk Cape Girardeau.....	136 40
	.....	896 H. Mitchell, Sheriff Benton.....	132 12
	27.....	939 Wm. Weaver, Circuit Clerk Henry.....	438 99
	28.....	942 T. W. Williams, Sheriff Johnson.....	41 95
30.....	951 M. Cauby, Circuit Clerk Putnam.....	60 41	
31.....	957 R. V. Keller, Circuit Clerk Newton.....	526 68	
.....	958 A. B. Maddux, Circuit Clerk Dallas.....	259 81	
.....	959 L. B. Hutchison, Sheriff Newton.....	132 50	
April	1.....	1013 B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	365 50
	2.....	1067 W. T. Austin, Circuit Clerk Randolph.....	249 03
	.....	1077 Chas. Dougherty, Sheriff Jackson.....	129 15
	3.....	1080 T. J. Gideon, Circuit Clerk Christian.....	398 09
	.....	1084 A. K. Sykes, Circuit Clerk Grundy.....	411 95
	.....	1088 L. H. Linville, Sheriff Wayne.....	115 05
	.....	1094 D. H. Connaway, Circuit Clerk Cedar.....	1,263 59
	4.....	1099 W. W. Taliaferro, " Cooper.....	83 25
	.....	1100 James West, " Gentry.....	616 08
	.....	1101 R. M. Fraker, " Stoddard.....	238 77
	.....	1108 H. H. Winchell, " Marion.....	2,119 25
	6.....	1112 William Weaver, " Henry.....	65 63
	7.....	1117 Thomas Selby, " Camden.....	159 98
	.....	1118 William Forbes, Sheriff Macon.....	270 35
	8.....	1126 M. U. Foster, Circuit Clerk Johnson.....	44 50
	.....	1128 G. W. Tatham, Circuit Clerk Carroll.....	845 81
	9.....	1129 E. Disney, Sheriff St. Clair.....	105 81
	10.....	1140 R. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps.....	123 85
	.....	1141 H. L. Wheat, Circuit Clerk Phelps.....	622 42
	.....	1147 S. E. Hoge, " Moniteau.....	176 29
	13.....	1168 H. L. Wheat, " Phelps.....	8 23
	.....	1177 H. H. Winchell, " Marion.....	359 18
	.....	1179 W. L. Snodgrass, " Polk.....	403 21
	14.....	1184 D. H. Connaway, " Cedar.....	36 33
	.....	1185 P. P. Bailey, " St. Louis.....	5,812 80
	15.....	1190 I. N. Wray, Sheriff Nodaway.....	180 25
	17.....	1210 Chas. H. Vincent, Clerk Kansas City Criminal Court.....	435 85
	20.....	1225 same.....	91 85
	.....	1227 M. Cauby, Circuit Clerk Putnam.....	66 50
	.....	1228 S. W. Miller, Circuit Clerk Wayne.....	110 60
	22.....	1233 Ira Brown, Circuit Clerk DeKalb.....	717 27
	23.....	1239 J. H. Williams, Circuit Clerk Caldwell.....	257 25
24.....	1245 T. W. Williams, Sheriff Johnson.....	41 95	
.....	1348 B. Amick, Circuit Clerk Wright.....	495 58	
.....	1249 Wm. Weaver, Circuit Clerk Henry.....	231 10	
25.....	1258 W. D. Graham, Circuit Clerk St. Clair.....	109 94	
27.....	1262 N. P. Ogden, Sheriff Platte.....	84 75	
.....	1271 A. W. Maupin, Circuit Clerk Franklin.....	395 16	
.....	1272 Thomas B. Jeffries, Circuit Clerk Lewis.....	287 78	
.....	1273 M. U. Foster, Circuit Clerk Johnson.....	690 63	
28.....	1274 William Caldwell, Circuit Clerk Audrain.....	699 27	
29.....	1278 J. Wilbelmi, Sheriff Franklin.....	62 15	
.....	1280 D. W. Hoskins, Circuit Clerk Carter.....	67 19	

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
April 30, 1888	1290	R. Wallace, Circuit Clerk Jackson .....	\$ 829 41
	1293	James C. Noell, Circuit Clerk Perry.....	346 09
May 1.....	1296	George Kuechler, Sheriff Chariton.....	104 25
	1302	I. B. Tubb, Circuit Clerk Butler.....	95 45
2.....	1304	J. H. Austin, Sheriff Randolph.....	120 70
	1306	M. Mace, Sheriff Iron.....	94 30
7.....	1325	J. W. Carson, Sheriff Audrain.....	227 42
	1326	P. P. Parker, Circuit Clerk Pike.....	509 50
8.....	1327	John Wall, Sheriff Saline.....	41 50
	1328	J. C. England, Circuit Clerk Gasconade.....	5 60
11.....	1343	G. W. Hutcherson, Circuit Clerk Ripley .....	73 35
12.....	1349	J. P. Clark, Circuit Clerk Audrain .....	248 38
13.....	1351	S. K. Caldwell, Circuit Clerk Ralls .....	226 17
	1352	J. C. Breckenridge, Sheriff Washington .....	103 70
	1354	W. T. Hunter, Circuit Clerk Washington .....	687 37
14.....	1371	August Kleinsorge, Sheriff Osage.....	14 35
16.....	1377	J. M. London, Circuit Clerk Macon.....	2,399 28
	1382	J. H. Steffens, " Texas.....	752 86
18.....	1385	L. H. Jennings, " Taney.....	238 08
	1390	G. W. A. Preston, " Sullivan.....	1,983 03
19.....	1394	W. L. Snodgrass, " Polk.....	1,829 83
	1395	J. C. Smith, " Scotland.....	455 05
20.....	1398	T. A. Collins, " Howell.....	150 95
21.....	1399	S. K. Caldwell, " Ralls.....	39 56
	1400	C. Glover, " Osage.....	140 64
	1403	J. A. Mott, " New Madrid.....	406 67
22.....	1404	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis .....	621 00
	1405	P. P. Dailey, Circuit Clerk St. Louis.....	4,463 53
	1411	S. E. Hoge, Circuit Clerk Moniteau.....	39 95
23.....	1415	James Ownby, Sheriff Monroe.....	183 25
25.....	1427	W. C. Boyd, Circuit Clerk Oregon.....	709 95
	1429	B. A. Bailey, Circuit Clerk Clay.....	2,752 36
26.....	1433	A. K. Cowgill, Sheriff Schuyler.....	349 05
	1435	E. Disney, Sheriff St. Clair.....	65 85
27.....	1439	F. M. Tufts, Circuit Clerk Platte.....	2,668 36
	1442	W. A. Mills, Circuit Clerk Morgan.....	333 06
	1444	Z. N. Goldsby, Circuit Clerk Livingston.....	1,750 73
	1445	J. Williams, Sheriff Jefferson.....	77 50
28.....	1446	Thomas Adamson, Sheriff Lafayette.....	61 50
	1448	A. K. Reyburn, Sheriff Ray.....	74 25
	1453	Irvin Fish, Sheriff Buchanan.....	248 13
	1455	F. G. Hopkins, Circuit Clerk Buchanan.....	1,294 01
29.....	1465	B. H. Wilson, " Saline.....	396 51
30.....	1469	A. E. Rowden, " Maries.....	509 88
June 1.....	1475	S. F. Currie, " Lafayette.....	610 65
	1476	W. McDonald, " Dent.....	50 66
	1477	W. R. Taylor, " St. Francois.....	76 50
	1478	A. M. Long, " Dade.....	111 64
	1479	W. M. Newberry, " Madison.....	479 00
	1480	Joseph Huff, " Iron.....	428 42
2.....	1485	G. W. Arnold, " Scott.....	359 57
	1486	Wm. Caldwell, " Andrew.....	273 46
5.....	1492	J. C. Orr, Sheriff Boone.....	30 15
10.....	1506	G. Harker, Sheriff Livingston.....	113 50
11.....	1510	E. O. Gates, Circuit Clerk Adair.....	91 84
	1511	E. Darrow, Sheriff Adair.....	146 25
	1514	J. M. Samuel, Circuit Clerk Boone.....	980 21
12.....	1515	G. Bradshaw, " Harrison.....	3,717 55
	1516	J. Baker, " Schuyler.....	232 09
	1519	J. H. Steffens, " Texas.....	42 80
	1521	Z. N. Goldsby, " Livingston.....	771 95
13.....	1524	L. Horsten, " Cape Girardeau.....	391 29
15.....	1530	L. Dobbin, " Shelby.....	574 74
	1531	J. H. Johnston, Clerk First District Court.....	10 00
16.....	1534	W. D. Graham, Circuit Clerk St. Clair.....	32 78
17.....	1536	A. J. Barr, " Ray.....	1,037 29
18.....	1540	F. M. Redburn, " Chariton.....	586 00
	1541	Wm. Caldwell, " Andrew.....	198 50
19.....	1544	J. M. London, " Macon.....	101 45

THE REVENUE FUND.

FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
June 19, 1868	1547	J. H. Austin, Sheriff Randolph.....	\$ 121 50
	22.....	W. L. Snodgrass, Circuit Clerk Polk. ....	2 00
	26.....	W. D. Graham, Circuit Clerk St. Clair.....	8 55
July	7.....	N. C. Burch, Clerk Supreme Court.....	38 20
Nov.	23.....	W. L. Snodgrass, Circuit Clerk Polk .....	322 05
		Total.....	\$323,864 24



## FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 2, 1867....	7	Reuben Smith, regular.....	\$ 225 00
9.....	1	D. M. Draper.....	169 40
10.....	2	H. J. Deal.....	255 00
	3	John A. Hockaday.....	65 00
11.....	4	John S. Cavender.....	110 00
	5	H. J. Fisher.....	110 00
	6	L. F. Koch.....	45 00
12.....	7	J. R. Winters.....	233 00
	8	G. W. Elwell.....	235 00
	9	M. T. Graham.....	130 00
	10	T. B. Bratton.....	45 00
	11	J. G. Woerner.....	110 00
14.....	12	D. Bonham.....	231 00
15.....	13	J. H. Ellis.....	161 00
	14	Theodore Bruers.....	125 00
16.....	15	George A. Moser.....	70 00
	16	James T. Adams.....	234 40
	17	N. T. Doane.....	98 00
	18	John F. Ryland.....	141 20
	19	J. L. Faut.....	149 00
17.....	20	G. W. Rinker.....	215 20
	21	J. B. Harper.....	230 40
	22	A. L. Bets.....	149 60
	23	A. K. Sittington.....	130 00
	24	J. J. McBride.....	130 00
	25	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	160 00
	26	M. T. Graham.....	25 00
	27	Ira C. Busick.....	294 40
	28	Henry Huhn.....	110 00
	29	H. C. Wellman.....	252 00
	30	Jacob Estep.....	262 80
	31	James A. Ewing.....	248 00
	32	J. C. McGinnis.....	130 00
	33	J. V. Odell.....	250 00
	34	Val. Sutton.....	184 80
	35	W. L. Jerome.....	255 00
	36	W. Lawson.....	230 80
	37	G. S. Van Wagoner.....	125 00
	38	Robert Waide.....	270 00
	39	F. T. Ledergerber.....	130 00
	40	B. J. Waters.....	268 40
	41	John A. Brown.....	262 00
	42	C. B. Walker.....	271 20
	43	J. B. Freeman.....	250 00
	44	Conrad Weinrich.....	160 00
	45	Gideon Howell.....	198 40
	46	Wm. Q. Dallmayer.....	119 60
	47	John P. Robertson.....	227 20
18.....	48	H. M. Rice.....	312 40
	49	R. L. Childress.....	215 20
	50	A. M. Ellison.....	229 20
	51	P. W. Smelser.....	254 00
	52	J. S. Shields.....	198 60
	53	M. C. Martin.....	256 00
	54	Jesse Jennings.....	268 40
	55	N. J. Colman.....	130 00
	56	C. H. Howe.....	250 00
	57	H. A. Applegate.....	320 00
	58	Samuel Dowkey.....	303 20
	59	L. Salisbury.....	218 00

FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 18, 1867...	60	E. D. Brown.....	\$ 175 00
	61	J. M. Goodson.....	255 00
	62	John T. Scott.....	272 00
	63	J. H. Requa.....	197 20
	64	C. A. Kuhl.....	164 00
	65	C. H. Branscomb.....	130 00
	66	Wm. Kidwell.....	158 80
	67	John Cosgrove.....	158 80
	68	John Whitaker.....	137 00
	69	S. B. DeLand.....	250 00
	70	J. M. Hoskinson.....	260 00
	71	G. B. Cole.....	167 60
	72	John Hornbeak.....	191 00
	73	E. P. Ferrell.....	146 00
	74	H. G. Mullings.....	168 66
	75	James S. McMurty.....	206 80
	76	W. H. Lynch.....	196 40
	77	Val. Sutton.....	110 00
	78	Wm. Key.....	156 60
	79	Richard Britton.....	193 20
	80	A. J. Harlan.....	323 60
	81	J. C. S. Colby.....	70 00
	82	Wm. Monks.....	214 20
	83	J. B. Clark.....	190 00
	84	J. R. McCormack.....	191 00
	85	G. L. Hewitt.....	308 00
	86	R. H. Farrar.....	117 40
	87	L. Zevely.....	170 00
	88	E. L. King.....	160 00
	89	H. J. Drummond.....	244 00
	90	O. B. Payne.....	304 00
	91	L. A. Thompson.....	174 00
	92	Gert. Goebel.....	121 00
	93	G. W. L. Mitchell.....	130 00
	94	G. L. Hewitt.....	248 00
	95	W. W. Riggs.....	266 80
	96	L. A. Rountree.....	185 20
	97	D. T. Jewett.....	130 00
	98	Wm. B. Adams.....	194 00
19.....	99	C. B. Wilkinson.....	271 60
	100	J. W. Baldwin.....	236 80
21.....	101	S. W. Headlee.....	190 00
	102	D. L. Caldwell.....	200 00
	103	W. A. Jones.....	313 60
	104	W. Bennett.....	214 80
	105	H. J. Wolf.....	166 80
	106	M. Hickman.....	333 29
	107	Fred. Miller.....	95 00
	108	E. M. Burch.....	233 60
	109	H. C. Cockerill.....	222 80
	110	J. C. Gage.....	143 20
22.....	111	L. Salisbury.....	36 00
	112	R. G. Leaming.....	130 00
	113	J. J. Akard.....	164 00
	114	A. H. Linder.....	238 40
	115	L. Schulenburg.....	131 60
	116	M. L. Laughlin.....	140 00
	117	S. W. Birch.....	316 00
	118	S. D. Cannon.....	165 00
23.....	119	P. G. Stafford.....	100 60
	120	Thos. B. Reed.....	227 00
	121	Fred. Buehrle.....	70 00
	122	Frank J. White.....	70 00
	123	P. H. Jaquith.....	174 80
	124	John C. Orrick.....	148 00
	125	R. McMillan.....	175 60
24.....	126	R. Lyman.....	110 00
	127	D. P. Dyer.....	154 00
	128	S. W. Smith.....	75 00
	129	A. K. Sittington.....	45 60
	130	B. P. Ritchie.....	193 20

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 24, 1867...	131	Albert Griffin.....	224 00
	132	W. M. Beal.....	250 00
25.....	133	J. R. Legg.....	94 00
	134	D. K. Steele.....	100 00
	135	J. W. Boon.....	276 40
	136	C. W. Howard.....	117 60
	137	B. F. Sillman.....	254 00
	138	H. J. Deal.....	75 00
26.....	139	John Drum.....	214 80
	140	Chas. F. Schneider.....	213 60
	141	S. W. Hathaway.....	268 00
	142	H. J. Fisher.....	75 00
	143	Jas. A. Eppstein.....	115 20
28.....	144	E. G. Evans.....	221 00
29.....	145	E. Schierenberg.....	70 00
	146	S. C. Bohanan.....	88 00
	147	Alex. McElhinney.....	126 00
30.....	148	Wm. C. Human.....	235 00
	149	L. F. Koch.....	95 00
	150	A. C. Eubanks.....	246 00
	151	T. J. Forgey.....	191 60
	152	R. T. Cartmel.....	218 00
	153	J. C. S. Colby.....	80 00
	154	N. T. Doane.....	112 00
31.....	155	W. D. Huff.....	172 40
	156	J. J. McBride.....	80 00
	157	Gideon Howell.....	80 00
	158	Chas. R. Smythe.....	125 00
	159	Paul Hubbard.....	179 00
	160	J. B. Odell.....	80 00
	161	W. S. Holland.....	210 00
	162	F. McGinnis.....	150 00
	163	Wm. Shafer.....	120 00
	164	M. T. Graham.....	70 00
	165	G. W. Boardman.....	196 00
	166	Geo. Smith, Lieut. Governor.....	426 00
Feb. 1.....	167	Carroll Nevill.....	91 20
	168	Thos. Harbine.....	348 00
2.....	169	R. Smith.....	197 20
	170	G. Wolbrecht.....	130 00
	171	T. A. Eagle.....	217 00
	172	W. H. Blodgett.....	120 00
4.....	173	I. B. Dodson.....	314 00
	174	D. R. Conrad.....	300 00
	175	C. Fox.....	198 60
	176	J. S. Shields.....	75 00
	177	S. W. Smith.....	55 00
	178	A. L. Bets.....	80 00
5.....	179	J. R. Winters.....	120 00
	180	C. P. Townsley.....	211 00
	181	Chas. Long.....	143 20
	182	Wm. Q. Dallmeyer.....	80 00
	183	R. G. Leaming.....	80 00
	184	J. F. Ryland.....	80 00
	185	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	112 00
	186	H. J. Wolf.....	80 00
	187	Henry Huhn.....	80 00
	188	D. M. V. Stuart.....	150 00
	189	G. L. Hewitt.....	80 00
	190	J. B. Ellis.....	185 40
	191	N. J. Colman.....	80 00
	192	Geo. W. Rinker.....	80 00
	193	Fred. Buehrle.....	80 00
	194	John Whitaker.....	80 00
	195	C. C. Fletcher.....	158 00
6.....	196	A. E. Wyatt.....	307 60
	197	B. P. Ritchie.....	80 00
	198	W. B. Adams.....	70 00
	199	E. Schierenberg.....	80 00
	200	G. S. Van Wagoner.....	80 00
7.....	201	J. A. Pond.....	282 00

## FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 7, 1867...	202	George A. Moser.....	82 00
March 4.....	203	Jas. A. Ewing.....	220 00
	204	J. R. McCormack.....	225 00
	205	Alex. McElhinney.....	220 00
	206	G. B. Cole.....	220 00
	207	I. B. Dodson.....	150 00
	208	J. C. S. Colby.....	140 00
	209	L. F. Koch.....	135 00
	210	H. M. Rice.....	220 00
	211	Fred. Miller.....	215 00
	212	J. C. Fox.....	220 00
	213	W. L. Jerome.....	220 00
	214	J. B. Freeman.....	220 00
	215	C. P. Townsley.....	135 00
	216	A. M. Ellison.....	220 00
	217	Theo. Bruere.....	265 00
	218	E. L. King.....	245 00
	219	A. C. Eubanks.....	220 00
	220	G. W. L. Mitchell.....	220 00
	221	John S. Cavender.....	140 00
	222	Geo. W. Rinker.....	140 00
	223	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	196 00
	224	C. A. Kuhl.....	220 00
	225	D. Bonham.....	100 00
	226	B. P. Ritchie.....	140 00
	227	H. C. Cockerill.....	220 00
	228	J. H. Morse.....	90 00
	229	John Alley.....	480 40
	230	W. P. Williams.....	285 20
	231	John Hornbeak.....	220 00
	232	H. J. Wolf.....	65 00
	233	J. W. Boon.....	220 00
	234	H. J. Deal.....	190 00
	235	Fred. Buehrle.....	140 00
	236	R. L. Childress.....	220 00
	237	Jas. S. McMurtry.....	220 00
	238	Wm. Kidwell.....	220 00
	239	John Cosgrove.....	220 00
	240	H. J. Fisher.....	175 00
	241	P. W. Smelser.....	220 00
	242	J. W. Baldwin.....	80 00
	243	L. Bulbley.....	403 00
	244	J. G. Woerner.....	160 00
	245	Robert Waide.....	80 00
	246	F. T. Ledergerber.....	220 00
	247	Wm. Monks.....	220 00
	248	W. Lawson.....	220 00
	249	H. A. Applegate.....	220 00
	250	John Whitaker.....	140 00
5.....	251	John T. Scott.....	220 00
	252	A. L. Betz.....	140 00
	253	G. L. Hewitt.....	140 00
	254	E. D. Brown.....	220 00
	255	Albert Griffin.....	220 00
	256	Robert Waide.....	140 00
	257	R. T. Cartmel.....	220 00
	258	C. B. Walker.....	220 00
	259	Frank J. White <i>et al.</i> .....	865 00
	260	N. T. Doane.....	91 00
	261	S. W. Birch.....	220 00
	262	Henry Huhn.....	140 00
	263	D. M. V. Stuart.....	140 00
	264	H. G. Mullings.....	220 00
	265	R. Lyman.....	220 00
	266	Jesse Jennings.....	220 00
	267	M. C. Martin.....	220 00
	268	J. C. McGinnis.....	220 00
	269	F. M. McGinnis.....	140 00
	270	J. A. Pond.....	140 00
	271	W. Bennett.....	220 00
	272	Wm. Key.....	220 00

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 5, 1867.	273	Val. Sutton.....	129 80
	274	P. G. Stafford.....	220 00
	275	H. J. Drummond.....	220 00
6.....	276	J. P. Robertson.....	220 00
	277	Carroll Nevill.....	220 00
	278	D. K. Steele.....	220 00
	279	W. W. Riggs.....	220 00
	280	Jas. B. Harper.....	220 00
	281	John B. Ellis.....	140 00
	282	J. R. Legg.....	220 00
	283	Wm. Q. Dallmeyer.....	140 00
	284	Chas. Long.....	220 00
	285	D. D. Burnes.....	251 80
	286	E. P. Ferrell.....	230 00
	287	Rich. Britton.....	220 00
	288	Samuel Downey.....	220 00
	289	W. H. Blodgett.....	220 00
	290	R. H. Farrar.....	220 00
	291	Paul Hubbard.....	170 00
	292	T. B. Bratton.....	130 00
	293	T. J. Forgey.....	220 00
	294	G. Wolbracht.....	220 00
	295	G. S. Van Wagoner.....	140 00
296	J. P. Alexander.....	152 00	
297	R. McMillan.....	220 00	
7.....	298	Thos. Quinn.....	170 80
	299	J. F. Ryland.....	140 00
	300	C. W. Howard.....	220 00
	301	Ira C. Buzick.....	65 00
	302	W. D. Huff.....	220 00
8.....	303	Reuben Smith.....	220 00
	304	S. D. Cannon.....	220 00
	305	S. M. Hargrove.....	463 60
	306	C. F. Schneider.....	220 00
	307	J. J. Akard.....	220 00
9.....	308	W. K. Pyle.....	420 00
	309	M. L. Laughlin.....	220 00
	310	E. G. Evans.....	200 00
	311	Geo. A. Moser.....	352 50
	312	J. M. Filler.....	477 00
	313	Wm. B. Adams.....	185 00
	314	G. W. Elwell.....	255 00
	315	J. R. Winters.....	160 00
	316	L. A. Thompson.....	220 00
	317	S. W. Hathaway.....	220 00
	318	E. Taylor.....	315 60
	319	T. A. Eagle.....	220 00
	320	A. H. Linder.....	220 00
11.....	321	J. G. Woerner.....	125 00
	322	Gideon Howell.....	140 00
	323	L. Schlenburg.....	220 00
	324	John P. Robertson.....	65 00
	325	B. J. Waters.....	285 00
	326	J. B. Harper.....	65 00
	327	C. A. Kuhl.....	65 00
	328	I. B. Dodson.....	45 00
	329	J. F. Ryland.....	65 00
	330	Robert T. Brock.....	415 00
12.....	331	D. L. Caldwell.....	220 00
	332	J. M. Filler.....	20 00
	333	W. C. Human.....	210 00
	334	H. J. Deal.....	45 00
	335	H. J. Spaunhorst.....	415 00
	336	L. F. Koch.....	75 00
	337	J. H. Morse.....	45 00
	338	Paul Hubbard.....	40 00
	339	A. M. Ellison.....	65 00
	340	Gert. Goebel.....	270 00
	341	W. S. Holland.....	205 00
	342	J. H. Morse.....	250 00
	343	George H. Res.....	413 00

## THE REVENUE FUND.

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## FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 12, 1867	344	J. G. Woerner.....	\$ 20 00
	345	J. B. Clark.....	125 00
	346	C. P. Townsley.....	45 00
	347	J. S. Cavender.....	165 00
	348	Jas. R. McCormack.....	45 00
	349	James H. Requa.....	285 00
	350	George A. Moser.....	30 00
	351	Theo. Bruere.....	45 00
	352	Val. Sutton.....	45 00
	353	S. Ridgley.....	415 00
	354	D. H. Porter.....	350 00
	355	J. A. Brown.....	285 00
	356	M. C. Martin.....	65 00
	357	N. T. Doane.....	105 00
	358	R. G. Leaming.....	65 00
	359	Ira C. Buzick.....	65 00
	360	E. Taylor.....	65 00
	361	J. M. Hoskinson.....	285 00
	362	T. J. Forgey.....	65 00
	363	Samuel Downey.....	65 00
	364	John Hornbeak.....	65 00
	365	Jacob Estep.....	285 00
	366	C. B. Walker.....	65 00
	367	James C. Fox.....	65 00
	368	R. T. Cartmel.....	65 00
	369	B. F. Silman.....	285 00
	370	H. C. Cockerill.....	65 00
	371	B. P. Ritchie.....	65 00
	372	Thomas P. White.....	485 40
	373	J. R. Legg.....	65 00
	374	R. L. Childress.....	65 00
	375	C. H. Howe.....	285 00
	376	T. A. Eagle.....	65 00
	377	Wm. M. Beal.....	285 00
	378	A. Griffin.....	65 00
	379	G. W. L. Mitchell.....	65 00
	380	F. T. Ledergerber.....	65 00
	381	John Alley.....	65 00
	382	H. J. Fisher.....	55 00
	383	Fred. Miller.....	45 00
	384	D. Bouham.....	45 00
	385	same.....	155 00
	386	W. Q. Dallmeyer.....	65 00
	387	John Whitaker.....	65 00
388	J. B. Freeman.....	65 00	
389	D. R. Conrad.....	185 00	
390	Carroll Nevill.....	65 00	
391	L. A. Rountree.....	285 00	
392	C. C. Fletcher.....	285 00	
393	Samuel B. DeLand.....	130 00	
394	J. J. Akard.....	65 00	
395	James A. Ewing.....	65 00	
396	E. M. Burch.....	285 00	
397	M. L. Laughlan.....	65 00	
398	J. M. Goodson.....	285 00	
399	Wash. Bennett.....	65 00	
400	H. J. Drummond.....	65 00	
401	J. H. Ellis.....	355 00	
402	John T. Scott.....	65 00	
403	J. B. Clark.....	150 00	
404	S. W. Headlee.....	275 00	
405	Gideon Howell.....	65 00	
406	D. L. Caldwell.....	65 00	
407	H. A. Applegate.....	65 00	
408	G. B. Cole.....	65 00	
409	Jos. A. Eppstein.....	2-5 00	
410	Robert Waide.....	65 00	
411	C. W. Howard.....	65 00	
412	Jesse Jennings.....	65 00	
413	C. F. Schneider.....	65 00	
414	A. C. Eubanks.....	65 00	

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

## FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 12, 1867	415	A. H. Linder .....	\$ 65 00
	416	Wm. Key .....	65 00
	417	H. G. Mullings .....	65 00
	418	Wm. Shafer .....	309 40
	419	John C. Orrick .....	285 00
	420	W. B. Adams .....	20 00
	421	W. W. Riggs .....	65 00
	422	Reuben Smith .....	65 00
	423	John Cosgrove .....	65 00
	424	R. H. Farrar .....	65 00
	425	R. Lyman .....	65 00
	426	Wm. Lawson .....	65 00
	427	E. P. Ferrell .....	65 00
	428	J. M. Hoskinson .....	41 00
	429	E. G. Evans .....	20 00
	430	Ira C. Buzick .....	41 00
	431	George Wolbrecht .....	65 00
	432	Rich. Britton .....	65 00
	433	George W. Rinker .....	65 00
	434	Alexander McElhinney .....	104 00
	435	S. W. Birch .....	65 00
	436	R. McMillan .....	65 00
	437	W. P. Williams .....	65 00
	438	W. D. Huff .....	65 00
	439	P. G. Stafford .....	65 00
	440	H. J. Wolf .....	65 00
	441	J. C. McGinnis .....	65 00
	442	E. D. Brown .....	65 00
	443	Wm. Kidwell .....	65 00
	444	C. Weinrich .....	285 00
	445	Charles Long .....	65 00
	446	Thomas Quinn .....	285 00
	447	Louis Schulenburg .....	65 00
13.....	448	L. Zevely .....	360 00
	449	W. L. Jerome .....	65 00
	450	A. L. Betz .....	81 00
	451	A. Valle .....	65 00
	452	Joseph Bogy .....	333 80
	453	J. A. Pond .....	65 00
	454	S. M. Hargrove .....	65 00
	455	C. B. Wilkinson .....	285 00
	456	J. W. Boon .....	65 00
	457	H. G. Mullings .....	41 00
	458	J. B. Robinson .....	41 00
	459	J. P. Alexander .....	285 00
	460	A. J. Harlan .....	393 00
	461	A. E. Wyatt .....	328 00
	462	P. W. Smelser .....	65 00
	463	D. K. Steele .....	65 00
	464	William Monks .....	65 00
	465	A. Valle .....	350 00
	466	J. W. Baldwin .....	75 00
	467	John Drum .....	285 00
	468	E. Williams .....	591 00
	469	C. C. Fletcher .....	41 00
	470	L. Bulkley .....	130 00
	471	James S. McMurry .....	65 00
	472	N. J. Colman .....	205 00
	473	S. W. Hathaway .....	65 00
	474	F. J. White .....	65 00
	475	S. D. Cannon .....	65 00
	476	W. K. Pyle .....	65 00
	477	P. H. Jaquith .....	285 00
	478	F. T. Ledergerber .....	41 00
	479	H. Kuhn .....	65 00
	480	M. T. Graham .....	205 00
	481	E. L. King .....	110 00
	482	G. S. Park .....	455 00
	483	Thomas S. Hackleman .....	467 40
	484	L. Zevely .....	14 00
	485	J. B. Ellis .....	65 00

FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
March 13, 1867	486	G. W. Elwell.....	\$ 45 00	
	487	D. M. V. Stuart .....	65 00	
	488	William A. Jones .....	285 00	
	489	A. W. Mullins.....	511 00	
	490	G. W. Boardman.....	205 00	
	491	D. T. Jewett.....	285 00	
	492	F. M. McGinnis.....	65 00	
	493	C. B. Smythe.....	285 00	
	494	N. T. Doane.....	133 00	
	495	W. H. Blodgett.....	65 00	
	496	G. A. Finkelnburg .....	91 00	
	497	S. W. Smith.....	135 00	
	498	J. C. S. Colby.....	65 00	
	499	M. Hickman.....	285 00	
	500	Thomas Harbino.....	200 00	
	501	O. B. Payne .....	285 00	
	502	J. J. McBride.....	55 00	
	503	H. M. Rice.....	65 00	
	504	G. L. Hewitt.....	65 00	
	505	C. H. Branscomb.....	285 00	
	506	L. A. Thompson .....	65 00	
	14.....	507	J. R. Winters.....	20 00
		508	W. A. Shelton.....	555 00
		509	Wm. B. Adams <i>et al</i> .....	181 50
		510	G. S. Van Wagoner.....	65 00
		511	George Smith.....	287 00
		512	Fred Buehrle.....	65 00
		513	T. B. Reed.....	260 00
		514	H. C. Wellman .....	155 00
		515	D. P. Dyer.....	378 00
		516	James S. Rollins.....	381 00
517		E. Schierenberg .....	205 00	
April		1.....	813 John F. Ryland, (regular) committee .....	125 00
			820 J. R. Winters, " " .....	215 00
			821 W. Q. Dallmeyer, " " .....	84 60
27.....	1002 John F. Ryland, " " .....	90 00		
May 13.....	1079	J. R. Winters, (regular) committee.....	180 00	
	1080	Wm. Q. Dallmyers, (regular) committee.....	190 00	
16.....	518	J. R. Winters.....	188 00	
18.....	519	W. A. Shelton.....	215 00	
	520	G. W. Elwell.....	245 00	
20.....	521	D. Bonham.....	170 00	
	522	W. B. Adams.....	144 00	
	523	M. T. Graham.....	105 00	
	524	S. W. Smith.....	90 00	
	525	T. B. Bratton.....	173 00	
	526	E. J. Evans.....	116 00	
	527	George A. Moser.....	151 00	
	528	H. J. Deal.....	245 00	
	529	D. P. Dyer .....	183 00	
	24.....	530	J. H. Morse.....	140 00
		531	Fred. Miller.....	50 00
	532	Theo. Bruere.....	130 00	
	25.....	533	George W. Boardman.....	96 00
		534	Paul Hubbard.....	89 00
535		H. J. Fisher.....	117 00	
536		John H. Ellis.....	227 00	
28.....	537	S. W. Smith.....	40 00	
29.....	538	T. B. Bratton.....	45 00	
June 1.....	539	J. G. Woerner.....	165 00	
	540	F. M. McGinnis.....	183 66	
	3.....	541	George A. Moser.....	105 00
		542	E. Williams.....	336 00
	543	W. A. Shelton.....	85 00	
	544	M. T. Graham.....	70 00	
	545	George W. Elwell.....	85 00	
	546	H. J. Fisher.....	45 00	
	547	H. J. Spannhorst.....	160 00	
	548	Theo. Bruere.....	50 00	
	549	D. Bonham.....	70 00	



**DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF**  
**FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.**

Date.	No.	To whom.	Amount.
June 3, 1867...	550	Wm. B. Adams.....	\$ 70 00
	551	Paul Hubbard.....	45 00
	552	W. C. Ituman.....	200 00
	553	J. M. Filler.....	197 00
	554	E. L. King.....	100 00
	555	E. G. Evans.....	70 00
	556	J. G. Woerner.....	10 00
	557	John H. Ellis.....	45 00
	558	J. H. Morse.....	50 00
	559	I. B. Dudson.....	264 00
	560	C. P. Townsley.....	136 00
	561	S. W. Headlee.....	210 00
	562	J. P. Clark.....	210 00
	563	W. S. Holland.....	100 00
	564	George W. Boardman.....	50 00
	565	Fred. Miller.....	50 00
	566	H. J. Deal.....	65 00
	567	S. W. Smith.....	463 00
	568	Gert. Goebel.....	136 00
	569	D. R. Conrad.....	230 00
	570	James R. McCormack.....	196 00
	571	G. S. Park.....	190 00
	572	J. R. Winters.....	90 00
	573	T. B. Reed.....	232 00
	574	Thomas Harbine.....	226 00
	575	Geo. A. Moser.....	75 00
	576	Geo. Smith.....	356 00
18.....	1271	John F. Ryland, (regular) committee.....	180 00
20.....	1286	W. Q. Dallmeyer " ".....	135 00
	1287	J. R. Winters " ".....	90 00
July 1.....	1348	D. P. Dyer.....	77 00
18.....	1505	John F. Ryland, (regular) committee.....	100 00
30.....	1563	W. Q. Dallmeyer, " ".....	120 00
August 7.....	1596	John F. Ryland, " ".....	104 25
12.....	1613	W. Q. Dallmeyer, " ".....	60 00
	1614	J. R. Winters, " ".....	62 75
October 2.....	1919	John F. Ryland, " ".....	75 00
11.....	2024	same " ".....	70 00
	2025	W. Q. Dallmeyer, " ".....	140 00
	2226	J. R. Winters, " ".....	100 00
Dec. 16.....	2464	John F. Ryland, " ".....	85 00
	2466	John R. Winters, " ".....	50 00
	2467	W. Q. Dallmeyer, " ".....	120 00
Jan. 6, 1868...	141	John F. Ryland, " ".....	20 00
7.....	1	G. W. Elwell.....	230 00
	2	E. G. Evans.....	86 00
9.....	3	D. Bonham.....	140 00
	4	J. W. Baldwin.....	130 00
	5	E. P. Ferrell.....	86 00
10.....	6	C. H. Kuhl.....	94 00
	7	J. C. McGinnis.....	60 00
	8	J. M. Hoskinson.....	190 00
	9	S. W. Birch.....	246 00
	10	M. C. Martin.....	186 00
	11	John P. Robertson.....	157 20
	12	Samuel Downey.....	233 20
	13	G. W. L. Mitchell.....	60 00
	14	W. Bennett.....	204 80
	15	George W. Rinker.....	145 20
	16	John Fourt.....	114 80
	17	John Whitaker.....	82 00
	18	B. J. Waters.....	198 40
11.....	19	L. Bulkley.....	188 00
	20	R. L. Childress.....	145 20
	21	James A. Ewing.....	178 00
	22	James B. Harper.....	210 40
	23	P. W. Smelser.....	184 00
	24	J. W. Baldwin.....	166 80
	25	S. W. Hathaway.....	198 00
13.....	26	A. J. Harlan.....	233 60
	27	H. A. Applegate.....	250 00

THE REVENUE FUND.

FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 13, 1868...	28	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	\$ 113 00
	29	John Hornbeak.....	131 00
	30	B. P. Ritchie.....	123 20
	31	E. Williams.....	236 00
	32	Ira C. Buzick.....	226 80
	33	John Doniphan.....	96 80
	34	A. C. Eubanks.....	176 00
	35	William Kidwell.....	88 80
	36	J. A. Brown.....	192 00
	14.....	37	A. L. Betz.....
38		Theo. Bruere.....	120 00
39		J. G. Woerner.....	100 00
40		John Alley.....	190 40
41		J. R. Winters.....	25 00
42		W. Q. Dallineyer.....	30 00
43		D. R. Conrad.....	130 00
44		J. S. Cavender.....	100 00
45		John Cosgrove.....	88 80
46		E. D. Brown.....	110 00
15.....	47	S. W. Smith.....	40 00
	48	P. Hubbard.....	74 00
	49	E. Taylor.....	35 60
	50	N. J. Colman.....	60 00
	51	S. B. DeLand.....	180 00
	52	William Monks.....	169 20
	53	W. L. Jerome.....	190 00
	54	H. J. Drummond.....	174 00
	55	E. G. Evans.....	45 00
	56	R. H. Farrar.....	52 40
16.....	57	H. G. Mullings.....	103 60
	58	Thomas Quinn.....	100 80
	59	G. B. Cole.....	97 60
	60	Alex. McElhinney.....	56 00
	61	Robert Waide.....	245 00
	62	John T. Scott.....	202 00
	63	O. B. Payne.....	234 00
	64	M. T. Graham.....	125 00
	65	J. B. Clark.....	160 00
	66	Jos. A. Eppstein.....	45 20
17.....	67	C. B. Wilkinson.....	201 60
	68	Wm. Shafer.....	50 00
	69	M. Hickman.....	263 20
	70	Wm. A. Jones.....	243 60
	71	Wm. Lawson.....	160 80
	72	D. P. Dyer.....	70 00
	73	J. H. Morse.....	90 00
	74	H. J. Fisher.....	117 00
	75	H. M. Rice.....	242 40
	76	James A. McFarland.....	229 20
18.....	77	C. P. Townsley.....	91 00
	78	J. H. Ellis.....	216 00
	79	R. G. Leaming.....	115 00
	80	N. T. Doane.....	70 00
	81	Fred. Miller.....	55 00
	82	Wm. B. Adams.....	114 00
	83	R. T. Brock.....	115 00
	84	C. Weirich.....	90 00
	85	C. R. Smythe.....	60 00
	86	A. W. Mullins.....	156 00
20.....	87	Robt. McMillan.....	106 60
	88	Albert Griffin.....	154 80
	89	H. C. Cockerill.....	152 80
	90	George Wolbrecht.....	60 00
	91	J. B. Freeman.....	180 00
	92	J. A. Pond.....	142 00
	93	Wm. M. Beal.....	130 00
	94	Jacob Estep.....	192 80
	95	R. Lyman.....	132 40
	96	J. H. Requa.....	127 20
18.....	97	A. E. Wyatt.....	237 60
20.....	98	J. Jennings.....	198 40

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Jan. 21, 1863.	99	C. W. Howard.....	\$ 57 60	
	100	J. J. McBride.....	60 00	
	101	J. F. Ryland.....	116 20	
	102	S. W. Smith.....	35 00	
	103	Thomas S. Hackleman.....	112 40	
	104	C. B. Walker.....	201 20	
	105	R. T. Cartmel.....	148 00	
	106	J. R. Legg.....	24 00	
	22.....	107	David K. Steele.....	30 00
		108	G. L. Hewitt.....	188 00
23.....	109	D. M. V. Stuart.....	127 50	
	110	J. J. McBride.....	150 00	
	111	N. T. Doane.....	215 00	
	112	C. Nevill.....	38 60	
	113	R. Smith.....	127 20	
	114	F. G. Stafford.....	35 60	
	115	F. M. McGinnis.....	85 00	
	116	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	70 00	
	117	S. D. Cannon.....	100 00	
	118	R. Britton.....	123 20	
	119	C. F. Schneider.....	143 60	
24.....	120	C. W. Howard.....	90 00	
	121	J. C. McGinnis.....	140 00	
	122	C. R. Smythe.....	140 00	
27.....	123	E. G. Evans.....	60 60	
	124	James S. Rollins.....	182 60	
	125	William Key.....	191 00	
	126	J. R. Winters.....	283 00	
	127	D. P. Dyer.....	77 00	
	128	Jas. A. Ewing.....	105 00	
28.....	129	J. T. Fourt.....	110 00	
	130	B. Lyman.....	110 00	
29.....	131	T. J. Forgey.....	226 60	
	132	L. F. Koch.....	115 00	
	133	Fred. Miller.....	60 00	
	134	J. J. McBride.....	125 00	
	135	G. A. Moser.....	97 50	
	136	E. Williams.....	100 00	
	137	Jos. Bogy.....	98 80	
	138	W. C. Human.....	100 00	
30.....	139	Jas. B. Harper.....	55 00	
	140	J. H. Ellis.....	65 00	
	141	J. C. S. Colby.....	250 00	
	142	C. A. Kuhl.....	125 00	
	143	J. C. Orrick.....	78 00	
	144	E. Taylor.....	90 00	
	145	J. F. Ryland.....	70 00	
	146	M. L. Laughlin.....	195 00	
	147	D. Bonham.....	120 00	
	148	J. W. Baldwin.....	125 00	
	149	L. Schlenburg.....	186 60	
	150	W. W. Riggs.....	321 80	
	151	J. Cosgrove.....	125 00	
	152	J. Whitaker.....	125 00	
	153	Wm. Shafer.....	125 00	
	154	H. A. Applegate.....	125 00	
	155	A. M. Ellison.....	234 20	
	156	A. H. Linder.....	303 40	
	157	J. Hornbeak.....	125 00	
	158	L. A. Rountree.....	210 20	
	159	Chas. Long.....	198 20	
	160	R. T. Brock.....	70 00	
	161	J. R. Legg.....	125 00	
	162	C. Nevill.....	125 00	
	163	J. W. Owens.....	130 00	
	164	S. B. De Land.....	125 00	
	165	C. B. Walker.....	125 00	
	165	A. L. Bets.....	145 00	
	167	Jos. A. Eppstein.....	125 00	
	168	Chas. R. Smythe.....	125 00	
	169	E. Taylor.....	35 00	

FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 30, 1868...	170	D. K. Steele.....	\$ 125 00
	171	J. B. Harper.....	70 00
	172	L. Buckley.....	125 00
	173	N. J. Colman.....	125 00
	174	G. S. Van Wagoner.....	185 00
	175	Wm. Kidwell.....	125 00
	176	J. C. McGinnis.....	125 00
	177	J. B. Freeman.....	125 00
31.....	178	T. A. Eagle.....	277 00
	179	J. Jennings.....	125 00
	180	H. G. Mullings.....	125 00
	181	Rob. Waide.....	80 00
	182	E. P. Ferrell.....	125 00
	183	Jas. M. Hoskinson.....	125 00
	184	J. W. Boon.....	331 40
	185	R. G. Leaming.....	70 00
	186	R. T. Cartmel.....	125 00
	187	F. J. White.....	80 00
	188	A. C. Eubanks.....	125 00
	189	H. J. Spaunhorst.....	185 00
	190	G. W. L. Mitchell.....	125 00
	191	Paul Hubbard.....	177 00
	192	E. L. King.....	125 00
	193	Sam. Downey.....	125 00
	194	R. McMillan.....	125 00
	195	I. C. Buzick.....	125 00
	196	F. T. Ledergerber.....	185 00
	197	Thomas B. Reed.....	257 00
	198	Wm. Q. Dallmeyer.....	174 60
	199	S. D. Cannon.....	125 00
	200	W. Bennett.....	125 00
	201	J. G. Woerner.....	85 00
	202	I. B. Dodson.....	289 00
	203	Geo. Wolbrecht.....	125 00
	204	Wm. Monks.....	125 00
	205	R. L. Childress.....	125 00
	206	C. B. Wilkinson.....	125 00
	207	P. H. Jaquith.....	229 80
	208	J. T. Scott.....	125 00
	209	D. M. V. Stuart.....	60 00
	210	M. T. Graham.....	75 00
	211	Jas. A. McFarland.....	125 00
February 1.....	212	E. M. Burch.....	288 60
	213	E. D. Brown.....	125 00
	214	G. B. Cole.....	125 00
	215	Thos. S. Hackleman.....	125 00
	216	R. Britton.....	125 00
3.....	217	W. S. Holland.....	200 00
	218	B. F. Silman.....	309 00
	219	F. J. White.....	45 00
	220	Thos. Essex.....	196 00
	221	G. S. Park.....	240 00
	222	Wm. Lawson.....	125 00
4.....	223	J. C. Orrick.....	125 00
	224	H. J. Deal.....	355 00
	225	C. C. Fletcher.....	88 00
5.....	226	A. Valle.....	210 00
	227	J. B. Harper.....	25 00
	228	G. W. Elwell.....	50 00
	229	D. L. Caldwell.....	255 00
	230	P. G. Stafford.....	125 00
	231	M. Proff.....	180 00
6.....	232	R. T. Brock.....	41 00
	233	C. W. Howard.....	65 00
	234	J. C. S. Colby.....	60 00
7.....	235	B. P. Ritchie.....	160 00
	236	A. McElhinney.....	125 00
8.....	237	Geo. A. Moser.....	37 50
10.....	238	J. Doniphan.....	125 00
	239	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	112 00
	240	R. Smith.....	225 00

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Feb. 10, 1868...	241	S. W. Headlee.....	\$ 295 00	
	242	G. Howell.....	128 40	
	243	Wm. M. Beal.....	175 00	
	244	A. Griffin.....	125 00	
	245	J. M. Hoskinson.....	50 00	
	246	J. J. Akard.....	269 00	
	11.....	247	Jas. M. Woods.....	261 80
		248	Fred. Buerhle.....	136 50
	12.....	249	G. Howell.....	155 00
		250	W. B. Adams.....	185 00
		251	J. A. Pond.....	125 00
		252	G. Howell.....	80 00
		253	C. B. Wilkinson.....	60 00
		254	J. Hornbeak.....	60 00
		255	J. P. Robertson.....	185 00
	13.....	256	H. C. Cockerill.....	125 00
		257	J. C. Fox.....	323 60
		258	W. Q. Dallmeyer.....	65 00
		259	Theo. Bruere.....	150 00
		260	J. S. Cavender.....	150 00
		261	S. W. Smith.....	115 00
		14.....	262	F. J. White.....
	263		J. G. Woerzer.....	70 00
	264		C. P. Townsley.....	140 00
265	H. J. Fisher.....		140 00	
266	Paul Hubbard.....		70 00	
267	H. M. Rice.....		125 00	
268	J. M. Goodson.....		170 00	
269	R. T. Brock.....		75 00	
270	Chas. R. Smythe.....		75 00	
271	M. Hickman.....		125 00	
15.....	272	L. F. Koch.....	260 00	
	273	R. G. Leaming.....	75 00	
	274	J. F. Ryland.....	75 00	
	275	B. H. Hord.....	185 00	
	276	E. Taylor.....	75 00	
	277	Rob. Waide.....	75 00	
	278	John T. Scott.....	75 00	
	279	E. Schiernberg.....	142 50	
	18.....	280	Jas. A. McFarland.....	75 00
		281	Jas. Kelley.....	298 60
282		Jas. W. Owens.....	75 00	
283		J. Whitaker.....	50 00	
19.....		284	D. T. Jewett.....	260 00
		285	Fred. Miller.....	105 00
		286	D. P. Dyer.....	291 00
		287	D. H. Porter.....	75 00
20.....		288	N. T. Doane.....	140 00
		289	C. A. Kuhl.....	110 00
	290	L. Zevely.....	245 00	
21.....	291	F. J. White.....	40 00	
	292	L. A. Thompson.....	104 00	
	293	same.....	225 00	
	294	J. B. Clark.....	180 00	
	295	J. H. Morse.....	230 00	
	296	E. G. Evans.....	125 00	
	297	Gert. Goebel.....	266 00	
	298	S. W. Smith.....	60 00	
	299	Ira C. Buzick.....	105 00	
	300	N. J. Colman.....	105 00	
	301	E. Williams.....	135 00	
24.....	302	Geo. B. Cole.....	105 00	
	303	J. C. McGinnis.....	105 00	
	304	A. Griffin.....	105 00	
	305	C. B. Walker.....	105 00	
	306	Wm. Monks.....	25 00	
	307	W. Bennett.....	120 00	
	308	T. A. Eagle.....	120 00	
	309	Chas. F. Schneider.....	245 00	
	310	Wm. C. Human.....	245 00	
	311	J. C. Orrick.....	120 00	

## FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 25, 1868...	312	J. R. Legg .....	\$ 120 00
	313	J. C. S. Colby .....	190 00
	314	E. L. King .....	125 00
26 .....	315	F. J. White .....	50 00
	316	D. R. Conrad .....	255 00
	317	G. W. Boardman .....	301 00
27 .....	318	J. H. Ellis .....	140 00
	319	Thos. P. White .....	400 40
	320	D. L. Caldwell .....	145 00
	321	C. W. Howard .....	115 00
	322	D. P. Dyer .....	56 00
	323	R. T. Brock .....	70 00
28 .....	324	J. M. Hoskinson .....	95 00
	325	E. P. Ferrell .....	145 00
	326	T. B. Reed .....	140 00
	327	A. C. Eubanks .....	145 00
	328	G. A. Moser .....	106 00
	329	J. J. McBride .....	145 00
	380	J. G. Woerner .....	70 00
	331	H. A. Applegate .....	145 00
	332	P. W. Smelser .....	270 00
	333	H. J. Spaunhorst .....	140 00
	334	R. Lyman .....	160 00
	335	Paul Hubbard .....	70 00
	336	M. T. Graham .....	140 00
	337	Rob. McMillan .....	145 00
	338	J. A. Pond .....	145 00
	339	John Cosgrove .....	145 00
	340	Wm. Q. Dallmeyer .....	80 00
	341	A. J. Harlan .....	378 00
	342	Wm. Kidwell .....	145 00
	343	J. C. S. Colby .....	40 00
29 .....	344	A. L. Betz .....	145 00
	345	John Hornbeak .....	85 00
	346	John F. Ryland .....	70 00
	347	W. W. Riggs .....	145 00
	348	H. C. Cockerill .....	145 00
	349	Rob. Waide .....	70 00
	350	J. T. Scott .....	70 00
	351	S. B. De Land .....	145 00
	352	E. M. Burch .....	145 00
	353	Ira C. Busick .....	40 00
	354	Wm. Shafer .....	145 00
	355	E. J. Forgey .....	165 00
	356	James Kelley .....	145 00
	357	J. P. Robertson .....	85 00
	358	R. L. Childress .....	145 00
	359	Chas. R. Smythe .....	70 00
	360	Geo. W. Rinker .....	270 00
	361	Chas. Long .....	145 00
	362	J. A. Eppstein .....	145 00
	363	F. T. Ledergerber .....	145 00
	364	R. G. Leaming .....	70 00
	365	N. J. Colman .....	40 00
	366	J. W. Baldwin .....	145 00
	367	D. K. Steele .....	145 00
	368	P. G. Stafford .....	145 00
	369	L. Bulkley .....	145 00
	370	J. B. Freeman .....	145 00
	371	G. L. Hewitt .....	270 00
	372	John Whitaker .....	95 00
	373	A. M. Ellison .....	145 00
	374	B. P. Ritchie .....	110 00
	375	Wm. A. Jones .....	270 00
	376	J. T. Fourn .....	160 00
	377	Wm. Monks .....	145 00
	378	L. A. Rountree .....	145 00
	379	R. T. Cartmel .....	145 00
	380	W. Bennett .....	25 00
	381	Geo. Wolbrecht .....	145 00
	382	C. B. Walker .....	40 00

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Feb. 29, 1868...	383	C. B. Wilkinson .....	\$ 85 00	
	384	J. C. McGinnis.....	40 00	
	385	J. J. Akard.....	95 00	
	386	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	147 00	
	387	G. B. Cole.....	40 00	
	388	E. Taylor.....	70 00	
	389	J. Alley.....	270 00	
	390	A. H. Linder.....	145 00	
	391	A. McElhinney.....	145 00	
	392	J. W. Boon.....	145 00	
	393	J. W. Owens.....	70 00	
	394	John A. Brown.....	270 00	
	395	G. W. L. Mitchell.....	145 00	
	396	H. J. Drummond.....	270 00	
	397	S. Downey.....	145 00	
	398	Fred. Buehrle.....	123 50	
	25.....	61.	J. F. Ryland, (regular) committee .....	54 00
	March 2, 1868	399	C. A. Kuhl.....	35 00
		400	S. D. Cannon.....	145 00
		401	C. P. Townsley.....	70 00
		402	J. Doniphan.....	145 00
		403	L. F. Koch.....	85 00
		404	I. B. Dodson.....	155 00
		405	M. Hickman.....	145 00
		3.....	406	Wm. Key.....
407		D. M. V. Stuart.....	217 50	
408		Wm. M. Beal.....	95 00	
409		W. L. Jerome.....	270 00	
410		E. Williams.....	55 00	
411		Thos. Quinn.....	270 00	
412		Jas. M. Woods.....	145 00	
413		L. A. Thompson.....	45 00	
4.....		414	G. A. Moser.....	150 00
415		E. G. Evans.....	60 00	
416		Theo. Bruere.....	100 00	
417		W. S. Holland.....	150 00	
418		H. G. Mullings.....	145 00	
5.....		419	P. H. Jaquith.....	145 00
420		H. J. Deal.....	150 00	
420½		C. H. Howe.....	450 00	
421		Jas. A. McFarland.....	70 00	
422		Jacob Estep.....	270 00	
423		J. C. S. Colby.....	50 00	
424		C. Nevill.....	145 00	
6.....		425	J. R. Winters.....	195 00
426		H. J. Fisher.....	105 00	
427		Thomas S. Hackleman.....	145 00	
7.....		428	W. H. Blodgett.....	320 00
429		F. A. Eagle.....	25 00	
430		O. B. Payne.....	270 00	
431		M. L. Laughlin.....	145 00	
9.....		432	F. J. White.....	45 00
433		S. W. Birch.....	270 00	
434		L. Zevely.....	45 00	
435		J. Alley.....	115 00	
10.....		436	Wm. A. Shelton.....	515 00
437		J. Jennings.....	145 00	
438		L. A. Thompson.....	50 00	
12.....		439	Thos. Essex.....	190 00
440		J. G. Woerner.....	65 00	
441		C. P. Townsley.....	65 00	
442		N. J. Colman.....	60 00	
443	G. S. Van Wagoner.....	145 00		
13.....	444	A. Valle.....	120 00	
445	J. C. S. Colby.....	63 00		
446	C. A. Kuhl.....	65 00		
447	S. W. Smith.....	145 00		
448	E. G. Evans.....	45 00		
449	P. Hubbard.....	70 00		
450	Wm. B. Adams.....	150 00		
451	J. R. Legg.....	25 00		

FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 13, 1868	452	J. R. Legg.....	\$ 65 00
	453	G. H. Rea.....	397 00
	454	M. T. Graham.....	70 00
	455	G. A. Moser.....	217 50
14 ...	456	L. Schulenburg.....	145 00
	457	E. D. Brown.....	145 00
	458	A. Griffin.....	40 00
	459	F. J. White.....	20 00
	460	Jas. W. Owens.....	75 00
	461	H. M. Rice.....	145 00
16.....	462	C. H. Branscomb.....	330 00
	463	J. T. Scott.....	80 00
	464	J. B. Harper.....	200 00
17.....	465	S. Downey.....	115 00
	466	G. W. Elwell.....	335 00
18.....	467	Wm. Key.....	115 00
	468	J. P. Alexander.....	352 00
	469	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	126 00
	470	C. C. Fletcher.....	75 00
	471	J. P. Robertson.....	90 00
19.....	472	R. Britton.....	145 00
	473	R. T. Brock.....	115 00
	474	A. E. Wyatt.....	270 00
	475	Ira C. Buzick.....	100 00
	476	J. F. Ryland.....	100 00
	477	J. B. Clark.....	135 00
20.....	478	Wm. Lawson.....	145 00
	479	A. C. Eubanks.....	115 00
	480	C. W. Howard.....	100 00
	481	Theo. Bruere.....	80 00
	482	J. W. Boon.....	100 00
	483	C. A. Kuhl.....	35 00
	484	C. Weinrich.....	270 00
	485	J. Whitaker.....	130 00
21.....	486	E. Taylor.....	100 00
	487	D. M. V. Stuart.....	75 00
	488	J. H. Morse.....	145 00
	489	J. M. Goodson.....	270 00
	490	J. S. Cavender.....	185 00
	491	J. Hornbeak.....	130 00
	492	W. Bennett.....	100 00
	493	J. J. McBride.....	105 00
	494	G. Wolbrecht.....	105 00
	495	H. C. Cockerill.....	105 00
	496	A. H. Linder.....	130 00
	497	A. M. Ellison.....	130 00
	498	M. C. Martin.....	400 00
	499	J. Cosgrove.....	105 00
23.....	500	J. M. Filler.....	527 00
	501	J. M. Goodson.....	130 00
	502	J. P. Robertson.....	40 00
	503	G. W. Rinker.....	130 00
	504	Jas. Kelley.....	130 00
24.....	505	Wm. Monks.....	130 00
	506	B. P. Ritchie.....	130 00
	507	J. P. Alexander.....	130 00
	508	H. A. Applegate.....	130 00
	509	R. L. Childress.....	130 00
	510	H. J. Deal.....	105 00
	511	E. P. Ferrell.....	130 00
	512	J. M. Hoskinson.....	130 00
	513	E. M. Burch.....	130 00
	514	G. W. Elwell.....	15 00
	515	Theo. Bruere.....	30 00
	516	J. C. Fox.....	210 00
	517	Jas. Requa.....	270 00
	518	Jas. A. Ewing.....	165 00
	519	J. Jennings.....	130 00
	520	Thos. Quinn.....	130 00
	521	R. T. Cartmel.....	130 00
	522	E. Williams.....	115 00



DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 24, 1868	523	G. B. Cole.....	\$130 00
	524	Jos. Bogy.....	270 00
	525	G. H. Rea.....	65 00
	526	A. Griffin.....	130 00
	527	C. Nevill.....	130 00
25.....	528	E. G. Evans.....	65 00
	529	S. W. Headlee.....	225 00
	530	W. A. Shelton.....	85 00
	531	I. B. Dodson.....	120 00
	532	Wm. Q. Dallmeyer.....	130 00
	533	George Smith.....	776 00
	534	G. W. Boardman.....	145 00
	535	William Lawson.....	130 00
	536	D. Bonham.....	280 00
	537	G. W. L. Mitchell.....	130 00
	538	J. E. Cavender.....	25 00
	539	D. R. Conrad.....	145 00
	540	H. J. Fisher.....	100 00
	541	D. H. Porter.....	400 00
	542	J. M. Filler.....	15 00
	543	J. H. Morse.....	25 00
	544	A. L. Betz.....	146 00
	545	S. W. Smith.....	65 00
	546	W. S. Holland.....	110 00
	547	J. B. Clark.....	35 00
	548	Gert. Goebel.....	170 00
	549	L. A. Rountree.....	130 00
	550	P. W. Smelser.....	130 00
	551	E. L. King.....	150 00
	552	S. Ridgley.....	460 00
	553	M. T. Graham.....	65 00
	554	Wm. Shafer.....	154 40
	555	J. F. Ryland.....	30 00
	556	J. T. Scott.....	50 00
	557	Robert Waide.....	130 00
	558	James A. McFarland.....	130 00
	559	W. W. Riggs.....	130 00
	560	Thomas P. White.....	130 00
561	H. C. Cockerill.....	25 00	
562	C. W. Howard.....	30 00	
563	James B. Harper.....	50 00	
564	W. B. Adams.....	65 00	
565	J. H. Ellis.....	140 00	
566	P. Hubbard.....	65 00	
567	S. D. Cannon.....	130 00	
568	E. Taylor.....	30 00	
569	Fred. Miller.....	180 00	
570	L. F. Koch.....	120 00	
571	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	49 00	
572	J. A. Pond.....	130 00	
573	J. A. Ewing.....	130 00	
574	J. T. Fourt.....	130 00	
575	N. J. Colman.....	70 00	
576	C. F. Schneider.....	155 00	
577	P. G. Stafford.....	130 00	
578	S. W. Hathaway.....	400 00	
579	T. J. Forgey.....	130 00	
580	C. R. Smythe.....	130 00	
581	B. J. Waters.....	400 00	
582	M. L. Laughlin.....	130 00	
583	Charles Long.....	130 00	
584	J. C. Orrick.....	130 00	
585	L. Bulkley.....	130 00	
586	J. Estep.....	130 00	
587	D. L. Caldwell.....	130 00	
588	F. J. White.....	65 00	
589	J. A. Brown.....	130 00	
590	L. B. DeLand.....	130 00	
591	H. J. Spaunhorst.....	135 00	
592	H. M. Rice.....	130 00	
593	C. Weinrich.....	130 00	

## FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 25, 1868	594	W. C. Human.....	\$155 00
	595	Thomas Essex.....	60 00
	596	C. P. Townsley.....	70 00
	597	Wm. K. Pyle.....	530 00
	598	J. B. Freeman.....	130 00
	599	James Requs.....	130 00
	600	G. S. Van Wagoner.....	130 00
	601	Charles B. Wilkinson.....	130 00
	602	Thomas B. Reed.....	135 00
	603	A. E. Wyatt.....	130 00
	604	L. A. Thompson.....	80 00
	605	Louis Hoffmeister.....	240 20
	606	I. C. Buzick.....	30 00
	607	Thomas S. Hackleman.....	130 00
	608	C. B. Walker.....	130 00
	609	O. B. Payne.....	130 00
	610	H. J. Mullings.....	130 00
	611	Joseph Bogy.....	130 00
	612	M. Proffer.....	400 00
	613	J. R. Legg.....	65 00
	614	J. G. Woerner.....	70 00
	615	J. R. Winters.....	100 00
	616	J. C. McGinnis.....	130 00
	617	F. T. Ledgergerber.....	130 00
	618	F. McGinnis.....	315 00
	619	G. Howell.....	105 00
	620	J. B. Ellis.....	510 40
	621	Robert McMillan.....	130 00
	622	J. Drum.....	544 80
	623	C. C. Fletcher.....	325 00
	624	W. H. Blodgett.....	130 00
	625	W. Bennett.....	30 00
	626	G. L. Hewitt.....	130 00
	627	M. Hickman.....	130 00
	628	S. Downey.....	15 00
	629	J. W. Owens.....	55 00
	630	George S. Park.....	260 00
	631	J. C. Orrick.....	25 00
	632	Joseph A. Eppstein.....	130 00
	633	L. Zevely.....	130 00
	634	W. L. Jerome.....	130 00
	635	George Wolbrecht.....	25 00
	636	J. J. McBride.....	25 00
	637	C. A. Kuhl.....	30 00
	638	A. Valle.....	130 00
	639	R. Lyman.....	130 00
	640	J. W. Baldwin.....	130 00
	641	James M. Woods.....	130 00
	642	B. F. Sillman.....	275 00
	643	A. C. Eubanks.....	15 00
	644	S. W. Birch.....	130 00
	645	William Kidwell.....	130 00
	646	R. Britton.....	130 00
	647	J. J. Akard.....	130 00
	648	William M. Beal.....	130 00
	649	C. H. Howe.....	130 00
	650	A. W. Mullins.....	400 00
	651	N. T. Doane.....	105 00
	652	G. L. Hewitt.....	150 00
26.....	653	A. McElhinney.....	130 00
	654	William A. Jones.....	130 00
	655	Thomas Harbine.....	526 00
	656	E. H. E. Jameson.....	150 00
	657	L. Schulenburg.....	130 00
	658	R. H. Farrar.....	400 00
	659	P. H. Jaquith.....	130 00
	660	D. K. Steele.....	130 00
	661	R. G. Leaming.....	130 00
	662	H. D. Drummond.....	130 00
	663	T. A. Eagle.....	130 00
	664	J. Cosgrove.....	25 00

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR PAY OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
March 26, 1868	665	D. M. V. Stuart.....	\$120 00	
	666	E. Schierenberg.....	195 00	
	667	E. D. Brown.....	130 00	
	668	D. P. Dyer.....	245 00	
	669	D. T. Jewett.....	200 00	
	670	I. M. Bond.....	210 00	
	671	A. J. Harlan.....	182 00	
	672	D. K. Smith.....	292 50	
	673	G. A. Moser.....	172 50	
	674	Fred. Buehrle.....	169 00	
	675	W. H. Roberts.....	210 00	
	676	J. C. S. Colby.....	126 00	
	677	C. H. Branscomb.....	130 00	
	27.....	678	J. Doniphan.....	130 00
		679	J. S. Rollins.....	345 00
	28.....	680	E. L. King.....	150 00
	August 3.....	1916	Reuben Smith, (regular).....	175 00
Total.....			\$196,476 86	

## FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 26, 1867...	154	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	\$15,650 32
	160	A. F. Denny, Commissioner.....	868 00
	169	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	5,000 00
	178	George W. Keebaugh <i>et al.</i> .....	672 00
23.....	192	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	10,000 00
	202	E. Schierenberg.....	295 00
March 4.....	222	Theodora Plate & Co.....	2,870 50
	231	Jacob Miller.....	203 00
	232	Conrad Schneider <i>et al.</i> .....	450 00
	233	E. H. E. Jameson.....	80 00
	234	John Miller <i>et al.</i> .....	762 50
	235	D. O. Crane.....	65 00
	236	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	2,949 00
	242	E. H. E. Jameson.....	65 00
	246	Frank Elsner.....	62 50
	247	J. Grimshaw.....	387 00
	249	James I. Dozier.....	35 00
	250	William A. Berry.....	70 00
	252	A. A. King, Jr.....	28 20
	253	L. W. Hickok.....	35 00
	257	W. P. Williams.....	100 00
	261	W. Buehrle <i>et al.</i> .....	150 00
	262	J. B. Dobyms.....	15 00
	269	A. J. Barr <i>et al.</i> .....	460 68
	273	Adam Kielman.....	40 00
5.....	279	Morris G. Urben.....	100 00
	280	Thomas Phelan.....	70 00
	282	Samuel Umstead.....	16 00
	292	Allen P. Richardson <i>et al.</i> .....	6,658 01
	293	Hugh L. Rice.....	125 00
	299	Thomas L. Byrne.....	31 50
	301	W. Bennett.....	60 00
	302	John Hoffman.....	101 00
	304	Charles B. Maus.....	45 22
	314	Adam Roth <i>et al.</i> .....	537 54
	318	H. C. Pickering.....	98 00
6.....	324	J. W. Bunnell.....	32 50
	326	Albert Todd <i>et al.</i> .....	47 50
	328	James O. Broadhead.....	23 75
	329	John Coleman.....	23 75
	331	A. Gundelfinger.....	86 80
	333	same.....	71 45
	335	Charles Staats.....	97 75
	339	E. H. E. Jameson.....	75 00
	340	A. Gundelfinger.....	40 90
	341	Charles F. Krause <i>et al.</i> .....	81 00
	345	J. R. Dobyms.....	203 09
	348	A. D. Reichel.....	145 00
	352	Warren Currier.....	23 75
	353	Thomas Phelan.....	140 00
	355	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	14,219 09
	356	Robert Brent.....	23 75
	357	C. F. Hazard.....	290 00
12.....	443	Frank Elsner.....	45 00
	444	Fred Buehrle <i>et al.</i> .....	94 00
	446	J. Grimshaw.....	1,350 00
	447	L. W. Hickok.....	110 00
	448	Fred. Miller.....	9 50
	449	M. G. Urban.....	22 50
	450	N. C. Burch.....	125 00
	451	same.....	230 00
	452	Thomas Phelan.....	65 00
	453	Amos P. Foster.....	216 05
	454	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	585 05

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
March 12, 1867	455	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	\$ 10 00	
	456	J. Grimshaw.....	297 00	
	457	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	160 00	
	458	Charles Guenther.....	175 00	
	460	J. W. Hendricks.....	355 00	
	461	Samuel Umstead.....	40 00	
	462	J. D. Sawyer <i>et al.</i> .....	78 84	
	463	H. C. Pickering.....	6 00	
	464	Fred. Miller.....	302 50	
	465	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	35 00	
	467	Charles S. Rankin.....	28 55	
	472	J. M. Edgerton.....	65 00	
	474	Edmund Price.....	142 00	
	475	Pacific Railroad Company.....	14 90	
	478	F. W. Mayer.....	22 20	
	479	Hugh L. Rice.....	30 00	
	480	J. T. Clemmens <i>et al.</i> .....	64 10	
	481	Frank Schmidt.....	4 25	
	482	Charles Staats.....	5 00	
	483	William Brining <i>et al.</i> .....	272 43	
	484	S. S. Block.....	30 47	
	485	Noah Berry <i>et al.</i> .....	134 14	
	486	Brown & Wilson.....	75 13	
	13.....	487	F. W. Perkins.....	102 50
		488	J. Grimshaw.....	85 14
		489	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	1,873 36
		490	George A. Moser.....	45 00
		491	E. W. Southworth.....	290 00
		497	J. A. Whittaker.....	65 00
		499	A. A. King, Jr., <i>et al.</i> .....	1,023 00
		506	Henry Rabsahl.....	27 30
		509	O. H. Weidner.....	80 00
		511	E. H. E. Jameson.....	65 00
		512	D. O. Crane.....	65 00
		513	S. W. Smith.....	60 00
		514	George B. Willis.....	355 00
		515	C. F. Hazard.....	65 00
516		A. Fulkerson.....	25 00	
518		James I. Dozier.....	100 50	
519		W. A. Berry.....	285 00	
520		J. W. Bunnell.....	68 00	
521		H. A. Edgerton.....	75 00	
522		A. Fulkerson.....	165 50	
526		Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	477 12	
527		G. McGinnis.....	137 15	
528		L. W. Hickok.....	68 00	
14.....		529	Jacob Heinrichs.....	29 50
		531	S. F. Currie.....	81 81
		534	H. E. Bartling.....	225 00
		535	Paul Hubbard <i>et al.</i> .....	100 00
		538	J. C. S. Colby.....	355 00
		539	J. B. Dobyms.....	152 00
		540	M. W. Jameson.....	10 00
		541	H. L. Rice.....	152 50
		542	J. R. McCormack <i>et al.</i> .....	75 00
		543	Conrad Schneider.....	102 50
		544	Jacob Miller.....	152 00
		545	H. C. Pickering.....	152 00
		546	Walbridge & Allen.....	162 00
		547	S. W. Smith.....	45 00
	548	Fred. Miller.....	22 00	
	549	W. H. Rodewald.....	30 25	
	551	W. A. Berry.....	177 50	
	552	H. Y. Burt.....	45 00	
	554	E. C. Davis.....	35 00	
	555	O. H. Weidner.....	40 00	
556	Frank H. Ewing.....	180 00		
557	D. O. Crane.....	177 50		
558	J. W. Hendricks.....	50 00		
559	John P. Rice.....	25 00		
560	Samuel Umstead.....	131 50		

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
March 14, 1867	562	E. M. McMurtry.....	\$ 150 00	
	563	D. M. V. Stuart.....	177 50	
	564	Samuel F. Bryant.....	25 00	
	565	J. C. McGinnis.....	557 50	
	566	Fred. Buehrle <i>et al.</i> .....	629 00	
	567	George Keelen.....	173 50	
	568	Ernst Kieselbach.....	102 50	
	570	Francis Roer.....	4 80	
	572	G. B. Willis.....	35 00	
	573	Henry Karges.....	140 30	
	575	A. D. Reichel.....	185 00	
	576	William Whist.....	2 00	
	15.....	583	Fogg, Miles & Co.....	68 00
		584	Mckee, Fishhack & Co.....	30 00
		585	Theo. Plate & Co.....	30 00
	16.....	589	Ira M. Bond.....	462 50
		594	D. C. Freeman.....	26 25
	18.....	602	Charles Thompson.....	80 00
		611	John N. Craven <i>et al.</i> .....	84 60
		613	D. O. Crane.....	50 00
	19.....	614	William Meyers.....	4 00
		618	W. T. McGinnis.....	15 00
		626	S. Bennett.....	23 00
		628	G. H. Weidner.....	50 00
		629	E. Schierenberg.....	177 50
		639	Charles F. Krause.....	94 75
	20.....	643	Nic. Melcher.....	51 00
21.....	658	Pacific Railroad Company.....	6 70	
	665	Wells & Donahue.....	14 10	
22.....	676	United States Express Company.....	2 50	
23.....	682	Edmund Price.....	4 00	
27.....	735	C. F. Lohman.....	16 74	
April	1.....	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	205 75	
		same.....	54 00	
	4.....	John Miller.....	4 00	
	6.....	B. H. Wilson.....	137 50	
24.....	984	C. R. Smythe.....	550 00	
	987	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	796 40	
30.....	1003	same.....	15 00	
May	3.....	William M. Mosby.....	28 20	
	7.....	E. H. E. Jameson.....	70 00	
	15.....	T. B. Bratton.....	35 00	
	16.....	1099	J. W. Shotwell.....	28 20
		1102	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	12,967 08
	20.....	1106	A. K. Reyburn <i>et al.</i> .....	165 71
		1126	L. L. Walbridge.....	90 00
1132		M. G. Urben.....	15 00	
1133		James T. Harris.....	119 94	
1134		Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	2,792 51	
1135		Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	3,538 89	
24.....		1160	C. Jacobs.....	28 20
July		25.....	J. Grimshaw.....	61 18
Dec.		5.....	M. G. Urben.....	52 50
Feb. 8, 1868.....		369	L. W. Hickok.....	75 00
	371	W. A. Berry.....	187 50	
	372	James R. Dobyns.....	85 00	
	373	W. H. Roberts.....	165 00	
	374	George B. Willis.....	125 00	
	375	John P. Rice <i>et al.</i> .....	250 00	
	376	Ira M. Bond.....	165 00	
	377	P. Q. Bond.....	165 00	
	378	Fred. Miller.....	45 00	
	381	Amos P. Foster.....	30 63	
	383	F. M. McGinnis.....	50 00	
	10.....	387	George Keelen.....	87 50
		389	Frank Eisner.....	52 50
		390	Jacob Miller.....	90 00
		392	H. C. Pickering.....	40 00
		393	Frank Hoerschgen.....	58 00
		394	J. R. Dobyns.....	40 00
		395	P. T. Miller (for others).....	1,270 00

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Feb. 10, 1868...	397	Charles Guenther.....	\$ 137 50	
	398	Jacob Miller.....	85 00	
	399	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	907 83	
	404	F. W. Perkins.....	128 50	
	405	W. Buehrle.....	62 50	
	406	John Miller <i>et al.</i> .....	462 50	
	407	M. & J. Obermayer.....	1,101 92	
	408	M. Steiner.....	22 00	
	409	Ernst Kieselbach <i>et al.</i> .....	125 00	
	410	H. L. Rice.....	50 00	
	411	O. G. Burch.....	25 00	
	412	Ernst Schierenberg.....	157 50	
	413	F. M. McGinnis.....	68 00	
	415	Fred. Buehrle.....	91 00	
	416	E. G. Evans.....	81 05	
	417	Lewis Hellstein.....	434 60	
	11.....	419	John W. Bunnell.....	18 00
		420	J. S. Fleming (for others).....	1,183 92
		421	Thomas Phelan.....	125 00
		422	P. Lucas.....	32 78
		423	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	1,370 00
		424	James Pullitzer.....	35 00
		427	Charles Staats.....	430 50
		428	J. G. Schmidt.....	50 00
		429	T. B. Bratton <i>et al.</i> .....	302 70
		431	Spaunhorst & Wagner.....	5 00
		432	Theo. Bruere.....	56 50
		433	Zipper Trotter.....	62 50
		434	J. W. Bunnell.....	42 00
		435	P. T. Miller (for others).....	1,165 33
		436	J. Grimshaw.....	831 60
		439	Joseph Thompson.....	180 00
		440	E. T. Allen.....	23 75
		441	A. P. Richardson, <i>et al.</i> .....	92 40
		445	A. Fulkerson.....	33 00
		447	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	306 00
		448	J. R. Winters.....	40 00
		449	A. Guadelfinger.....	274 65
		451	Henry Karges.....	148 50
		452	A. D. Reichel.....	180 00
	454	J. H. Rickards, (for others).....	755 30	
	12.....	455	David DeGroot.....	3 50
		457	Abe Fulkerson, <i>et al.</i> .....	102 50
		458	J. Grimshaw.....	248 40
		459	Joseph Schneider.....	62 50
		462	J. Chrisman, <i>et al.</i> .....	98 68
		465	M. G. Urben.....	35 00
467		X. Schwaller.....	300 00	
468		Jacob Heinrichs.....	327 00	
470		Francis Roer.....	8 00	
471		same.....	15 30	
472		same.....	8 75	
13.....		478	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	1,299 00
		481	W. A. Berry.....	97 50
	482	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	762 55	
	484	W. H. Roberts.....	-120 00	
	487	Joseph Pullitzer.....	75 00	
	14.....	490	J. A. Whittaker.....	75 00
		494	J. G. Woerner.....	20 00
495		M. U. Express Company.....	7 25	
496		J. H. Ellis.....	25 00	
497		M. T. Graham.....	25 00	
498		Jas. I. Dozier.....	42 00	
499		H. J. Fisher.....	20 00	
501		John Miller.....	4 00	
503		H. L. Rice.....	52 50	
504		Thomas Phelan.....	141 00	
505		M. G. Urben.....	97 50	
15.....		506	E. H. E. Jameson.....	75 00
		507	J. M. Edgerton.....	45 00
		509	William H. Cornell.....	110 00
			0	

## FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 15, 1868...	519	E. H. Norton.....	\$ 52 22
	520	H. O. Pickering.....	75 00
	524	Thomas Quinn.....	55 97
17.....	525	Jacob Miller.....	62 50
	526	J. W. Hendricks.....	130 00
	527	A. D. Reichel.....	130 00
	532	C. Tiffen.....	41 75
	533	J. T. Field.....	52 23
	534	J. W. Reid.....	29 35
	539	H. E. Schultz.....	37 75
19.....	549	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	11,743 37
	551	John G. Schott.....	7 25
20.....	556	T. K. Smith.....	307 50
	557	John Kieselbach.....	50 00
	559	George Wolf.....	337 50
	561	Fred. Schnyler.....	80 00
	562	Amos P. Foster.....	20 00
	563	E. M. McMurtry.....	100 00
	564	John P. Rice.....	100 00
	565	James Love.....	34 25
21.....	573	P. Q. Bond.....	82 50
	574	Pacific R. R.....	3 60
	575	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	2,728 95
	577	H. D. Phelps.....	74 00
	579	J. M. Edgerton.....	105 00
	580	same.....	50 00
22.....	583	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	581 50
	590	L. L. Walbridge.....	1,780 00
24.....	594	S. A. Gilbert.....	45 75
	598	J. E. Black <i>et al.</i> .....	104 32
	601	J. W. Bunnell.....	57 00
26.....	621	Wm. R. Wilson.....	1 25
27.....	628	J. C. Murray.....	49 09
	635	W. H. Roberts.....	105 00
28.....	638	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	35 00
	640	Thomas Phelan.....	70 00
	641	M. G. Urben.....	35 00
	644	Hugh L. Rice.....	45 00
	646	Joseph Pullitzer.....	90 00
	647	Geo. Keelen.....	101 50
	648	Abe Fulkerson.....	54 00
	649	H. C. Pickering.....	70 00
	660	M. & J. Obermayer.....	48 60
29.....	651	E. H. E. Jameson.....	70 00
	652	Jacob Miller.....	137 50
	653	J. A. Whittaker.....	80 00
	654	F. W. Perkins.....	69 00
	655	W. A. Berry.....	120 00
	656	Joseph Thompson.....	90 00
	657	W. McNeil Clough.....	42 00
	658	Geo. Wolf.....	135 00
	659	Wm. H. Cornell.....	70 00
	660	Jno. P. Rice.....	45 00
	661	E. M. McMurtry.....	45 00
	662	F. M. McGinnis.....	70 00
	663	J. R. Dobyms.....	145 00
	664	E. Schienberg.....	105 00
	665	Joseph Schneider.....	435 00
March 2.....	669	Geo. B. Willis.....	145 00
	676	H. L. Rice.....	40 00
	678	P. Q. Bond.....	157 50
	679	John Miller <i>et al.</i> .....	315 00
	683	same.....	121 50
	684	H. D. Phelps.....	30 00
3.....	685	Frank Elaner.....	25 00
	689	J. Grimshaw.....	502 20
	691	J. H. Porter.....	87 50
4.....	697	J. Grimshaw.....	152 25
5.....	699	W. H. Ballard.....	56 61
	705	Joseph Thompson.....	80 00
6.....	711	L. W. Hickok.....	105 00



FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.		
March 6, 1868	713	T. B. Bratton.....	\$ 426 00		
	717	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M. <i>et al.</i> .....	29 50		
7.....	719	Fred. Schuyler.....	270 00		
	720	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	1,627 65		
	722	E. H. E. Jameson.....	35 00		
	723	F. M. McGinnis.....	18 50		
9.....	724	A. W. Maupin.....	25 70		
	727	Geo. Wolf.....	67 50		
	734	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	5,012 32		
	735	M. G. Urben.....	25 00		
10.....	736	Thos. Phelan.....	50 00		
	741	U. S. Express Co.....	1 00		
	743	Wm. H. Cornell.....	50 00		
	746	John W. Bunnell.....	45 00		
11.....	747	W. Buehrle.....	54 00		
	749	J. A. Whittaker.....	55 00		
21.....	805	F. M. McGinnis <i>et al.</i> .....	234 00		
	806	J. R. Dobyms <i>et al.</i> .....	210 95		
	807	J. M. Edgerton.....	260 00		
	808	J. Grimshaw.....	581 76		
	809	E. M. Burch.....	22 60		
	810	U. S. Express Co.....	5 35		
	811	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	278 75		
	812	Geo. W. Rinker.....	22 00		
	813	Joseph Pullitzer.....	100 00		
	815	Wm. H. Cornell.....	220 00		
	816	H. J. Drummond.....	57 00		
	817	Henry Schierenberg.....	260 00		
	23.....	818	D. T. Jewett <i>et al.</i> .....	1,500 00	
		823	M. G. Urben.....	7 50	
		824	Geo. Wolf.....	105 00	
		825	H. C. Pickering.....	100 00	
		827	Francis Koer.....	9 00	
		829	A. L. Betz.....	22 00	
		830	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	158 00	
		831	J. Grimshaw.....	1,848 75	
		835	J. M. Edgerton <i>et al.</i> .....	137 35	
		837	W. A. Berry <i>et al.</i> .....	262 50	
		24.....	841	E. R. Parker <i>et al.</i> .....	3 75
			843	E. H. E. Jameson.....	180 00
855	C. P. Townsley <i>et al.</i> .....		50 00		
25.....	857	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	41 00		
	858	T. B. Bratton.....	100 00		
	860	F. M. McGinnis.....	41 00		
	862	Geo. Keelen.....	91 00		
	863	Frank Elsner.....	112 50		
	864	Bernard Sheppers.....	350 00		
	865	J. W. Hendricks.....	802 50		
	866	Henry Schierenberg.....	80 00		
	26.....	868	Henry Karges <i>et al.</i> .....	97 49	
		869	E. H. E. Jameson.....	60 00	
		870	John Miller <i>et al.</i> .....	360 00	
		871	Jacob Miller.....	225 00	
872		H. L. Rice.....	67 50		
873		Chas. Guenther.....	112 50		
874		Fred. Miller <i>et al.</i> .....	95 00		
875		J. R. Dobyms.....	30 00		
876		E. Bowman.....	35 00		
877		W. H. Cornell.....	60 00		
878		A. D. Aldrich.....	225 00		
879		M. G. Urben.....	32 50		
880	S. W. Smith.....	145 00			
881	J. A. Whittaker.....	75 00			
882	Joseph Pullitzer.....	35 00			
883	J. M. Edgerton.....	45 00			
884	D. P. Dobyms.....	70 00			
885	E. M. McMurtry.....	130 00			
886	J. D. Johnson.....	130 00			
888	O. G. Burch.....	100 00			
889	Wm. M. McGinnis.....	70 00			
890	D. H. Porter.....	40 00			

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
March 26, '08.	892	John P. Rice.....	\$ 130 00	
	893	H. L. Rice.....	110 00	
	894	Joseph Thompson.....	255 00	
	895	Henry Schierenberg.....	60 00	
	897	John Miller.....	58 50	
	898	George B. Willis.....	260 00	
	899	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	1,806 31	
	900	Ira M. Bond.....	165 00	
	901	Geo. B. Willis.....	5 00	
	902	A. J. Harlan.....	489 00	
	903	H. C. Pickering.....	30 00	
	904	A. D. Reichel.....	220 00	
	905	W. Buehrle.....	91 00	
	906	P. Q. Bond.....	112 50	
	907	Zipper Trotter.....	65 00	
	908	Jos. Schneider.....	65 00	
	909	A. Fulkerson.....	15 00	
	910	John Kieselbach <i>et al.</i> .....	217 50	
	911	Conrad Schneider.....	65 00	
	912	F. W. Perkins.....	78 00	
	913	Zipper Trotter.....	120 00	
	914	L. W. Hickok.....	60 00	
	915	C. Crawford.....	27 00	
	916	J. W. Hendricks.....	75 00	
	917	N. T. Doane.....	523 00	
	918	J. M. Edgerton.....	45 00	
	919	George Wolf.....	97 50	
	920	L. W. Hickok.....	30 00	
	921	W. A. Berry.....	52 50	
	922	H. L. Rice.....	65 00	
	925	Fred. Schuyler.....	217 50	
927	Edmund Price.....	160 00		
27.....	928	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	8 00	
	929	A. D. Reichel.....	375 00	
	930	J. Grimshaw.....	261 90	
	933	Jacob Heinrichs.....	9 00	
	936	Jas. S. Rollins.....	41 00	
28.....	947	J. I. Dozier.....	78 00	
	949	Henry Karges.....	5 00	
31.....	960	Edmund Price.....	19 00	
April	1.....	1039 U. S. Express Co.....	3 45	
	2.....	1070 M. & J. Obermayer.....	124 65	
	11.....	1165 Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	9,499 64	
	18.....	1215 George W. Belt <i>et al.</i> .....	145 54	
	22.....	1232 Wells & Donahue.....	6 00	
	27.....	1265 N. P. Ogden <i>et al.</i> .....	494 44	
	29.....	1287 M. U. Express Co.....	8 25	
	30.....	1289 J. W. Shotwell.....	46 85	
	May	28.....	1450 A. K. Reyburn (for others).....	515 30
		2.....	1484 James H. Tucker.....	1 25
June	2.....	1484 James H. Tucker.....	1 25	
	July	16.....	1760 L. F. Koch.....	375 00
		1761 D. H. Porter.....	375 00	
		1763 D. W. Moore.....	112 87	
		1767 J. N. Craven.....	46 85	
20.....		1789 James Love.....	45 23	
31.....		1974 Nic. Stehlin.....	220 00	
Aug.		18.....	2059 George Smith, President Senate.....	489 00
		October	6.....	2237 Daniel Rice.....
12.....			2260 S. H. Sone.....	50 35
30.....			2279 A. McDowell & Co.....	12 35
Nov.	21.....	2356 S. H. Sone.....	580 65	
	28.....	2397 G. W. Sone.....	59 25	
	Dec.	4.....	2429 S. H. Sone.....	47 40
31.....		2494 A. McDowell & Co.....	526 50	
Total.....			\$183,438 19	

## TAKING THE CENSUS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 11, 1866	1580	John Baker, Sheriff Schuyler.....	\$ 70 00
	1581	W. Holland, Sheriff Webster.....	100 00
	1588	S. H. Caldwell, Sheriff Jasper.....	38 00
Jan. 2, 1867	10	John Atkison, Sheriff Bates.....	60 00
	10	William Penix, Sheriff Pike.....	100 00
Feb. 1	101	W. G. J. Crow, Sheriff Texas.....	100 00
Aug. 2	1579	N. Sikes.....	100 00
	1587	A. J. Coffey.....	40 00
Sept. 6	1748	Thomas E. Rochester, Sheriff Cooper.....	100 00
	1754	G. W. Fulton, Sheriff Knox.....	100 00
	1850	M. F. Woods, Sheriff Douglas.....	80 00
May 29, 1868	1461	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	112 40
June 8	1500	same.....	60 00
Aug. 28	1955	U. S. Express Company.....	1 45
	29	same.....	5 00
	31	same.....	4 80
Sept. 4	1994	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	14 30
	2054	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	652 00
Nov. 14	2319	George W. Salsman, Assessor Miller.....	235 18
	2358	W. H. Mengel, Assessor Moniteau.....	406 54
	2377	G. J. Oarty, Assessor Reynolds.....	168 55
	2380	J. D. Jackman, Assessor Monroe.....	527 41
Dec. 2	2408	E. O. Hawkins, Assessor Shelby.....	389 32
	2425	B. H. Hatcher, Assessor New Madrid.....	235 60
	2427	L. K. Williams, Assessor Dent.....	196 54
	2428	J. J. Spilman, Assessor Lawrence.....	112 45
	2442	D. W. Whiting, Assessor Franklin.....	619 21
	2444	N. DeWyl, Assessor Cole.....	411 83
	2454	J. J. Inghram, Assessor Holt.....	130 44
Total.....			\$5,171 07

## FOR COPYING LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 19, 1867	633	Francis Rodman.....	\$ 775 00
April 17	953	same.....	196 48
May 18	1122	D. P. Dyer.....	573 67
	1195	N. T. Doane.....	913 50
June 24	1295	Francis Rodman.....	41 35
Febr. 10, 1868	406	same.....	133 65
	418	D. P. Dyer.....	2,491 33
	483	T. J. C. Fagg.....	1,542 50
	548	N. T. Doane.....	2,510 92
	606	D. M. Draper.....	589 00
March 26	891	Francis Rodman.....	1,336 00
	932	D. P. Dyer.....	533 10
Total.....			\$11,636 80

FOR PRINTING LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
April 1, 1867	835	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	\$ 30 00
May 7.....	1058	same .....	3,428 47
July 13.....	1476	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	40 00
Jan. 22, 1868	247	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	11,501 53
Febr. 10.....	388	same .....	17,641 81
	400	same .....	1,836 43
April 29.....	1281	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	2,396 39
May 1.....	1360	same .....	3,502 49
	1361	same .....	570 15
	1408	same .....	4,615 96
June 9.....	1603	same .....	2,326 05
July 1.....	1677	same .....	3,086 17
Sept. 4.....	1992	same .....	30 06
		Total.....	\$51,005 45

FOR INDEXING LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Febr. 26, 1867	168	Francis Rodman .....	\$570 00
		Total.....	\$570 00

FOR BINDING GENERAL STATUTES.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 21, 1866	1637	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	\$3,000 00
Dec. 15.....	1701	same .....	5,000 00
Febr. 26, 1867	157	same .....	2,000 00
		Total.....	\$10,000 00

FOR PRINTING OF GENERAL STATUTES OF 1865.

Dats.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Febr. 26, 1867	155	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	\$1,145 53
June 4.....	1225	William Whist.....	48 75
Total.....			\$1,194 28

FOR DISTRIBUTING LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Febr. 26, 1867	160	J. Grimshaw.....	\$5,601 30
	164	same .....	1,169 44
	195	same .....	2,064 00
March 6.....	354	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	69 00
	415	Pacific Railroad Co.....	16 10
	537	J. Grimshaw.....	1,121 55
April 1.....	832	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	32 95
	928	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	71 00
	948	same .....	36 00
	986	Francis Rodman.....	34 25
	1016	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	17 65
May 20.....	1131	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	18 46
	1206	J. N. Hover .....	2 50
July 12.....	1475	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	9 40
	1533	J. Grimshaw.....	2,071 34
Febr. 10, 1868	386	same .....	1,000 00
	391	same .....	3,372 95
	396	same .....	864 11
March 6.....	715	H. H. Wegeman.....	2 00
	796	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	308 80
April 2.....	1057	A. Kielman.....	14 00
May 1.....	1298	B. Lackey, P. M.....	31 12
	1332	J. Grimshaw.....	134 40
	1372	B. Lackey, P. M.....	64 64
	1440	same .....	25 50
July 21.....	1793	J. Grimshaw.....	862 15
Aug. 17.....	1904	same .....	891 60
Sept. 25.....	2089	same .....	291 88
Total.....			\$20,207 69

FOR PUBLISHING DECISIONS OF SUPREME COURT.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 22, 1867...	144	Thomas B. Biggers .....	\$ 13 84
March 2.....	213	George Knapp & Co.....	2,693 65
7.....	362	N. C. Burch .....	105 55
13.....	609	William M. Albin.....	80 44
21.....	663	O. T. Fishback .....	147 90
April 17.....	956	William M. Albin .....	10 65
May 4.....	1036	George Knapp & Co.....	2,693 75
23.....	1157	O. T. Fishback.....	494 12
July 9.....	1446	N. C. Burch.....	81 15
Sept. 5.....	1744	William M. Albin.....	82 44
October 1.....	1895	George Knapp & Co.....	2,694 20
Nov. 16.....	2261	H. Wegeman.....	3 50
27.....	2316	O. T. Fishback.....	1,273 28
Jan. 23, 1868...	258	N. C. Burch.....	34 50
March 10.....	740	George Knapp & Co.....	2,474 61
23.....	819	William M. Albin .....	232 92
	820	George Knapp & Co.....	217 59
April 17.....	1207	O. T. Fishback.....	462 58
May 13.....	1363	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	49 00
July 23.....	1803	N. C. Burch.....	112 37
August 18.....	1913	Pacific Railroad Company.....	18 10
20.....	1923	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	66 80
Sept. 12.....	2012	William M. Albin .....	171 12
17.....	2052	George Knapp & Co.....	2,693 00
October 2.....	2211	A. Kielman.....	18 88
Nov. 20.....	2348	O. T. Fishback.....	736 90
		Total .....	\$17,662 64

FOR ARRESTING FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 19, 1866	1597	George Wolf.....	\$ 200 00
Dec. 10.....	1658	Jere. Bennett.....	435 00
21.....	1709	Garrison Harker.....	80 70
Jan. 8, 1867	35	J. L. Powell.....	225 00
	38	G. A. & J. L. Moser.....	8 00
30....	91	L. B. Davis.....	125 00
	94	J. L. Bashford .....	50 00
April 1.....	833	E. S. Fcster, Public Printer.....	21 62
26.....	994	same .....	9 40
May 20.....	1127	E. O. Hill.....	300 00
June 19.....	1279	J. H. Rickards .....	208 80
August 23.....	1679	J. D. Meredith .....	81 70
Jan. 21, 1868	236	Salus Howard.....	92 66
Feb. 10.....	414	Gideon Howell.....	70 85
14.....	502	R. A. Love.....	188 95
18.....	540	M. Somers.....	150 00
24.....	602	A. Roecker.....	65 00
May 1.....	1299	Charles A. Ligget.....	55 36
Sept. 4.....	1995	E. Kirby, Public Printer .....	9 40
Nov. 24.....	2372	I. N. Wray.....	121 00
Dec. 31.....	2495	S. W. Cox.....	52 75
		Total .....	\$2,501 13

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

## FOR APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS.

APPROVED MARCH 6, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 15, 1866	1629	H. Wilcox.....	\$ 10 00
27.....	1659	Charles W. Bowman.....	9 00
Dec. 14.....	1699	Thomas M. Garland.....	6 00
Jan. 8, 1867.....	39	Fortschrit Company.....	30 00
23.....	72	F. McGinnis.....	246 50
29.....	86	S. W. Smith.....	9 00
	88	Bacon Montgomery.....	300 00
Feb. 21.....	138	William Pinkston.....	300 00
	140	Gust. Heinrichs.....	7 50
	148	J. P. Tracey.....	8 20
March 4.....	266	N. C. Kouns.....	300 00
7.....	386	Mahony, Hutchins & Hodnett.....	5 00
12.....	442	J. S. Leach.....	124 78
April 10.....	924	James T. Beach & Co.....	8 00
16.....	941	D. A. Ely and W. B. Harlan.....	300 00
18.....	966	James K. Hall.....	600 00
	969	Gill & Pickles.....	8 00
	970	Union Printing Company.....	16 00
26.....	992	E. S. Foster.....	146 00
27.....	1001	A. W. Beale.....	6 00
May 7.....	1061	S. E. Missouri Enterprise.....	15 00
15.....	1090	J. P. Tracey.....	7 50
20.....	1130	Fortschrit Company.....	59 50
27.....	1183	H. Wilcox.....	10 50
30.....	1197	G. A. & J. L. Moser.....	10 50
June 18.....	1272	Foster & Wilder.....	6 85
29.....	1323	P. H. Farmer.....	12 50
July 8.....	1438	W. H. Sallyards & Son.....	10 00
10.....	1452	L. J. Roach & Jasper Green.....	600 00
12.....	1470	Graham & Brothers.....	7 00
30.....	1555	Foster & Wilder.....	5 25
August 16.....	1650	Graham & Brothers.....	6 00
Sept. 4.....	1741	A. M. Casebolt & Son.....	6 37
12.....	1776	Gideon Howell.....	300 00
	1778	Irvin Fish.....	200 00
21.....	1816	Thomas P. Welch.....	250 00
October 2.....	1956	W. J. Mitchell.....	300 00
5.....	1995	J. P. Tracey.....	7 50
30.....	2113	McKee, Fishback & Company.....	7 50
	2115	D. K. Abeel.....	6 00
Nov. 2.....	2134	J. H. Mackley.....	200 00
Jan. 3, 1868.....	101	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	29 75
11.....	180	G. W. Thomas.....	300 00
13.....	187	R. A. Love.....	300 00
27.....	289	Foster & Wilder.....	12 00
31.....	312	N. D. Perry.....	200 00
Feb. 3.....	337	William H. Murphy & Cundiff.....	100 00
7.....	357	A. Wuerz.....	6 50
27.....	630	Gust. Heinrichs.....	30 00
March 2.....	677	Fred. Stenner.....	100 00
4.....	693	J. L. Moser.....	12 00
5.....	704	James P. Jones <i>et al.</i> .....	300 00
6.....	710	Samuel Wade <i>et al.</i> .....	600 00
13.....	768	Thomas J. Wright & M. F. Jaynes.....	300 00
16.....	770	Union Printing Company.....	30 00
	773	Charles H. Springer <i>et al.</i> .....	900 00
18.....	786	C. F. Shivel.....	300 00
23.....	826	— Van Bledsoe.....	300 00
April 2.....	1078	Charles Dougherty, Sheriff Jackson.....	200 00
3.....	1081	George Wolf.....	200 00
25.....	1260	J. W. Francis & M. F. McDonald.....	300 00
27.....	1267	Joseph Stampfi.....	153 00
May 12.....	1346	A. Hallingsworth.....	90 25
28.....	1456	E. C. Carr.....	60 13
Oct. 29.....	2272b	George Wolf.....	275 00
Total.....			\$9,466 50

FOR EXECUTION OF CIVIL LAW.

APPROVED MARCH 19, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 5, 1866....	1174	T. A. O'Mara .....	\$ 125 00
Nov. 15.....	1628	J. H. Butcher .....	175 00
19.....	1636	T. A. O'Mara .....	44 00
26.....	1652	H. C. Pickering.....	100 00
	1653	S. C. Davis .....	100 00
Jan. 8, 1867....	37	L. D. Miller.....	25 00
21.....	64	G. A. & J. L. Moser.....	7 50
22.....	67	Davis & Earl.....	17 00
	69	A. M. Casebolt & Son .....	7 50
29.....	87	S. W. Smith.....	6 00
Feb. 25.....	149	John Swearington.....	109 00
March 2.....	216	George Knapp & Co.....	16 00
4.....	225	J. H. Creighton.....	177 75
5.....	311	Rural Express.....	7 50
8.....	396	Thomas Smith.....	6 50
25.....	696	Ross & Mills .....	7 87
29.....	761	Charles Dougherty, Sheriff Jackson.....	33 38
April 26.....	993	Emory S. Foster.....	53 60
May 7.....	1060	S. E. Missouri Enterprise.....	15 00
10.....	1074	T. J. Jamieson .....	9 00
20.....	1129	Fortschrit Company.....	45 50
June 1.....	1218	W. U. Telegraph Company.....	32 74
11.....	1253	A. P. Richardson .....	18 00
July 13.....	1484	Bacon Montgomery .....	300 00
Aug. 26.....	1636	Lewis Lest .....	15 00
31.....	1718	Ewing & Smith.....	200 00
Oct. 16.....	2048	H. P. Woods.....	30 00
Nov. 23.....	2294	Horace Wilcox .....	45 50
26.....	2312	Gust. Heinrichs .....	55 00
27.....	2320	L. D. Vickery.....	40 00
Dec. 5.....	2404	Editors Enterprise.....	9 00
21.....	2486	L. D. Vickery.....	20 00
23.....	2489	Foster & Wilder.....	11 00
	2491	H. C. Pickering.....	50 00
	2492	C. C. Draper.....	50 00
	2494	Thomas W. Heman.....	60 00
	2533	B. R. Ragsdale .....	40 00
Jan. 7, 1868... 9.....	149	H. C. Pickering.....	25 00
30.....	161	C. C. Draper.....	25 00
31.....	306	H. Clark.....	300 00
31.....	311	R. A. Love .....	19 55
Feb. 4.....	342	C. C. Draper.....	100 00
April 27.....	1268	F. J. McAdoo.....	116 00
May 13.....	1353	C. C. Draper.....	100 00
	1362	C. D. Drake.....	250 00
28.....	1451	William R. Lesley.....	150 00
	1457	E. C. Carr .....	139 87
	1459	Geo. R. Herritt .....	150 00
June 19.....	1545	Gust. Heinrichs .....	12 00
July 15.....	1751	A. M. Casebolt & Son .....	10 00
	1752	Union Printing Company.....	23 50
	1784	W. L. White & George Scism .....	600 00
	1795	Union Printing Company.....	8 00
	1799	Charles T. Reppy.....	6 00
	1816	Fortschrit Company.....	27 75
Aug. 12.....	1879	James C. Childs.....	600 00
14.....	1892	Wm. Caffrey.....	10 00
17.....	1901	J. C. Breckenridge.....	200 00
	1905	Fortschrit Co.....	21 50



DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR EXECUTION OF CIVIL LAW—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
August 19, 1868	1915	Gust. Heinrichs.....	\$ 45 00
20.....	1917	A. G. Martin.....	300 00
	1918	A. J. Gardener.....	300 00
24.....	1930	E. Skewes, & Co.....	8 00
28.....	1956	Foster, Wilder & Co.....	10 50
Sept. 4.....	1985	Hawes & Montgomery.....	9 00
	1990	E. Kirby.....	9 00
Oct. 5.....	2233	P. M. Striber.....	56 00
6.....	2239	C. C. Draper.....	230 00
13.....	2262	S. W. Smith.....	27 00
19.....	2280	Laclède Hotel.....	122 00
29.....	2277b	Charles F. Ernst.....	249 88
Nov. 6.....	2294b	Houck & Durbin.....	5 00
18.....	2337	N. C. Kouns.....	244 00
	2341	L. A. Owens.....	300 00
24.....	2373	Joseph S. Ford.....	222 75
	2374	B. R. Ragsdale.....	300 00
	2375	O. D. Austin.....	18 00
30.....	2403	A. Saltzman.....	500 00
Dec. 5.....	2431	E. Casselberry, & C. P. Johnson.....	400 00
	2433	Fortchrit Co.....	27 50
9.....	2438	Klaine & Baldwin.....	7 50
11.....	2448	Wm. E. Glenn.....	150 00
21.....	2471	A. G. Beller.....	10 00
22.....	2475	H. L. Rice.....	50 00
	2476	Charles N. Brown.....	50 00
Total.....			\$8,650 64

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LAW.

APPROVED MARCH 14, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 10, 1866	1617	H. H. Lacy <i>et al.</i> .....	\$ 255 00
15.....	1627	J. N. Ellis.....	64 00
23.....	1644	N. Adams <i>et al.</i> .....	169 00
Jan. 2, 1867	11	Wm. A. Brigham <i>et al.</i> .....	198 00
	13	Lewis Cheser.....	30 00
9.....	40	H. Clark.....	10 00
23.....	73	Robert McMillan <i>et al.</i> .....	615 00
Febr. 7.....	115	Wm. Graham <i>et al.</i> .....	615 00
21.....	137	S. E. Shaw.....	68 52
July 1.....	1334	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	9 35
18.....	1507	Lewis Lett.....	20 00
Dec. 6.....	2418	Thomas W. Heman.....	60 00
	2419	D. Bhemister.....	150 00
Jan. 11, 1868	181	J. T. Leslie.....	15 00
March 17.....	780	W. L. Willard <i>et al.</i> .....	615 00
April 24.....	1253	Jesse West.....	60 00
July 21.....	1792	D. Thomas & F. M. Monks.....	130 00
Sept. 4.....	1997	L. H. Cordill <i>et al.</i> .....	88 00
Total.....			\$3,171 87

PAY OF CONVENTION.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 18, 1867	620	A. Krekel .....	\$ 90 00
		Total.....	\$ 90 00

PRINTING JOURNAL OF CONVENTION.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 2, 1867...	1024.	C. D. Drake.....	\$ 275 00
		Total.....	\$ 275 00

FOR INTEREST ON STATE BONDS PROPER.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 29, 1866	1712	A. S. Robinson, Cashier State Bank.....	\$23,970 00
Feb. 14, 1867	132	James H. Britton, President National Bank.....	13,456 80
March 16.....	604	National Bank of State of Missouri.....	90 00
April 5.....	896	same .....	360 00
May 8.....	1067	same .....	1,110 00
June 18.....	1274	same .....	2,490 00
24.....	1294	Southern Bank of St. Louis.....	672 19
26.....	1308	National Bank of State of Missouri.....	450 00
28.....	1316	same .....	540 00
July 3.....	1396	same .....	720 00
27.....	1544	Wm. Bishop, State Treasurer.....	6,120 00
	1546	same .....	10,720 00
	1571	same .....	22 55
Sept. 17.....	1795	National Bank of State of Missouri.....	18,690 00
Oct. 7.....	2067	National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.....	1,470 00
18.....	2063	James H. Britton, President Bank State of Mo.....	438 55
Dec. 11.....	2443	National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.....	17,237 75
Jan. 13, 1868	190	same .....	3,364 11
Feb. 8.....	367	same .....	13,034 00
March 28.....	944	State Auditor.....	4,200 00
April 27.....	1266	National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.....	13,904 89
July 15.....	1756	National Bank of State of Missouri.....	1,440 00
Aug. 8.....	1955	same .....	21,562 54
October 2.....	2212	Fund Commissioners .....	30 80
		Total.....	\$156,003 88

## FOR REPAIRING GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 7, 1866	1633	J. N. De Martigny.....	\$ 6 85
10.....	1690	Missouri Penitentiary.....	55 22
	1691	C. I. Filley.....	29 32
Feb. 4, 1867	108	M. & J. Obermayer.....	47 45
6.....	112	C. I. Filley.....	19 40
16.....	133	S. B. Flint.....	16 00
28.....	201	D. F. How.....	22 40
	203	Fred. Miller.....	24 00
March 1.....	210	H. H. Hamilton <i>et al.</i> .....	16 05
6.....	330	A. Gundelfinger.....	39 20
	349	H. Umstead.....	49 60
28.....	757	F. H. Friese.....	8 00
April 1.....	802	S. T. Bryant.....	1 50
	827	Hardon, Fuller & Co.....	219 25
26.....	989	J. C. Dow.....	7 50
27.....	1005	H. Stark.....	13 12
May 1.....	1022	William Hardy.....	37 70
7.....	1057	J. Heinrichs.....	73 50
23.....	1155	Thompson & Parsons.....	64 20
24.....	1168	Miller & Bro's.....	148 82
Dec. 23.....	2490	C. Staats.....	10 00
28.....	2522	F. Schmidt.....	10 60
	2524	Warne, Cheever & Co.....	23 86
Jan. 4, 1868	122	A. Gundelfinger.....	65 25
15.....	202	W. W. Kerr.....	7 50
17.....	219	Miller & Scott.....	97 40
Feb. 24.....	595	J. Heinrichs.....	21 25
March 2.....	675	Scovern & Bro.....	6 80
9.....	738	C. I. Filley.....	10 50
26.....	924	H. Stark.....	25 00
April 2.....	1079	C. Way.....	12 10
3.....	1095	J. N. De Martigny.....	20 35
25.....	1257	M. Wallendorf.....	50 17
	1259	P. J. Thompson & Son.....	8 65
May 11.....	1340	William Hardy.....	3 00
August 4.....	1847	Z. O. Smith & Co.....	24 25
29.....	1961	F. H. Friese.....	6 75
Nov. 23.....	2362	Machine Shop Co.....	1 00
Dec. 11.....	2449	Huffard & Steel.....	2 40
12.....	2451	Jacob Heinrichs.....	14 75
22.....	2474	Thomas C. Fletcher.....	100 00
		Total.....	\$1,401 66

FOR GENERAL CONTINGENT FUND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
October 8, 1866	1576	A. Kielman <i>et al.</i> .....	\$ 61 00
9.....	1578	H. W. Deshler.....	357 00
12.....	1584	C. Staats.....	134 50
18.....	1596	M. Steiner.....	60 00
25.....	1601	Robert Naylor.....	169 17
27.....	1607	S. F. Currie, Recorder Lafayette County.....	2 90
Nov. 10.....	1616	Staats, Coatsmeyer <i>et al.</i> .....	994 00
26.....	1655	Cyrus Thompson.....	22 50
27.....	1660	A. Thompson.....	20 00
Dec. 1.....	1673	M. Steiner.....	58 50
5.....	1675	A. P. Richardson.....	5 40
10.....	1679	E. L. King.....	100 00
19.....	1692	F. W. Mayer.....	35 20
Feb. 26, 1867	1705	H. Starks <i>et al.</i> .....	523 45
27.....	167	H. Umstead, commissioner.....	16 44
March 5.....	187	Jacob Heinrichs.....	1,906 70
6.....	305	M. Steiner.....	50 75
7.....	315	E. H. E. Jameson.....	160 00
15.....	336	Fred. Fisher.....	10 25
16.....	373	E. Herrick.....	56 00
16.....	378	John Hoffman.....	18 00
21.....	391	D. P. Dyer.....	75 00
23.....	397	A. Kielman.....	26 00
April 1.....	659	H. Umstead.....	40 00
2.....	690	F. Roer.....	5 85
3.....	816	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	41 00
6.....	848	M. Steiner.....	22 50
22.....	877	A. Kielman.....	8 00
27.....	884	M. & J. Obermayer.....	6 90
27.....	907	F. Roer.....	10 45
27.....	978	Jos. Schneider <i>et al.</i> .....	226 85
27.....	981	W. D. Pratt.....	10 00
27.....	983	Fred. Buehrle.....	5 00
27.....	997	C. F. Blaser.....	35 00
27.....	998	Joe. Stampfli.....	12 00
27.....	1006	W. Buehrle.....	145 50
May 1.....	1018	M. Steiner.....	45 00
2.....	1023	H. E. Schults.....	10 35
24.....	1164	A. Gundelinger.....	50 30
27.....	1174	H. E. Schults.....	36 20
27.....	1179	M. & J. Obermayer.....	23 10
27.....	1180	C. F. Blazer.....	10 00
27.....	1182	Jos. Schneider.....	34 90
June 1.....	1211	M. Steiner.....	45 00
21.....	1217	Jacob Heinrichs <i>et al.</i> .....	327 70
21.....	1289	N. C. Burch.....	3 00
July 1.....	1328	M. Steiner.....	45 00
1.....	1362	A. Kielman.....	34 00
2.....	1378	F. Roer.....	18 80
3.....	1394	M. & J. Obermayer.....	20 80
6.....	1428	Robert Bittner.....	6 00
8.....	1439	M. & J. Obermayer.....	7 90
10.....	1450	W. Buehrle.....	81 50
13.....	1481	H. E. Schults.....	13 50
16.....	1500	S. T. Bryant.....	3 00
August 1.....	1575	M. Steiner.....	45 00
17.....	1654	A. Gundelinger.....	51 00
Sept. 2.....	1728	M. Steiner.....	45 00
3.....	1732	S. Bennett.....	9 00
3.....	1737	same.....	15 00
23.....	1819	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	30 00
October 1.....	1867	C. Staats.....	290 10
1.....	1872	M. Steiner.....	45 00

## FOR GENERAL CONTINGENT FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 1, 1867	1876	Meyberg & Wangelin.....	\$ 6 50
	1877	C. Staats.....	89 00
	1880	G. Fisher.....	16 00
2.....	1914	A. Kielman.....	17 50
	1938	M. & J. Obermayer.....	46 75
	1953	J. Heinrichs.....	186 88
8.....	1967	A. Gundelfinger.....	16 80
4.....	1981	Jos. Schneider.....	7 00
5.....	1999	M. U. Express Co.....	3 50
11.....	2027	C. Staats.....	211 10
26.....	2095	P. Zeppenfeld.....	65 08
	2099	H. Stark.....	40 00
30.....	2116	F. H. Friese.....	273 14
	2119	H. E. Schults.....	28 50
Nov. 4.....	2143	J. Heinrichs.....	96 19
5.....	2145	M. Steiner.....	45 00
7.....	2155	Jos. Schneider.....	11 00
16.....	2260	H. Wegeman.....	7 80
22.....	2286	William Meyers <i>et al.</i> .....	41 00
23.....	2295	C. Staats.....	26 50
Dec. 2.....	2350	M. Steiner.....	45 00
4.....	2386	C. D. Williams.....	2 00
	2388	Jos. Stampfli.....	3 00
5.....	2400	Jos. Schneider.....	16 75
	2401	H. Upshulder.....	4 50
7.....	2425	W. Buehrle.....	27 85
20.....	2483	Con. Schneider.....	6 00
26.....	2501	George Husmann.....	100 00
January 3, 1868	103	A. Kielman.....	36 00
	111	M. Steiner.....	45 00
25.....	282	Thompson & Parsons.....	11 25
	284	J. C. Noell.....	34 65
27.....	287	Z. Trotter.....	16 00
31.....	316	William Meyers.....	7 00
	320	J. Fikenscher.....	45 00
Feb. 12.....	463	F. Roer.....	1 75
March 23.....	822	H. Tutt.....	200 00
25.....	856	F. Roer.....	1 25
28.....	945	U. S. Express Co.....	43 50
	950	H. Karges.....	37 00
April 1.....	1051	A. Kielman.....	43 00
2.....	1071	M. & J. Obermeyer.....	8 00
29.....	1284	U. S. Express Co.....	9 65
July 3.....	1712	T. A. Parker.....	144 00
13.....	1743	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	80 04
23.....	1802	N. C. Burch <i>et al.</i> .....	6 00
August 19.....	1916	T. A. Parker.....	151 00
26.....	1943	E. Clark.....	123 70
	1946	H. A. Clover.....	25 00
27.....	1948	Krum, Decker & Krum.....	50 00
28.....	1953	E. L. King & Bro.....	100 00
Sept. 15.....	2030	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	1 29
October 6.....	2238	same.....	64 00
14.....	2265	A. Kielman.....	30 00
31.....	2282b	Charles B. Maus.....	62 00
Nov. 5.....	2289b	A. J. Curnutt.....	12 00
14.....	2317	Huffard & Steel.....	1 21
Total.....			\$9,506 19

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GOVERNOR.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 10, 1866..	1689	Missouri State Penitentiary.....	\$108 70
Feb. 21, 1867..	139	Gust Heinrichs.....	18 50
March 4.....	230	Theodore Plate & Co.....	36 00
5.....	277	Allen P. Richardson <i>et al</i> .....	290 87
7.....	367	X. Schwaller.....	180 00
13.....	510	A. P. Richardson.....	21 75
April 24.....	985	Missouri State Penitentiary.....	53 00
26.....	995	Emory S. Foster.....	6 00
May 13.....	1078	J. R. Lamkin.....	152 10
20.....	1128	Fortschrit Co.....	9 00
24.....	1169	Miller & Bros.....	104 58
	1170	Warne, Cheever & Co.....	162 14
October 1.....	1875	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	9 95
5.....	2004	same.....	20 90
7.....	2009	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	9 00
24.....	2090	X. Schwaller.....	101 25
Nov. 1.....	2130	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	11 50
6.....	2150	Finney & McGrath.....	7 50
26.....	2313	Gust Heinrichs.....	14 00
Dec. 5.....	2403	Hardon, Tuller & Co.....	16 50
6.....	2412	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	18 55
	2416	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	58 20
	2426	X. Schwaller.....	41 00
	2459	McKee, Fishback & Co.....	13 00
	2485	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	13 27
January 2, 1868	70	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	18 50
3.....	102	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	8 50
8.....	155	Huffard & Steel.....	3 00
25.....	286	X. Schwaller.....	46 75
27.....	292	M. & J. Obermayer.....	5 65
Feb. 1.....	325	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	15 52
	326	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	10 80
6.....	354	Scovern & Bro.....	2 70
11.....	446	J. R. Lamkin.....	6 00
17.....	535	X. Schwaller.....	44 62
March 2.....	674	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	18 11
17.....	782	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	22 38
27.....	938	J. J. Gordon.....	40 00
April 1.....	1048	J. W. Barber, Janitor.....	24 00
3.....	1090	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	15 61
May 9.....	1336	same.....	2 10
	1355	John Brell.....	48 00
	1356	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	9 85
	1452	X. Schwaller.....	24 00
June 1.....	1474	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	10 45
3.....	1487	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	9 41
27.....	1571	same.....	9 00
29.....	1577	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	27 40
July 14.....	1743	Scovern & Craven.....	3 55
28.....	1817	Fortschrit Co.....	6 00
31.....	1830	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	19 85
August 3.....	1844	Scovern & Craven.....	1 75
13.....	1886	X. Schwaller.....	42 50
28.....	1958	Wells & Donahoe.....	4 15
Sept. 3.....	1983	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	3 84
4.....	1987	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	10 71
22.....	2072	U. S. Express Co.....	65
October 6.....	2240	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	8 00
20.....	2275b	same.....	12 87
Nov. 2.....	2284b	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	30 45
23.....	2363	Thomas & Craven.....	2 45

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF  
FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF GOVERNOR—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 5.....	2432	X. Schwaller.....	\$22 00
	2434	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	2 36
14.....	2453	J. N. De Martigny.....	3 05
22.....	2472	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	10 98
26.....	2487	A. Gandelinger.....	22 30
		Total.....	\$2,104 72

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 27, 1867..	189	H. K. Davis.....	\$6 25
March 13.....	495	Aug. Wuers.....	7 50
18.....	610	Cooley & Davis.....	6 25
20.....	646	J. D. Dopf.....	6 00
21.....	648	D. M. Sandidge.....	6 50
27.....	740	St. Louis Daily Press.....	29 76
October 31.....	2124	J. L. Hesser.....	5 00
Dec. 4.....	2385	M. S. Harbough.....	6 25
Jan. 22, 1868..	249	Geo. T. Ridings.....	5 00
		Total.....	\$78 50

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES SECRETARY OF STATE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Feb. 26, 1887...	152	Francis Rodman .....	\$232 54
March 4.....	221	Theo. Plate & Co.....	284 00
	228	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	54 60
	254	R. J. Compton.....	26 00
	263	M. & J. Obermayer.....	30 00
	271	A. Kielman.....	117 48
5.....	297	United States Express Company .....	6 25
7.....	366	J. N. Hover .....	6 70
	374	Francis Roer.....	17 50
	377	John Affolter.....	21 25
	384	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	23 08
9.....	416	H. H. Wegemann .....	6 50
	424	C. F. Lohman .....	18 29
11.....	439	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	88
20.....	645	Conrath & Umfried.....	17 30
22.....	677	United States Express Company.....	2 00
April 1.....	783	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	6 76
	837	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	82 80
2.....	861	A. Kielman.....	50 00
9.....	919	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	9 00
27.....	996	C. F. Blaser .....	4 60
May 8.....	1066	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	86 00
29.....	1190	C. F. Blaser .....	13 00
June 19.....	1277	United States Express Company.....	1 25
July 1.....	1352	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	6 85
	1360	A. Kielman.....	89 00
17.....	1504	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	27 00
22.....	1521	United States Express Company.....	2 05
August 1.....	1573	Western Union Telegraph Company .....	1 23
5.....	1592	Fred. Buehrle.....	17 00
8.....	1601	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	5 20
12.....	1616	F. Hafkemeyer.....	202 38
29.....	1700	United States Express Company.....	1 90
Sept. 2.....	1727	Western Union Telegraph Company .....	2 40
October 1.....	1874	same .....	1 60
2.....	1912	A. Kielman.....	45 60
	1927	Jacob Heinrichs.....	41 00
	1947	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer .....	32 00
4.....	1979	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	70 00
14.....	2034	C. F. Blaser .....	9 75
25.....	2092	F. Hafkemeyer .....	20 81
Nov. 16.....	2262	Pacific Railroad Company .....	23 80
Dec. 6.....	2413	Western Union Telegraph Company .....	3 99
12.....	2463	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	120 00
13.....	2458	C. Crevelt .....	2 00
19.....	2475	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	9 00
Jan. 3, 1888.....	106	A. Kielman.....	48 00
4.....	121	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	3 80
18.....	226	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	9 00
23.....	267	Merchants' Union Express Company.....	3 45
Feb. 15.....	522	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	9 00
March 3.....	686	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	13 14
20.....	797	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	6 29
28.....	943	McKee, Fishback & Co .....	86 00
April 2.....	1056	A. Kielman.....	48 00
3.....	1089	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	3 70
7.....	1116	C. F. Blaser .....	3 00
8.....	1127	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	12 60
29.....	1285	same .....	9 00
30.....	1291	H. E. Schults.....	17 00
May 4.....	1309	Bean & Mason .....	7 50
13.....	1365	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer .....	33 00
June 8.....	1499	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	6 15
27.....	1670	N. C. Burch .....	10 30



## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES SECRETARY OF STATE—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
July 2, 1868...	1698	A. Kielman .....	\$59 36
16.....	1773	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	18 00
24.....	1804	United States Express Company.....	5 75
31.....	1831	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	13 20
August 17.....	1906	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	18 00
18.....	1911	H. E. Schultz.....	2 40
	1912	Pacific Railroad Company .....	1 10
23.....	1954	United States Express Company.....	50
31.....	1973	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress.....	9 00
Sept. 3.....	1982	Western Union Telegraph Company .....	4 85
4.....	1993	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	27 20
15.....	2029	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	3 63
17.....	2055	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	229 25
23.....	2077	United States Express Company.....	3 80
29.....	2099	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	9 00
30.....	2102	F. Kluender .....	4 00
October 2.....	2208	A. Kielman .....	45 36
9.....	2251	Western Union Telegraph Company .....	13 26
16.....	2273	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	9 00
29.....	2273 b	same .....	3 45
Nov. 4.....	2287 b	same .....	9 00
5.....	2290 b	C. F. Lohman.....	8 00
	2293 b	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	19 69
20.....	2344	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	18 00
30.....	2405	same .....	18 00
	2406	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	8 32
Total.....			\$2,634 15

CONTINGENT EXPENSES STATE AUDITOR.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 4, 1867.	223	Theo. Plate & Co.....	\$71 75
	229	George Scharman <i>et al</i> .....	2 50
	272	A. Kielman.....	81 80
5.....	289	G. W. Sone.....	32 10
	317	F. Roer .....	9 90
6.....	314	Theo. Plate & Co.....	51 30
7.....	344	Francis Roer .....	18 75
8.....	394	Hoskins & Cammeyer .....	42 75
11.....	438	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	60 00
12.....	471	Theo. Plate & Co.....	32 95
21.....	652	Merchants' Union Express Company.....	1 00
	655	United States Express Company.....	5 85
22.....	670	George Scharman.....	6 00
25.....	694	Theo. Plate & Co.....	34 40
27.....	731	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	30 00
30.....	770	same .....	30 00
April 1.....	814	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	53 89
2.....	860	A. Kielman.....	55 20
5.....	902	Merchants' Union Express Company.....	2 80
11.....	931	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	10 00
May 14.....	1085	same .....	30 00
15.....	1091	R. F. Wingate.....	100 00
21.....	1140	George Scharman.....	6 00
27.....	1176	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	5 50
June 23.....	1290	S. T. Bryant.....	4 50
25.....	1303	George Scharman .....	7 50
July 1.....	1358	A. Kielman.....	34 50
2.....	1384	Merchants' Union Express Company.....	1 65
8.....	1433	N. C. Burch .....	41 45
10.....	1453	A. P. Richardson, Postmaster.....	30 00
12.....	1478	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer .....	28 25
13.....	1482	William Roesen .....	20 00
24.....	1534	J. Grimshaw.....	20 52
30.....	1560	Huffard & Steel .....	6 50
August 7.....	1595	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	50
14.....	1631	Merchants' Union Express Company .....	55
Sept. 2.....	1726	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress.....	30 00
7.....	1759	A. P. Richardson <i>et al</i> .....	39 69
18.....	1798	John M. Londen.....	1 50
21.....	1812	M. Jacobs.....	30 00
23.....	1818	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	243 00
28.....	1852	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	10 00
October 2.....	1911	A. Kielman.....	38 65
	1945	Merchants' Union Express Company.....	2 15
	1949	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	58 15
5.....	2002	G. W. Sone.....	72 00
10.....	2023	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	50
21.....	2076	same .....	31 00
31.....	2121	Francis Roer.....	7 00
Nov. 1.....	2131	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	2 70
4.....	2133	Joseph Maher .....	3 35
11.....	2167	O. T. Fishback.....	8 00
20.....	2275	Wilcox & Loughran <i>et al</i> .....	283 30
25.....	2309	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	30 00
27.....	2321	William Gobde .....	30 00
29.....	2330	Pacific Railroad Company .....	3 40
Dec. 3.....	2360	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	10 00
	2366	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	80
11.....	2445	F. Roer <i>et al</i> .....	3 25
19.....	2478	Wilcox & Loughran.....	60 50
	2479	A. Thompson.....	25 00
Jan. 3, 1868....	99	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	171 50
	109	A. Kielman.....	45 00
6.....	133	William W. Kerr.....	10 65

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES STATE AUDITOR—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 9, 1868...	160	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	\$80 00
22.....	253	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	146 60
24.....	275	United States Express Company .....	12 00
31.....	321	J F. Grandy <i>et al.</i> .....	41 70
Feb. 3.....	334	Peter Jecko.....	8 00
5.....	344	Francis Roer.....	2 50
March 11.....	754	same .....	3 10
14.....	769	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	30 00
April 2.....	1065	A. Kielman.....	53 45
9.....	1133	Francis Roer <i>et al.</i> .....	20 25
13.....	1176	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress .....	30 00
May 6.....	1318	same .....	2 30
13.....	1357	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	36 90
June 6.....	1495	H. E. Schultz <i>et al.</i> .....	4 35
12.....	1518	Francis Roer <i>et al.</i> .....	2 80
24.....	1559	United States Express Company.....	4 30
30.....	1584	Pacific Railroad Company.....	2 40
July 1.....	1690	United States Express Company.....	16 90
2.....	1691	A. Kielman.....	36 00
6.....	1720	United States Express Company.....	2 50
9.....	1730	McKee, Fishback & Co.....	86 10
Aug. 3.....	1846	F. Roer.....	7 15
11.....	1870	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	30 00
17.....	1907	F. Roer.....	7 00
sept. 4.....	1988	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	38
5.....	2002	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	48 90
11.....	2011	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	10 00
17.....	2047	same .....	10 00
	2050	R. F. Wingate.....	50 00
	2053	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	97 50
18.....	2058	F. Roer <i>et al.</i> .....	28 25
22.....	2074	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	30 00
23.....	2078	U. S. Express Co.....	1 50
Oct. 2.....	2209	Adam Kielman .....	39 36
26.....	2294	F. Hase & Co.....	105 50
Nov. 6.....	2297	F. Roer.....	75
24.....	2365	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	50 00
Dec. 12.....	2452	F. H. Friess.....	32 25
19.....	2466	Geo. Knapp & Co., <i>et al.</i> .....	34 60
22.....	2473	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	1 18
23.....	2477	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	30 00
	2479	U. S. Express Co.....	50
24.....	2482	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	8 25
26.....	2484	A. Thompson.....	110 00
	2488	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	35 00
29.....	2489	Francis Roer.....	30 00
Total.....			\$3,641 67

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES TREASURER.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 2, 1866	1556	A. Kielman.....	\$ 33 55
Nov. 19.....	1634	H. W. Marshal.....	2 50
26.....	1658	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	13 00
Dec. 12.....	1695	G. L. Callender.....	13 25
20.....	1707	George Scharman.....	24 00
Jan. 7, 1867	33	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	6 06
12.....	49	A. Kielman.....	42 50
March 2.....	218	William Herrick.....	20 00
11.....	441	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	4 90
14.....	530	N. Constable.....	5 00
16.....	595	William Bishop.....	2 05
28.....	758	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	12 00
30.....	767	U. S. Express Co.....	1 05
April 1.....	838	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	67 40
2.....	864	A. Kielman.....	44 25
	872	R. P. Studley & Co.....	85 50
13.....	937	Jac. Blattner.....	3 00
30.....	1012	R. P. Studley & Co.....	1 25
May 14.....	1083	S. Bennett & Co.....	180 00
	1088	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	6 00
18.....	1119	U. S. Express Co.....	25
June 10.....	1246	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	1 70
11.....	1250	R. P. Studley & Co.....	35 00
19.....	1276	U. S. Express Co.....	50 50
26.....	1310	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	8 00
July 1.....	1357	A. Kielman.....	34 00
10.....	1448	R. P. Studley & Co.....	18 50
	1449	O. T. Fishback et al.....	12 50
12.....	1474	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	142 50
Aug. 16.....	1641	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	9 00
Oct. 2.....	1913	A. Kielman.....	38 15
	1948	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	28 00
5.....	2001	G. W. Sone.....	72 00
17.....	2059	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	6 00
28.....	2100	A. McDowell & Co.....	139 25
Nov. 1.....	2122	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	90
8.....	2159	M. U. Express Co.....	2 20
	2161	E. E. Dozier.....	10 00
9.....	2162	R. P. Studley & Co.....	56 25
25.....	2303	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	6 00
30.....	2338	M. U. Express Co.....	55
Dec. 3.....	2367	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	3 25
6.....	2414	Isaac T. Wise.....	200 00
7.....	2420	R. P. Studley & Co.....	81 00
26.....	2512	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	6 00
Jan. 3, 1868	95	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	42 80
	107	A. Kielman.....	42 00
14.....	191	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	69 10
20.....	235	R. P. Studley & Co.....	1 75
April 2.....	1064	A. Kielman.....	44 00
6.....	1114	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	2 30
May 13.....	1359	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	37 00
June 12.....	1520	U. S. Express Co.....	25
24.....	1557	R. P. Studley & Co.....	12 50
29.....	1576	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	3 40
July 2.....	1692	A. Kielman.....	34 00
Aug. 10.....	1863	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	6 00
11.....	1872	John A. Willis, Clerk Supreme Court.....	2 00
Sept. 10.....	2010	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	6 00
16.....	2038	R. P. Studley & Co.....	18 10
28.....	2095	U. S. Express Co.....	35
Oct. 2.....	2210	A. Kielman.....	36 06

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

## FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES TREASURER—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 5, 1868	2235	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	\$ 80
12.....	2256	R. P. Studley & Co.....	10 00
Nov. 2.....	2285b	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	1 75
4.....	2286b	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	6 00
30.....	2404	same.....	29 99
Total.....			\$1,884 91

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 2, 1866	1555	A. Kielman.....	\$ 24 50
Nov. 26.....	1658	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	18 00
Jan. 12, 1867	47	A. Kielman.....	34 50
March 18.....	627	R. F. Wingate.....	87 25
30.....	774	same.....	35 95
April 2.....	865	A. Kielman.....	32 00
16.....	947	R. F. Wingate.....	53 59
May 9.....	1072	same.....	63 45
June 20.....	1282	same.....	33 50
July 1.....	1361	A. Kielman.....	26 00
30.....	1561	R. F. Wingate.....	23 06
Aug. 14.....	1633	R. P. Studley & Co.....	57 50
Oct. 2.....	1916	A. Kielman.....	80 50
15.....	2039	R. F. Wingate.....	4 50
28.....	2104	same.....	121 00
Nov. 4.....	2136	same.....	75 50
20.....	2274	same.....	56 00
Dec. 6.....	2417	same.....	43 00
Jan. 3, 1868	104	A. Kielman.....	30 00
Feb. 11.....	442	R. F. Wingate.....	21 00
28.....	643	Nic. Melcher.....	16 00
March 2.....	682	R. F. Wingate.....	30 00
27.....	940	same.....	19 50
April 2.....	1055	A. Kielman.....	30 00
10.....	1142	R. F. Wingate.....	10 00
21.....	1229	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	10 00
May 6.....	1320	same.....	4 00
June 22.....	1550	R. F. Wingate.....	10 00
July 2.....	1694	A. Kielman.....	26 00
16.....	1774	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	9 99
Aug. 24.....	1935	R. F. Wingate.....	28 50
Oct. 12.....	2257	A. Kielman.....	24 00
Dec. 2.....	2409	R. F. Wingate.....	38 00
23.....	2480	same.....	37 50
24.....	2481	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	24 99
Total.....			\$1,189 13

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF REGISTRY OF LANDS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 2, 1866	1557	A. Kielman.....	\$ 33 30
Nov. 26.....	1657	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	42 40
Dec. 6.....	1682	F. C. Schott.....	6 00
19.....	1706	J. Afolder.....	60 00
Jan. 7, 1867	34	A. P. Richardeon, P. M.....	17 98
12.....	48	A. Kielman.....	42 50
26.....	78	George Scharman.....	22 00
March 11.....	440	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	19 70
April 1.....	839	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	226 37
2.....	863	A. Kielman.....	50 00
17.....	955	C. F. Blaser.....	52 60
30.....	1015	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	157 50
May 27.....	1172	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	25 20
June 4.....	1226	same.....	10 30
July 1.....	1359	A. Kielman.....	36 00
11.....	1460	A. P. Richardson, P. M.....	15 00
12.....	1473	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	187 00
22.....	1520	Charles Steubenrauch.....	30 00
23.....	1530	C. F. Blaser.....	12 75
Aug. 16.....	1640	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	25 80
28.....	1696	same.....	19 00
Sept. 3.....	1735	C. F. Blaser.....	22 75
25.....	1844	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	29 70
Oct. 2.....	1915	A. Kielman.....	39 65
19.....	1946	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	21 75
Nov. 5.....	2070	G. W. Sone.....	76 00
Dec. 3.....	2147	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	26 30
5.....	2361	A. Kielman.....	50 00
Jan. 3, 1868.....	2402	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	15 00
16.....	98	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	75 00
18.....	105	H. Kielman.....	42 00
18.....	206	C. F. Blaser.....	24 00
March 16.....	227	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	23 80
24.....	772	same.....	33 40
April 1.....	854	F. H. Friese.....	18 00
21.....	1050	A. Kielman.....	44 75
May 13.....	1230	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	18 00
June 17.....	1360	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	125 95
July 2.....	1538	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	29 80
8.....	1693	A. Kielman.....	34 50
21.....	1725	C. F. Blaser.....	95 25
23.....	1800	Francis Roer.....	10 00
Sept. 3.....	1818	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	17 00
5.....	1984	same.....	25 80
Total.....			\$1,980 78

## FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 1, 1866	1554	T. A. Parker, (salary)	\$ 750 00
2	1559	A. Kielman	33 30
3	1564	Francis Roer	2 75
29	1609	T. A. Parker	150 00
Nov. 14	1625	same	50 00
23	1646	same	125 00
27	1663	A. P. Richardson, P. M.	60 36
Dec. 5	1681	T. A. Parker	50 00
10	1687	Bennett & Williams	20 00
19	1704	T. A. Parker	125 00
Jan. 2, 1867	6	same (salary)	750 00
	14	same	110 00
12	50	A. Kielman	42 35
14	51	T. A. Parker	75 00
31	99	same	75 00
Feb. 6	113	B. P. Gray	49 00
March 4	259	H. C. Pickering	2 50
6	338	F. Rowe	8 00
	342	W. F. Parker	125 00
7	371	Haskins & Cammeyer	18 00
20	647	L. A. Parker	75 00
21	651	A. P. Richardson	28 51
	653	U. S. Express Company	17 85
22	678	W. F. Parker	35 00
25	698	same	20 00
28	748	F. C. Schott	27 00
April 1	795	W. F. Parker	40 00
2	862	A. Kielman	39 60
3	895	M. & J. Obermayer	2 00
5	901	T. A. Parker	25 00
26	991	A. P. Richardson, P. M.	45 00
27	1003	E. S. Foster, Public Printer	54 00
May 3	1031	W. F. Parker	84 55
14	1087	T. A. Parker	15 00
29	1183	Methodist Book Depository	13 00
	1189	T. A. Parker	12 00
June 24	1300	E. P. Gray	4 05
July 1	1335	W. U. Telegraph Company	3 88
5	1417	B. St. James Fry	8 00
10	1454	W. F. Parker	15 00
11	1466	A. P. Richardson, P. M.	15 00
16	1496	Newcomb & Co.	7 00
23	1529	A. P. Richardson, P. M.	4 00
26	1542	same	13 00
30	1559	same	6 00
August 1	1574	W. U. Telegraph Company	7 48
12	1620	J. C. Draper	10 00
	1622	U. S. Express Company	1 75
13	1628	B. St. James Fry	3 00
17	1653	S. Bennett	16 00
20	1664	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.	9 00
21	1670	same	17 00
October 1	1878	W. U. Telegraph Company	6 15
	1833	J. J. Abell <i>et al.</i>	71 30
2	1917	A. Kielman	77 70
5	1996	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.	20 00
9	2014	C. F. Blaser	9 40
19	2075	O. T. Fishback	5 35
Nov. 1	2129	W. U. Telegraph Company	1 20
16	2259	J. T. Beach, St. Joe Union	14 00
18	2271	A. Gundelinger <i>et al.</i>	62 00

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 27, 1867	2322	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	\$ 33 16
	2323	U. S. Express Company.....	2 85
Dec. 16.....	2463	Cantwell & Shorb.....	8 00
	2468	U. S. Express Company.....	2 00
Jan. 3, 1868....	96	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	25 00
	108	A. Kielman.....	33 40
	131	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	4 50
	14.....	same .....	15 00
	25.....	C. C. Draper.....	12 00
	31.....	Fred. Buehrle.....	15 00
Feb. 15.....	513	same .....	15 00
	27.....	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	3 00
March 3.....	687	W. U. Telegraph Company.....	1 95
	20.....	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	13 00
	23.....	same .....	13 00
	27.....	A. W. Barton.....	18 00
	27.....	U. S. Express Company.....	95
April 1.....	1049	A. Kielman.....	36 25
	20.....	E. P. Gray <i>et al.</i> .....	26 65
	23.....	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	98 40
May 6.....	1322	same .....	30 00
	29.....	same .....	11 00
June 18.....	1542	T. A. Parker.....	32 00
	29.....	W. U. Telegraph Company.....	5 80
	1579	T. A. Parker.....	27 24
Total.....			\$4,043 67



## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SUPREME COURT.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 12, 1866	1622	Jas. C. Adams, Marshal.....	\$ 120 00
15	1626	J. T. Beach.....	26 00
Dec. 4.....	1677	O. T. Fishback, Clerk.....	44 70
12.....	1696	Jas. C. Adams, Marshal.....	132 00
	1697	J. J. Dailey <i>et al.</i> .....	121 45
Jan. 15.....	1700	McKee, Fishback & Co.....	237 60
Jan. 23, 1867.	71	Wm. C. Duncan.....	20 00
26.....	81	A. Kielman.....	12 00
28.....	85	A. Maggie.....	12 00
31.....	98	N. C. Burch.....	52 50
Feb. 21.....	142	Jas. T. Beach.....	44 00
24.....	143	Thos. B. Biggers.....	109 90
	145	same.....	140 00
March 2.....	217	same.....	175 05
13.....	607	N. C. Burch.....	73 05
	623	R. P. Studley & Co.....	12 50
23.....	688	Wm. Kinnie.....	24 00
	689	F. Roer.....	8 35
25.....	699	J. H. Crane <i>et al.</i> .....	1,476 21
	702	E. B. Woodson.....	24 00
April 17.....	954	Thos. B. Biggers.....	71 02
May 23.....	1158	W. H. Gray <i>et al.</i> .....	1,350 15
	1159	C. D. Williams.....	35 00
July 6.....	1429	Wm. C. Duncan.....	13 90
8.....	1438	M. & J. Obermayer.....	6 50
9.....	1447	N. C. Burch.....	9 35
13.....	1498	Foster & Cooper.....	21 00
30.....	1562	Wm. Kinnie.....	14 00
August 30.....	1709	Wm. M. Albin <i>et al.</i> .....	31 15
October 31.....	2122	O. T. Fishback.....	403 79
Nov. 16.....	2258	Jas. T. Beach.....	20 70
27.....	2317	O. T. Fishback.....	329 50
Jan. 23, 1868.....	256	Wm. C. Duncan.....	20 00
31.....	317	Wm. Kinnie.....	24 00
	324	M. & J. Obermayer.....	1 30
Feb. 12.....	473	Wells & Donahoe.....	7 75
14.....	488	R. P. Studley & Co.....	37 00
27.....	627	Wm. M. Albin.....	137 50
March 2.....	690	Kirby & Cooper.....	20 00
26.....	867	O. T. Fishback.....	35 00
April 17.....	1208	same.....	347 10
July 11.....	1739	Wm. C. Duncan.....	19 50
Sept. 3.....	1979	Wm. M. Albin.....	63 20
16.....	2036	Union Printing Company.....	26 00
	2037	Wm. Kinnie.....	12 00
Nov. 2.....	2283b	Wm. Keller.....	1,125 00
20.....	2349	O. T. Fishback.....	328 60
23.....	2360	McKee, Fishback & Co.....	86 50
24.....	2371	Wm. H. Gray.....	10 87
		Total.....	\$7,471 69

CONTINGENT EXPENSES DISTRICT COURTS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 6, 1867	1053	H. K. White.....	\$ 18 00
7.....	1062	L. Sargeant.....	269 85
June 8.....	1240	William C. Duncan <i>et al.</i> .....	28 50
10.....	1245	J. H. Johnston <i>et al.</i> .....	205 65
11.....	1255	S. Bennett & Co.....	50 00
29.....	1319	James F. Ryan.....	11 00
July 5.....	1414	E. P. Studley & Co., <i>et al.</i> .....	300 65
11.....	1461	Lopkins & Wise <i>et al.</i> .....	225 75
12.....	1469	W. W. Donham.....	12 80
22.....	1524	J. T. Clements <i>et al.</i> .....	185 50
29.....	1533	Macon Argus.....	8 60
31.....	1569	L Sargeant <i>et al.</i> .....	64 65
Nov. 4.....	2137	S. Levison.....	51 75
Dec. 28.....	2520	W. W. Donham.....	130 15
January 7, 1868	145	H. K. White.....	98 05
29.....	296	J. T. Clements.....	65 20
	297	J. Maher.....	53 35
Feb. 4.....	338	H. E. Machens.....	42 00
June 13.....	1522	W. C. Duncan.....	51 43
	1523	W. Kinnie.....	34 00
	1525	A. B. Hart.....	48 00
	1535	J. H. Johnston.....	50 00
	1573	Regan & Julian.....	53 00
July 2.....	1697	H. K. White.....	71 23
3.....	1711	W. W. Donham.....	139 55
17.....	1782	W. W. Davenport.....	24 00
25.....	1810	L. Sargeant.....	91 00
27.....	1815	W. C. Barr.....	30 90
Total.....			\$2,414 56

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
October 2, 1866	1562	George Whitcomb & Co.....	\$ 7 50
Dec. 15.....	1702	J. L. Moser.....	30 00
18.....	1703	O. G. Burch.....	70 00
Jan. 5, 1867	29	James Mack.....	78 20
April 1.....	834	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	165 00
Dec. 5.....	2405	G. A. Moser.....	23 50
20.....	2482	George Hall.....	10 00
May 13, 1868	1364	E. Kirby, Public Printer.....	21 00
June 17.....	1537	Mrs. B. Lackey, P. M.....	7 00
July 15.....	1787	L. M. Conkling.....	109 00
16.....	1775	F. McGinnis.....	108 00
17.....	1779	O. Kirkham.....	196 35
August 15.....	1895	Thomas Phelan.....	303 00
Total.....			\$1,118 55

**SALARY AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONER  
OF STATISTICS.**

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 10, 1866	1579	L. D. Morse, Commissioner.....	\$250 00
Jan. 10, 1867	42	R. P. Studley & Co, <i>et al</i> .....	44 75
	41	L. D. Morse, Commissioner.....	250 00
April 11.....	930	same.....	284 90
August 8.....	1600	same.....	250 00
Oct. 23.....	2083	same.....	130 32
Total.....			\$1,209 97

**SALARY OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.**

ACT APPROVED MARCH 21, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 6, 1868	1321	S. P. Simpson.....	\$ 60 44
July 6.....	1718	same.....	500 00
Oct. 1.....	2165	same.....	500 00
Total.....			\$1,060 44

**FOR PAY OF SWAMP LAND AGENT.**

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 11, 1867	44	Charles E. Moss, Jr., Agent.....	\$400 00
Total.....			\$400 00

FOR SALARY AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AGENT TO PROSECUTE SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 4, 1866	1569	Albert Sigel.....	\$1,000 30
Jan. 5, 1867	28	same .....	1,005 55
April 5.....	894	same .....	1,008 70
July 3.....	1395	same .....	1,003 50
Oct. 3.....	1968	same .....	987 68
Jan. 4, 1868	120	same .....	995 25
April 4.....	1107	same .....	995 75
July 6.....	1719	same .....	998 00
Oct. 5.....	2231	same .....	1,001 45
Total.....			\$3,996 18

FITTING UP GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 4, 1867	267	M. & J. Obermayer.....	\$163 20
6.....	334	A. Gundelfinger.....	3 90
	347	C. Staats.....	134 80
7.....	368	H. C. Rich.....	43 50
8.....	395	C. F. Krause.....	19 70
Total.....			\$365 10

REPAIRING AND FITTING UP STATE LIBRARY.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 5, 1867	316	A. Maggio.....	\$ 22 50
7.....	369	H. C. Rich.....	55 50
	370	S. T. Bryant.....	42 00
	390	A. McDowell & Co.....	180 00
8.....	397	H. Rabsahl.....	1,700 00
Total.....			\$2,000 00

## CONSTRUCTING WATER CLOSET.

Date.	No.	To whom d .	Amount.
March 5, 1867.	319	H. Umstead.....	\$635 00
Total.....			\$635 00

## CARPETING AND FITTING UP SENATE CHAMBER.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 5, 1867.	309	A. McDowell & Co.....	\$1,065 60
Total .....			\$1,65 60

REPAIRING CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 4, 1867.	264	M. & J. Obermayer.....	\$ 33 05
5.....	281	J. G. Schmidt.....	16 60
	307	J. Bohm.....	14 00
	321	H. Stark.....	63 00
6.....	322	B. R. Naylor.....	58 75
7.....	363	J. Roesen.....	87 10
Jan. 10, 1868..	169	Charles Staats.....	140 00
31.....	319	W. Buehrle.....	49 50
Feb. 1.....	327	Ed. Schueller, Factor Missouri Penitentiary.....	6 50
	329	J. Roesen.....	33 50
11.....	426	Charles Staats.....	169 05
	450	A. Gundelfinger.....	27 25
12.....	469	Jacob Heinrichs.....	73 60
28.....	645	A. A. Rice.....	60 00
March 6.....	714	J. Hoffman.....	45 00
	716	J. Fikenscher.....	45 00
19.....	789	A. A. Rice.....	50 00
21.....	802	Rob. Bettner.....	12 40
24.....	842	Z. O. Smith & Co.....	2 01
	847	S. C. Davis.....	18 75
April 4.....	1104	J. Hoffman.....	51 00
	1106	J. Fikenscher.....	51 00
	1106	L. B. Belden.....	50 00
13.....	1173	M. Wallendorf.....	86 61
18.....	1217	P. S. Whitaker.....	5 00
22.....	1231	J. Fikenscher.....	9 60
	1234	J. Hoffman.....	9 60
25.....	1261	A. Eckenroth.....	61 50
May 1.....	1301	C. Way.....	45 00
9.....	1235	A. A. Rice.....	20 00
22.....	1410	D. DeGroat.....	3 50
23.....	1417	J. Fikenscher.....	24 75
26.....	1434	Andrews & Wilson.....	166 70
June 1.....	1482	C. Way.....	45 00
11.....	1508	H. E. Schultz.....	6 00
13.....	1527	J. P. Rice.....	13 75
19.....	1546	A. A. Rice.....	20 00
20.....	1549	C. Way.....	30 00
24.....	1561	E. Campin.....	12 75
27.....	1574	J. P. Rice.....	33 75
29.....	1581	Riddler & Boyer.....	30 45
	1582	J. Fikenscher.....	5 00
July 7.....	1724	F. W. Mayer.....	29 25
9.....	1731	J. Hoffman.....	5 25
13.....	1740	Huffard & Steel.....	6 68
25.....	1808	J. P. Rice.....	60 00
30.....	1824	J. Fikenscher.....	26 00
31.....	1829	H. L. Rice.....	92 50
August 10.....	1866	C. Staats.....	14 00
15.....	1897	H. L. Rice.....	30 00
17.....	1908	Colman & Sanders.....	16 00
20.....	1919	Riddler & Boyer.....	25 30
21.....	1924	J. P. Rice.....	38 75
	1925	A. A. Rice.....	90 00
28.....	1950	H. L. Rice.....	25 00
29.....	1964	A. Eckenroth.....	12 40
	1966	Joseph Schneider.....	19 00
	1967	J. Fikenscher.....	25 00
Sept. 5.....	2003	Thomas Crawford.....	5 50
	2004	Joseph Schneider.....	3 00
7.....	2007	H. L. Rice.....	15 00
17.....	2051	U. S. Express Co.....	2 40
18.....	2060	J. P. Rice.....	13 75

## REPAIRING CAPITOL AND GROUNDS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Sept. 19, 1868	2061	A. A. Rice.....	\$ 42 00
23.....	2075	H. L. Rice.....	12 50
October 1.....	2167	Thompson & Parsons.....	20 50
3.....	2220	Thomas Cotsworth.....	10 25
6.....	2236	J. P. Rice.....	26 25
	2241	A. A. Rice.....	27 00
7.....	2245	J. Hoffman.....	4 50
12.....	2259	H. L. Rice.....	70 00
15.....	2267	G. Owens.....	2 00
16.....	2269	J. Owens.....	3 00
	2272	James McClure <i>et al.</i> .....	7 00
17.....	2277	H. A. Ahrens.....	5 00
	2278	J. P. Rice.....	23 75
20.....	2283	G. Owens.....	14 00
26.....	2291	H. A. Ahrens.....	3 75
28.....	2296	Benj. DeLemos.....	15 00
30.....	2230b	Joseph Slett.....	6 00
	2281b	J. P. Rice.....	17 50
Nov. 5.....	2291b	Benj. DeLemos.....	20 50
	2292b	Pacific Railroad Company.....	83 30
6.....	2296b	Joseph Schneider.....	64 00
12.....	2302	A. J. Curnutt.....	25 00
	2303	Benj. DeLemos.....	17 50
13.....	2310	Riddler & Boyer.....	8 35
14.....	2313	J. P. Rice.....	22 50
	2315	Huffard & Steel.....	16 15
	2320	A. A. Rice.....	57 00
17.....	2333	H. L. Rice.....	62 50
24.....	2367	Benj. DeLemos.....	4 10
Total.....			\$3,030 10

## FENCING CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 18, 1867	619	D. F. Howe.....	\$ 37 08
	621	James D. Leonard <i>et al.</i> .....	313 45
27.....	736	C. F. Lohman.....	40 08
30.....	779	William Hardy.....	45 00
June 13, 1868	1526	J. P. Rice.....	6 25
23 .....	1554	C. Maus.....	95 00
30.....	1583	Pacific Railroad Company.....	4 05
July 13.....	1741	Huffard & Steel.....	33 00
21.....	1791	Barnum & Bro.....	245 00
August 3.....	1842	D. H. DeGroat.....	27 00
10.....	1864	Barnum & Bro.....	600 00
20.....	1922	Pacific Railroad Company.....	5 70
Sept. 1.....	1975	Jefferson City Machine and Foundry Company.....	30 45
Nov. 14.....	2314	J. P. Rice.....	10 00
	2316	Huffard & Steel.....	7 94
.....			\$1,560 05

SALARY OF FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 12, 1866	1586	Wm. Bishop.....	\$ 250 00
Nov. 30.....	1669	A. Thompson.....	125 00
March 19, 1867	635	same.....	125 00
April 1.....	801	same.....	125 00
	824	Wm. Bishop.....	250 00
July 1.....	1337	same.....	125 00
	1338	A. Thompson.....	125 00
October 1.....	1887	Wm. Bishop.....	125 00
Dec. 3.....	2362	A. Thompson.....	125 00
Jan. 2, 1868....	77	Wm. Bishop.....	125 00
Febr. 11.....	453	A. Thompson.....	125 00
April 1.....	1016	Wm. Bishop.....	125 00
	1076	A. Thompson.....	125 00
July 1.....	1686	Wm. Bishop.....	125 00
Aug. 28.....	1957	A. Thompson.....	125 00
Oct. 5.....	2223	Wm. Bishop.....	125 00
	2224	A. Thompson.....	125 00
Total.....			\$2,375 00

EXPENSES UNDER AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN RAILROADS, ETC.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 16, 1866	1590	Theo. Plate & Co.....	\$ 510 40
	1591	same.....	599 70
Nov. 1.....	1610	Charles G. Ramsey & Co.....	374 50
	1611	same.....	332 00
24.....	1648	J. W. Forney & McMichael.....	897 20
27.....	1662	G. W. Henrick, Supt C. & F. R. R.....	500 00
28.....	1664	A. W. Maupin, Commissioner S. W. B. P. R. R.....	209 75
30.....	1666	McKee, Fishback & Co.....	1,091 76
	1667	Chester Harding, Jr., Com. St. Louis & I. M. R. R.....	2,788 13
Dec. 1.....	1674	Charles G. Ramsey & Co.....	296 40
5.....	1680	R. Weber, Commissioner.....	1,000 00
8.....	1685	B. St. James Fry.....	274 00
12.....	1694	D. F. Tiedemann.....	950 00
27.....	1710	McKee, Fishback & Co.....	142 29
31.....	1716	Charles Rankin, Commissioner.....	2,000 00
Jan. 2, 1867....	12	R. J. McElhinney.....	125 00
March 2.....	214	George Knapp & Co.....	1,026 50
11.....	437	P. J. Osterhaus.....	155 67
April 2.....	867	R. M. Baker.....	1 50
Jan. 13, 1868...	188	J. McFall, Auctioneer.....	7,339 55
Feb. 8.....	382	A. W. Maupin.....	250 00
March 10.....	742	W. H. Heath.....	200 00
Total.....			\$21,662 25



## BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 9, 1867	413	A. Valle, Treasurer .....	\$ 2,000 00
April 11, 1868	1154	same .....	2,000 00
		Total.....	\$ 4,000 00

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 7, 1867	1059	Wm. T. Essex, Treasurer.....	\$ 2,200 00
April 10, 1868	1143	same .....	5,100 00
		Total.....	\$ 7,300 00

EXPENSES UNDER ACT TO SECURE THE SELECTION OF  
PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

APPROVED MARCH 19, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 17, 1866	1632	James S. McMurtry, Commissioner.....	\$ 786 00
Dec. 1.....	1670	J. J. Gravelly, " .....	150 00
Jan. 2, 1867	15	Wm. H. McLane, " .....	1,116 00
5.....	22	James S. McMurtry, " .....	402 00
April 1.....	815	E. S. Foster, Public Printer.....	41 00
		Total.....	\$ 2,495 00

APPROPRIATION TO PAY COUNSEL IN SUIT REGARDING  
WOLF ISLAND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 21, 1866	1638	C. A. Newcomb .....	\$ 1,000 00
Dec. 26, 1867	2500	J. A. Christopher .....	37 75
March 26, 1868	926	Henderson & Dyer.....	1,200 00
Total.....			\$ 2,237 75

FOR SALE OF BANK STOCK.

APPROVED MARCH 5, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 22, 1866	1642	J. Fogg, Commissioner.....	\$ 418 55
Total.....			\$ 418 55

SINKING FUND—(OLD DEBT.)

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 22, 1866	1641	J. Fogg, Commissioner sale of Bank Stock .....	\$ 21 08
Total.....			\$ 21 08

EXPENSES UNDER ACT FOR THE PAYMENT OF ARREARS  
TO E. M. M.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 27, 1866	1661	M. Weber .....	\$ 150 00
March 21, 1867	656	U. S. Express Co.....	3 25
Total.....			\$ 153 25

ACT IN RELATION TO SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

APPROVED MARCH 27, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 5, 1868	1315	J. E. Smith, Register of Lands .....	\$ 206 50
Total.....			\$ 206 50

ACT TO PAY ARREARS OF E. M. M.

APPROVED MARCH 9, 1867.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 12, 1867 15.....	445 588	A. S. Vogdes'..... same .....	\$ 10,000 00 191,000 00
Total.....			\$201,000 00

ACT TO REBUILD THE HOUSE OF THE PRESIDENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

APPROVED MARCH 11, 1867.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
April 17, 1867	952	James H. Waugh, Treasurer.....	\$10,000 00
Total.....			\$10,000 00

ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF HEIRS OF ROBERT CREIGHTON

APPROVED MARCH 4, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 7, 1868	721	Heirs of Robert Creighton.....	\$ 591 50
		Total.....	\$ 591 50

EXPENSES UNDER ACT SUBMITTING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

APPROVED MARCH 8TH, 1867.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Sept. 4, 1868	1996	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	\$ 5 94
Nov. 21.....	2366	Union Printing Co.....	86 50
	2368	A. M. Casebolt & Son.....	86 50
	2369	M. Blair.....	86 50
	2370	A. Ackerman.....	86 50
27.....	2382	Foster & Wilder.....	86 50
	2384	J. H. Bode.....	86 50
	2387	E. Schierenberg.....	86 50
	2389	Plate, Olshausen & Co.....	86 50
	2393	Chas. Weissmann.....	86 50
28.....	2394	G. A. & J. L. Moser.....	86 50
	2395	J. S. Worthington.....	86 50
30.....	2400	A. F. Lewis.....	86 50
Dec. 2.....	2407	Cutler & Young.....	86 50
3.....	2423	Chas. H. Day.....	86 50
5.....	2430	S. W. Smith.....	86 50
9.....	2437	Thos. Proctor.....	86 50
		Total.....	\$1,380 94

## PAY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

(GENERAL STATUTES 1865, PAGE 73, SECTION 26.)

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Dec: 2, 1868	2411	C. I. Filley.....	\$ 60 00	
	2412	Theo. Bruns.....	85 00	
	2413	E. S. Waterbury.....	145 00	
	2414	Geo. Husmann.....	30 00	
	2415	E. A. Holcomb.....	70 00	
	2416	Bacon Montgomery.....	35 00	
	2417	Thos. E. Bassett.....	35 60	
	2418	Carl Schurz.....	60 00	
	2419	Lewis Georgens.....	90 00	
	2420	C. N. Brown.....	10 00	
	2421	J. P. Tracey.....	90 00	
	2445	C. N. Brown.....	114 00	
	Total.....			\$824 00

## EXPENSES UNDER ACT FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

APPROVED MARCH 21, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Sept. 4, 1868	1991	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	\$ 191 85
	19.....	H. Wilcox.....	460 00
Oct.	2062	L. M. Conklin.....	135 00
	2063	Jas. Foster.....	170 00
	2096	Chas. F. Bruhl.....	204 00
	22.....	F. M. McGinnis.....	733 00
	22.....	A. B. McKee.....	321 30
	29.....	S. A. Reppy.....	550 00
Nov.	2274b	Ed. Augustin.....	1,045 00
	2278b	A. F. Lewis.....	62 00
	7.....	David Wells.....	214 00
	13.....	E. H. Benham.....	44 00
	16.....	J. K. Kidd.....	506 85
	2327	H. Berry.....	56 00
	2328	Jas. T. Foster.....	166 00
	2329	Thos. S. Rhoades.....	500 00
	2376	H. Wilcox.....	34 50
	2378	B. Montgomery.....	584 00
Dec.	2383	L. M. Conklin.....	536 00
	2401	E. H. Benham.....	7 00
	2402	D. M. Draper.....	204 00
	23.....	P. D. Popence.....	805 00
	24.....		
30.....	2491		
Total.....			\$7,529 50

LIBRARY OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

(LAWS 1867, PAGE 8, SECTION 3 AND GENERAL STATUTES, PAGE 875, SECT. 29.)

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
July 18, 1867	1609	J. W. Johnson, Chaplain.....	\$ 50 00
Aug. 29.....	1703	same .....	100 00
April 29, 1868	1286	same .....	125 00
Total .....			\$275 00

REPAIRING PORTRAIT OF COL. BENTON.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 21, 1866	1619	Wm. Bishop.....	\$ 170 5
Total.....			\$170 50

ACT FOR ERECTION OF MONUMENT, &C.

APPROVED MARCH 19, 1869.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 30, 1867	777	J. W. Brown <i>et al</i> .....	\$ 72 75
June 29.....	1321	E. W. Warne.....	235 00
Total.....			\$307 75

ACT TO PAY EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LYON.

APPROVED MARCH 15, 1867.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 16, 1867	599	G. C. Bingham.....	\$3,000 00
Total.....			\$3,000 00

FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MISSOURI MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 3, 1867	16	Thomas Adamson, Treasurer.....	\$ 3,000 00
Jan. 25, 1868	283	same .....	3,000 00
Total.....			\$6,000 00

ACT FOR LINCOLN MONUMENT.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 6TH, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 23, 1868	948	Lincoln Monument Association.....	\$1,000 00
Total.....			\$1,000 00

TO PAY THE DEBTS OF THE PENITENTIARY.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 15, 1868	592	Ed. Schueller, Factor.....	\$19,979 04
18.....	612	same .....	1,778 50
	616	same .....	340 22
19.....	630	same .....	6,660 38
30.....	769	same .....	1,241 86
April 3, 1868	1093	same .....	40,084 04
May 4.....	1310	same .....	2,736 66
July 3.....	1709	same .....	1,430 94
Oct. 12.....	2258	same .....	2,278 21
Total.....			\$76,529 85

EXPENSES UNDER ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SALE OF STATE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

APPROVED DECEMBER 15, 1865.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 17, 1866	1605	McKee, Fishback & Co.....	\$99 00
Total.....			\$99 00

PAYMENTS UNDER CONCURRENT AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 27 AND 28, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 2, 1868	681	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	\$372 40
4.....	698	William Walker.....	300 00
16.....	774	Samuel Knox.....	300 00
Total.....			\$972 40



## FOR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

## 1. FOR THE USE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
June 5, 1867	27	Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer.....	\$2,500 00
May 24.....	1162	same .....	2,500 00
Jan. 2, 1868	45	same .....	2,500 00
July 1.....	1661	same .....	2,500 09
Total.....			\$10,000 00

## EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 3, 1866	1563	Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer.....	\$2,062 50
Jan. 5, 1867	26	same .....	2,368 36
April 1.....	791	same .....	2,549 19
July 3.....	1393	same .....	2,706 25
Oct. 2.....	1951	same .....	2,695 89
Jan. 2, 1868	44	same .....	2,951 38
April 2.....	1075	same .....	3,193 44
July 1.....	1659	same .....	3,225 00
Oct. 2.....	2204	same .....	3,249 60
Total.....			\$25,000 61

## INDIGENT FUND OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. [5, 1867	26	Thomas B. Nesbit.....	\$1,000 00
May 24.....	1163	same .....	1,000 00
Jan. 2, 1868	46	same .....	1,000 00
July 1.....	1660	same .....	1,000 00
Total.....			\$4,000 00

2. FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 2, 1866	1558	James S. Henderson, Treasurer.....	\$,3750 00
Jan. 1, 1867	2	same .....	3,750 00
March 9.....	417	same .....	8,000 00
Sept. 2.....	1724	same .....	8,000 00
March 2, 1868	672	same .....	8,000 00
Sept. 2.....	1977	same .....	8,000 00
Total.....			\$39,500 00

ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF LUNATIC ASYLUM.

APPROVED MARCH 25, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 6, 1868	1817	James S. Henderson, Treasurer.....	\$5,000 00
July 1.....	1589	same .....	5,000 00
Dec. 28.....	2484	same .....	10,000 00
Total.....			\$20,000 00

3. FOR THE MISSOURI INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 16, 1867	1097	T. B. Edgar, Treasurer.....	\$15,000 00
April 20, 1868	1223	same .....	10,000 00
Total.....			\$25,000 00

## 4. FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 7, 1867	31	T. B. Edgar, Treasurer.....	\$2,500 00
Jan. 13, 1868	182	same .....	2,500 00
July 27.....	1812	same .....	2,500 00
Total.....			\$7,500 00

## 5. PENSIONERS.

LAWS 1841, PAGE 222, AND LAWS 1844-5, PAGE 248.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
April 1, 1867	804	Samuel Tarwater.....	\$100 00
May 6.....	1043	Thomas H. Lloyd.....	100 00
April 10, 1868	1145	Samuel Tarwater.....	100 00
Total.....			\$300 00

## APPROPRIATION TO PAY FUNERAL EXPENSES OF HON. J. F. POWERS.

APPROVED MARCH 5, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 24, 1866	1649	Charles Thompson .....	\$300 00
Total.....			\$300 00

APPROPRIATION TO PAY FUNERAL EXPENSES OF HON. T  
P. BRUTON.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 24, 1866	1650	Charles Thompson.....	\$120 00
Total.....			\$120 00

APPROPRIATION TO PAY FUNERAL EXPENSES OF HON. M  
C. MARTIN.

APPROVED MARCH 19, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 23, 1868	838	A. M. Ellison.....	\$ 28 00
24.....	843	J. A. Justice.....	10 00
	853	Jac. Heinrichs.....	150 00
25.....	861	G. L. Hewitt <i>et al.</i> .....	50 00
Aug. 1.....	1837	Charles Thompson.....	110 00
Total.....			\$348 00

## REVENUE FUND.

FOR REFUNDING OF PAYMENTS MADE BY COLLECTORS IN EXCESS OF AMOUNTS  
DUE FROM THEM.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 15, 1867..	52	Thomas W. Green, Collector Scotland.....	\$ 12 75
Feb. 7.....	114	R. A. Love, Collector Phelps.....	3,491 45
March 19.....	631	W. R. Bryant, Collector Platte.....	1,069 12
28 .....	752	Robert Carman, late Collector Chariton.....	14,639 93
	755	B. H. Haupe, late Collector Saline.....	762 71
April 5.....	894	B. F. Sillman, " Scott.....	150 69
Sept. 4.....	1742	H. Bruhl, " Cape Girardeau.....	33 35
27.....	1849	M. F. Woods, " Douglas.....	111 63
Dec. 31.....	2534	S. E. Shaw, " Dade.....	215 47
Jan. 23, 1868..	265	James W. McFaden, " Warren.....	1,814 70
31.....	313	R. A. Love, " Phelps.....	331 31
March 4.....	692	J. N. Laughlin, " Osage.....	94 16
Dec. 30.....	2492	E. S. Rowse, " St. Louis.....	118 98
	2493	J. H. Lightner, " St. Louis.....	2,143 59
		Total.....	\$25,589 84

OUT OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 22, 1867..	68	N. F. Shelton.....	\$ 200 00
26.....	80	William M. Paxton.....	200 00
Feb. 19.....	136	Cyrus Thompson.....	199 40
22.....	146	same .....	50 00
	147	same .....	60 00
	151	same .....	100 00
March 25.....	762	N. T. Doane.....	50 00
29.....	3	H. P. Vrooman .....	50 00
April 3.....	879	A. Thompson.....	50 00
17.....	960	C. M. Boardman.....	600 00
25.....	988	Thomas Harbine.....	800 00
May 2.....	1026	A. Thompson.....	50 00
3.....	1029	J. C. Orrick.....	100 00
14.....	1084	D. Bonham.....	100 00
15.....	1096	Thomas Harbine.....	250 00
16.....	1107	same .....	200 00
21.....	1136	C. Thompson .....	50 00
	1143	Thomas Harbine.....	200 00
27.....	1177	W. A. Berry.....	198 17
28.....	1186	N. T. Doane.....	749 40
29.....	1196	C. Thompson.....	200 00
30.....	1203	W. Z. Ransom.....	50 00
31.....	1208	William Challacombe.....	50 00
June 12.....	1256	Charles G. Comstock.....	50 00
25.....	1305	John C. Orrick.....	650 00
July 2.....	1385	same .....	3,932 62
	1386	D. P. Dyer.....	1,050 00
3.....	1398	Thomas Harbine.....	350 00
	1403	William Bishop.....	200 00
6.....	1426	J. C. Orrick.....	1,627 78
15.....	1493	C. M. Boardman.....	100 00
24.....	1531	C. G. Comstock.....	100 00
30.....	1566	D. P. Dyer.....	50 00
August 13.....	1629	C. Thompson .....	50 00
14.....	1636	William Bishop.....	100 00
22.....	1675	F. W. Ludwig.....	200 00
24.....	1682	William Bishop.....	300 00
31.....	1722	Mary A. Bishop.....	400 00
Sept. 5.....	1746	A. Thompson.....	50 00
	1747	J. C. Orrick.....	49 15
14.....	1784	O. G. Hess.....	200 00
23.....	1816	C. M. Boardman.....	100 00
25.....	1837	Thomas Harbine.....	300 00
October 4.....	1989	J. C. Orrick.....	100 00
9.....	2012	C. G. Comstock.....	1,250 00
16.....	2041	Thomas Harbine.....	100 00
Nov. 6.....	2149	J. C. Orrick.....	200 00
13.....	2183	C. M. Boardman.....	197 38
20.....	2276	Thomas Harbine.....	100 00
22.....	2290	C. Thompson .....	150 00
29.....	2333	I. D. Wright.....	50 00
30.....	2349	H. C. Ewing & J. L. Smith.....	350 00
Dec. 3.....	2359	C. G. Comstock.....	250 00
11.....	2446	H. C. Ewing & J. L. Smith.....	200 00
12.....	2455	F. W. Ludwig.....	50 00
14.....	2460	C. G. Comstock.....	3,500 00
Jan. 8, 1868....	153	B. G. Barrow .....	100 00
18.....	222	H. P. Vrooman .....	50 00
22.....	255	Mary A. Bishop.....	154 00
23.....	264	M. S. Farris.....	200 00
Feb. 8.....	384	William Bishop.....	100 00
13.....	477	J. Shields.....	200 00
	485	L. A. H. Montague.....	200 00
March 5.....	706		

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 9, 1868	737	William Bishop.....	\$ 50 00
17.....	781	Benjamin Davis.....	418 50
18.....	784	C. G. Comstock.....	650 00
23.....	834	M. S. Paris.....	100 00
25.....	859	D. Bonham.....	100 00
April 10.....	1146	J. A. Matney & William Z. Ransom.....	50 00
May 6.....	1316	C. G. Comstock.....	350 00
16.....	1380	B. Tweedell.....	94 96
June 6.....	1494	C. Thompson.....	100 00
July 16.....	1777	W. P. Hobson.....	200 00
24.....	1805	William L. Mills.....	190 74
August 1.....	1834	D. Bonham.....	100 00
3.....	1843	William Hamilton & L. Warner.....	200 00
Sept. 8.....	2009	J. A. Pool <i>et al.</i> .....	750 60
Dec. 4.....	2426	Jane C. Tate.....	447 72
7.....	2436	William Whist.....	100 00
24.....	2483	D. P. Dyer.....	50 00
Total.....			\$26,340 67

CUT OF THE SALINE FUND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 26, 1867..	79	George Miller.....	\$ 50 00
June 26.....	1311	F. W. Ludwig.....	100 00
August 23.....	1674	William Bishop.....	350 00
31.....	1720	B. K. Land.....	300 00
Sept. 18.....	1797	F. W. Ludwig.....	50 00
19.....	1801	Mary Wickersham.....	150 00
October 17.....	2055	L. O. Bryan.....	1,637 39
Dec. 28.....	2523	P. G. Stafford.....	150 00
30.....	2527	J. L. O'Bryan.....	350 33
Feb. 26, 1868..	617	P. G. Stafford <i>et al.</i> .....	50 00
July 17.....	1733	J. R. Winters.....	150 00
22.....	1797	F. A. Richardson.....	50 00
Total.....			\$3,397 77

## OUT OF SEMINARY MONEYS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 30, 1868..	307	James H. Waugh, Treasurer University.....	\$ 9,463 75
27.....	288	same .....	4,170 00
April 3.....	1092	same .....	11,338 00
July 10.....	1732	same .....	4,207 50
Total.....			\$29,259 23

## OUT OF THE SEMINARY FUND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 23, 1866..	1639	J. Fogg, Commissioner for sale of Bank Stock.....	\$ 135 55
Dec. 17, 1867..	2469	State Auditor, in trust for Seminary Fund.....	107,875 00
April 17.....	958	John Montgomery.....	50 00
Total.....			\$108,060 55

## OUT OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 22, 1866..	1640	J. Fogg, Commissioner for sale of Bank Stock.....	\$ 897 35
March 23, 1867	685	State Board of Education .....	43,117 10
Dec. 18.....	2473	U. S. Express Co.....	30
26 .....	2508	William Bishop, State Treasurer.....	49,795 00
	2508	U. S. Express Co.....	1 20
Jan. 23, 1868..	259	William Bishop, State Treasurer.....	12,696 87
	262	U. S. Express Co.....	3 60
Total.....			\$106,511 43



## DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
October 1, 1866	1550	B. F. Harris, Treasurer Callaway.....	\$ 112 64
3.....	1565	Adam Miller, " Osage.....	360 25
4.....	1567	D. W. Brewington, Treasurer Knox.....	374 77
	1568	W. C. Reed, " Morgan.....	162 47
	1570	Geo. W. Peay, " Pike.....	555 50
	1572	Miles Allen, " Moniteau.....	450 23
9.....	1577	M. W. Johnson, " Camden.....	205 92
12.....	1583	H. Piepmeier, " Bates.....	1,460 14
	1585	Wm. C. Benson, " Grundy.....	426 19
13.....	1587	John E. Rains, " Polk.....	520 52
15.....	1589	R. B. Jones, " Newton.....	373 23
18.....	1594	R. Wallace, " Jackson.....	346 83
25.....	1600	Jas. Price, " Harrison.....	557 70
27.....	1603	S. H. Skinner, " Worth.....	139 81
	1604	S. Poole, " Sullivan.....	414 37
29.....	1608	H. C. Garner, " Ray.....	539 88
Nov. 5.....	1612	John S. Verner, " Butler.....	568 37
8.....	1613	Sam. Williams, " Adair.....	309 87
12.....	1621	W. R. Love, " Dent.....	207 79
23.....	1645	E. P. Cayce, " St. Francois.....	245 74
Dec. 1.....	1672	C. C. Church, " Cedar.....	174 68
13.....	1698	T. C. West, " Pulaski.....	156 42
29.....	1713	R. F. W. E. Weber, " Stoddard.....	310 31
31.....	1715	Alex. Andrews, " Oregon.....	145 31
Jan. 1, 1867.....	3	Jas. Bell, " Shelby.....	808 33
4.....	17	Chas. Hug, " St. Charles.....	623 59
	19	A. Bechtol, " Clark.....	493 02
	20	A. W. Mullins, " Linn.....	397 87
5.....	23	G. W. Moss, " Monroe.....	520 19
8.....	36	R. R. Stanley, " Dallas.....	815 26
16.....	54	Chas. Van Pelt, " Barton.....	90 09
	56	A. J. P. Deatherage, " Shannon.....	440 00
21.....	61	Geo. Keyser, " Pemiscot.....	433 07
23.....	74	A. E. Rowden, " Maries.....	150 37
28.....	82	I. N. Rogers, " Henry.....	210 65
30.....	89	Ed. Beaumont, " Wright.....	797 72
	92	H. C. Borth, " Ripley.....	977 35
	96	Thos. Herbert, " Reynolds.....	137 06
Feb. 1.....	102	Jere. White, " Texas.....	298 21
4.....	104	S. H. Carlile, " Barry.....	1,680 25
6.....	110	E. M. Hurst, " Atchison.....	215 71
8.....	116	Chas. Reinhard, " Franklin.....	393 91
	118	R. G. Gilman, " Randolph.....	219 78
13.....	124	C. P. Cumley, " Mississippi.....	161 70
	127	John M. Boyd, " McDonald.....	184 25
14.....	130	D. Landon, " Saline.....	328 02
18.....	134	John B. Bales, " Phelps.....	186 23
27.....	183	T. D. Pettijohn, " Christian.....	187 44
28.....	199	Wm. P. Hobson, " Andrew.....	478 50
March 1.....	208	J. N. Dunn, " Benton.....	261 91
4.....	219	G. W. Lipcomb, " De Kalb.....	253 66
11.....	435	F. P. Anderson, " Vernon.....	949 19
15.....	582	John Hoskins, " Carter.....	217 03
27.....	728	A. Murch, " Marion.....	550 77
April 27.....	1003½	Emory S. Foster, Public Printer.....	149 00
	1004	same.....	3,588 70
May 5.....	1050	Fred. Wing, Treasurer Lincoln.....	361 90
20.....	1124	Wm. M. Miller, Treasurer Douglas.....	131 01
29.....	1192	Wm. J. Piland, Treasurer Ozark.....	128 26
June 1.....	1214	Jos. T. Field, Treasurer Clay.....	208 12
15.....	1264	H. R. Sloan, Treasurer Carroll.....	320 87
July 12.....	1477	Elwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	486 00

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE SCHOOL MONIES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
August 5, 1867	1590	Tohn M. C. Wood, Treasurer Taney.....	\$ 830 72
7.....	1599	Jos. H. Todd, " Miller.....	261 47
August 27.....	1692	Joe. T. Anderson, " Scott.....	252 89
28.....	1695	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	2,039 86
30.....	1711	W. T. Short, Treasurer Wayne.....	194 26
Sept. 2.....	1730	W. H. Sterrett, Treasurer Holt.....	208 12
23.....	1821	L. H. Rigg, " Montgomery.....	357 50
Oct. 8.....	2011	B. F. Halbert, " Hickory.....	192 94
Jan. 18, 1868...	224	Geo. M. Dewey, " Chariton.....	255 97
April 6.....	1115	John T. Fiala, " St. Louis.....	43,969 20
7.....	1119	G. W. Bearnas, " Mocon.....	4,882 31
8.....	1122	J. G. Peck, " Pettis.....	2,557 63
	1123	Charles Reinhard, " Franklin.....	3,858 82
	1124	L. H. Rigg, " Montgomery.....	2,276 74
	1125	Moses Chapman, " Lafayette.....	3,840 14
9.....	1130	O. H. McGee, " Daviess.....	2,314 79
10.....	1135	W. H. Benson, " Grundy.....	2,324 26
	1138	Christian Keill, " Cooper.....	3,710 78
	1144	H. Reitemeyer, " Gasconade.....	2,263 54
11.....	1149	H. R. Sloan, " Carroll.....	2,594 69
	1150	J. A. Trumbo, " Livingston.....	2,585 62
	1151	John T. Pendleton, " Jackson.....	5,087 28
13.....	1156	Daniel Peterson, " Madison.....	771 94
	1157	Geo. W. Lipsecomb, " De Kalb.....	1,522 75
	1158	Fred. Wing, " Lincoln.....	2,752 99
	1159	J. R. Weaver, " Christian.....	1,270 37
	1160	R. B. Price, " Boone.....	3,882 33
	1162	H. W. Hollingsworth, Treasurer Marion.....	3,575 09
	1163	Geo. Keyser, " Pemiscot.....	524 30
	1164	David Landon, " Saline.....	3,284 16
	1165	S. F. Dunlap, " Crawford.....	1,163 18
	1166	N. H. Hampton, " Webster.....	1,778 36
	1167	H. Stelbrink, " Jefferson.....	2,768 83
	1169	G. A. Kenamore, " Dent.....	1,153 65
	1172	Adam Miller, " Osage.....	2,236 61
	1178	C. B. Maus, " Cole.....	1,685 38
14.....	1180	John Dawson, " St. Clair.....	1,655 87
	1181	G. W. Drake, " Polk.....	2,555 52
15.....	1186	John Kelsay, " Ray.....	3,478 09
	1187	Geo. Lyon, " Buchanan.....	6,584 69
	1189	John S. Rash, " Lewis.....	3,115 16
	1192	T. W. Radford, " Howard.....	2,811 07
	1193	John Christian, " Cass.....	2,594 24
	1194	A. R. Cushman, " Scotland.....	2,057 09
16.....	1197	J. B. Bales, " Phelps.....	560 21
	1198	Moses Baker, " Schuyler.....	1,621 49
	1199	J. N. Norman, " Laclede.....	1,724 65
	1200	Vessey Price, " Harrison.....	2,952 05
17.....	1205	Geo. M. Dewey, " Chariton.....	3,011 18
	1206	Chas. Hugg, " St. Charles.....	3,251 42
	1209	W. L. Johnson, " Nodaway.....	2,088 77
18.....	1211	E. F. Halbert, " Hickory.....	1,147 34
	1212	Geo. W. Parks, " Adair.....	2,072 93
	1213	Sam. Johnson, " Maries.....	802 56
	1216	F. P. Anderson, " Vernon.....	1,263 50
	1218	Jas. Abbott, " Greene.....	3,361 29
20.....	1219	I. N. Rodgers, " Henry.....	2,095 63
	1220	Jas. Bell, " Shelby.....	2,024 88
	1221	L. P. Payne, " Audrain.....	1,719 70
	1224	W. H. Sterrett, " Holt.....	1,278 08
23.....	1235	S. W. Walker, " Washington.....	2,297 86
	1236	R. G. Gilman, " Randolph.....	2,532 82
	1237	John Bonney, " Cape Girardeau.....	3,250 37
	1238	Wm. Litch, " Perry.....	1,952 54
	1243	B. F. Harris, " Callaway.....	2,990 06
24.....	1246	John H. Smith, " Johnson.....	3,927 26
	1247	Ed. Beaumont, " Wright.....	868 03
	1252	A. R. Patton, " Mercer.....	2,151 07
25.....	1255	John S. Varner, " Butler.....	666 86
	1256	Sam. E. Turner, " Caldwell.....	1,887 06
27.....	1263	Geo. W. Belt, " Platte.....	2,516 43

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF

## DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE SCHOOL MONIES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
April 27, 1868	1269	James M. Martin, Treasurer Pike.....	\$ 3,921 46
	1270	B. F. Meyers, " Taney .....	585 97
28.....	1275	H. Waller, " Lawrence.....	2,160 68
May 1.....	1294	Jno. C. Farmer, " McDonald .....	784 61
	1295	R. B. Jones, " Newton.....	1,893 41
4.....	1307	Marion Cave, " Linn .....	2,552 88
	1308	G. W. Moss, " Monroe.....	3,548 69
5.....	1312	W. P. Hobson, " Andrew.....	2,641 58
	1313	E. P. Cayce, " St. Francois .....	1,546 61
6.....	1319	S. H. Carlile, " Barry.....	1,351 68
11.....	1337	P. B. Linville, " Knox.....	1,998 48
	1339	Thomas C. West, " Pulaski.....	937 73
12.....	1345	Wm. M. Miller, " Douglas.....	667 89
	1350	Geo. C. Hays, " Ralls.....	2,137 30
13.....	1366	Wm. P. Knox, " Stoddard.....	1,190 64
14.....	1367	Sol. Poole, " Sullivan.....	2,147 38
	1368	L. B. Valle, " Ste. Genevieve.....	790 42
16.....	1375	C. A. Elson, " Putnam.....	2,062 37
	1381	H. C. Borth, " Ripley .....	534 34
18.....	1383	J. T. Anderson, " Scott .....	733 92
	1384	C. P. Cumley, " Mississippi.....	1,040 16
	1387	Wm. M. Bennett, " Dallas .....	1,597 73
19.....	1392	Jas. H. Todd, " Miller .....	1,520 11
	1396	John Hoskins, " Carter .....	267 17
21.....	1401	John N. Dunn, " Benton .....	2,652 14
22.....	1406	C. S. Callihan, " Clerk.....	2,992 70
	1407	John H. Howard, " Dade .....	1,446 72
25.....	1426	Alex. Andrews, " Oregon.....	521 66
26.....	1430	A. B. Rafter, " Dunklin .....	1,883 44
	1431	N. C. Hood, " Jasper.....	2,054 58
27.....	1437	Wm. Hulstone, " Cedar.....	1,529 09
	1441	R. B. Williams, " Morgan.....	1,472 06
	1443	Wm. B. Cox, " Stone.....	584 34
28.....	1458	G. A. Burckhardt, " Moniteau.....	2,628 91
29.....	1463	J. H. Howard, " New Madrid.....	1,451 10
30.....	1466	Jers. White, " Texas .....	794 64
	1467	J. F. Harrington, " Clinton.....	1,986 86
	1468	Volney Carter, " Howell.....	435 45
June 1.....	1470	John H. Faulconer, " Warren.....	2,035 44
	1483	C. B. Maus, " Cole.....	786 40
8.....	1497	David Lutes, " Bollinger.....	1,874 29
9.....	1502	Jos. T. Field, " Clay.....	1 845 89
20.....	1548	H. P. Russell, " Iron.....	891 90
22.....	1553	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	2,495 86
July 3.....	1701	Wm. J. Piland, Treasurer Ozark.....	415 54
16.....	1758	M. W. Johnson, " Camden.....	1,211 23
	1764	S. H. Skinner, " Worth.....	913 44
August 17.....	1902	H. C. Donnahue, " Bates.....	1,610 93
Sept. 4.....	1989	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	893 60
30.....	2101	M. Cozine, Treasurer Reynolds.....	345 84
October 3.....	2221	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer.....	919 50
16.....	2270	E. M. Hurst, Treasurer Atchison.....	1,327 39
23.....	2286	J. W. Owen, " Gentry.....	2,087 71
Nov. 12.....	2306	W. F. Short, " Wayne.....	907 10
Total.....			\$304,360 06

OUT OF THE UNION MILITARY FUND.

FOR REFUNDING OF PAYMENTS MADE BY COLLECTORS IN EXCESS OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THEM.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 28, 1867...	84	John Collins, Collector Christian.....	\$ 99 05
March 28.....	756	B. H. Haupe, late Collector Saline.....	34 54
June 27.....	1313	J. H. Lightner, Collector St. Louis.....	526 01
Dec. 31.....	2535	S. E. Shaw, Collector Dade .....	41 73
Jan. 31, 1868...	314	R. A. Love, Collector Phelps.....	229 55
Feb. 21.....	576	W. H. Ferguson, Collector Crawford.....	404 49
Oct7 27.....	2295	H. Childress, Collector Lawrence .....	430 00
Total .....			\$1,765 37

ACT FOR THE PAYMENT OF MILITIA—APPROVED MARCH 21, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
April 27, 1868.	1264	S. P. Simpson, A. P. M. G .....	\$35,500 00
Total.....			\$35,500 00

OUT OF THE MILITARY FUND OF 1847.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
June 1, 1867...	1216	Joseph T. Field, Treasurer Clay.....	19
Total.....			19

DISBURSEMENTS OF AMOUNTS PAID INTO THE TREASURY ON ACCOUNT OF COUNTY REVENUE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 22, 1866...	1598	George Lyon, Treasurer Buchanan.....	\$ 129 96
26.....	1602	J. T. Fiala, " St. Louis.....	2,880 70
Nov. 12.....	1618	S. M. Newlan " Lewis.....	45 71
13.....	1620	J. H. Moore, " Vernon.....	311 60
19.....	1623	Christ. Wagner, " Cole.....	343 75
19.....	1633	J. W. Owen, " Gentry.....	590 03
24.....	1647	H. Reitmeyer " Gasconade.....	102 63
26.....	1651	W. R. Love, " Dent.....	199 70
28.....	1665	R. B. Jones, " Newton.....	179 63
1.....	1671	L. B. Davis, Agent Cedar.....	344 82
1.....	1676	S. H. Skinner, Treasurer Worth.....	22 05
10.....	1686	J. A. Trumbs, " Livingston.....	521 26
31.....	1714	Alex. Andrews, " Oregon.....	90 64
Jan. 1, 1867.....	1	John S. Varner, " Butler.....	64 69
4.....	4	Jas. Bell, " Shelby.....	702 46
2.....	9	J. Aull, " Lafayette.....	141 73
4.....	18	A. Bechtel, " Clark.....	56 60
21.....	21	A. W. Mullins, " Linn.....	237 39
5.....	24	G. W. Moss, " Monroe.....	73 94
7.....	32	E. F. Halbert, " Hickory.....	80 47
11.....	46	G. M. Dewey, " Chariton.....	173 64
16.....	53	Wm. Litch, " Perry.....	11 39
55	55	Chas. Van Pelt, " Barton.....	210 84
57	57	A. J. P. Deatherage, " Shannon.....	797 08
17.....	58	N. H. Hampton, " Webster.....	103 59
19.....	60	I. Patton, " Mercer.....	47 57
21.....	62	Thos. W. Radforth, " Howard.....	555 33
23.....	75	A. E. Rowden, " Maries.....	357 54
28.....	83	I. N. Rogers, " Henry.....	137 64
30.....	90	Ed. Beaumont, " Wright.....	118 18
93	93	H. C. Borth, " Ripley.....	355 96
97	97	Thos. Herbert, " Reynolds.....	137 90
Feb. 4.....	105	S. H. Carline, " Barry.....	373 86
6.....	111	E. M. Hurst, " Atchison.....	1,433 08
8.....	117	R. G. Gilman, " Randolph.....	96 61
11.....	121	James M. Martin, " Pike.....	209 01
13.....	125	C. P. Cumley, " Mississippi.....	4 25
128	128	J. M. Boyd, " McDonald.....	110 51
14.....	131	D. Landon, " Saline.....	30 11
18.....	135	J. B. Bales, " Phelps.....	10 04
21.....	141	M. Baker, " Schuyler.....	25 38
27.....	182	T. D. Pettijohn, " Christian.....	20 27
28.....	200	W. P. Hobson, " Andrew.....	347 92
March 1.....	207	J. N. Dunn, " Benton.....	11 83
9.....	414	A. Miller, " Osage.....	273 19
15.....	586	J. Hoskins, " Carter.....	294 65
25.....	693	D. Lutes, " Bollinger.....	29 21
897	897	E. P. Cayce, " St. Francois.....	49 86
1051	1051	Fred. Wing, " Lincoln.....	4 75
May 20.....	1125	Wm. M. Miller, " Douglas.....	509 32
1.....	1215	Jos. T. Field, " Clay.....	622 86
15.....	1263	S. E. Turner, " Caldwell.....	107 89
1265	1265	H. R. Sloan, " Carroll.....	265 37
1276	1276	J. Bonney, " Cape Girardeau.....	22 74
July 22.....	1517	W. C. Benson, " Grundy.....	72 62
1591	1591	J. M. C. Wood, " Taney.....	29 10
August 5.....	1691	J. T. Anderson, " Scott.....	65 94
21.....	1691	M. W. Johnson, " Camden.....	83 22
23.....	1694	W. T. Short, " Wayne.....	215 42
31.....	1712	W. H. Sterrett, " Holt.....	344 60
Sept. 2.....	1731	L. H. Rigg, " Montgomery.....	142 93
23.....	1820	A. R. Cushman, " Scotland.....	54 73
April 15, 1868.	1195		
Total.....			\$15,987 68

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF THE STATE INTEREST FUND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
May 23, 1867..	1153	Fund Commissioners.....	\$ 600,000 00
July 30.....	1556	William Bishop, State Treasurer.....	127,030 00
Oct. 5.....	2003	same .....	3,106 00
Nov. 15.....	2254	United States Express Company .....	4 75
22.....	2289	J. Hillyer .....	15 00
Dec. 9.....	2431	Fund Commissioners.....	460,000 00
10.....	2435	National Bank Note Company .....	3,770 50
31.....	2532	Merchants Union Express Company.....	6 60
Jan. 23, 1868.	266	James W. McFaden, Collector Warren.....	1,082 61
24.....	276	United States Express Company .....	12 00
28.....	294	James F. Fitzpatrick.....	1 50
31.....	215	R. A. Love, Collector Phelps.....	1,519 '81
March 10.....	745	Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.....	61,340 00
11.....	751	National Bank State of Missouri.....	98,660 00
	752	Merchants Bank, St. Louis.....	94,580 00
	753	Farmers Bank, Lexington .....	59,950 00
12.....	757	Bank of St. Louis.....	35,450 00
	758	Union Bank of St. Louis.....	43,850 00
	759	Third National Bank of St. Louis .....	58,840 00
	787	P. T. Miller.....	21,811 00
	954	J. H. Britton .....	11,547 00
April 1.....	1024	J. S. Fleming .....	1,313 00
4.....	1103	F. H. Friese.....	5 00
May 12.....	1344	I. B. Alexander & Co.....	5,132 00
15.....	1374	F. W. Mayer .....	9 50
June 11.....	1509	Fund Commissioners.....	500,000 00
24.....	1560	United States Express Company .....	16 25
Aug. 21.....	1926	Wm. Bishop, State Treasurer.....	705 00
	1927	same .....	90 00
22.....	1928	same .....	4,980 00
Sept. 5.....	2000	same .....	150 00
30.....	2100	United States Express Company .....	9 00
Nov. 11.....	2301	Fund Commissioners.....	10,000 00
Dec. 18.....	2463	same .....	550,000 00
Total .....			\$2,754,986 12

## DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF THE STATE LIBRARY FUND.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 2, 1866...	1560	United States Express Company .....	\$ 5 50
	1561	Pacific Railroad Company.....	8 95
4.....	1571	United States Express Company .....	2 00
18.....	1595	same .....	2 75
25.....	1599	same .....	1 25
Nov. 10.....	1615	same .....	3 85
Dec. 8.....	1684	same .....	3 05
28.....	1711	same .....	2 25
Jan. 17, 1867.	59	same .....	3 90
Feb. 11.....	119	Merchants Union Express Company.....	2 50
	120	United States Express Company .....	1 85
	122	George Scharman.....	9 00
12.....	123	D. B. Canfield & Co. <i>et al.</i> .....	72 60
13.....	129	F. W. Jordine .....	2 00
25.....	150	S. Bennett .....	35 00
March 1.....	211	United States Express Company .....	12 75
2.....	216	D. Vanosdran, <i>et al.</i> .....	26 04
April 1.....	331	United States Express Company.....	13 75
13.....	936	G. W. Paschall .....	15 00
17.....	957	United States Express Company .....	75
May 9.....	1068	Merchants Union Express Company.....	3 15
18.....	1120	United States Express Company .....	2 00
21.....	1138	same .....	8 40
24.....	1165	Little, Brown & Co. <i>et al.</i> .....	276 82
30.....	1200	United States Express Company .....	1 50
June 3.....	1224	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.....	25 00
10.....	1242	United States Express Company.....	4 25
11.....	1251	R. P. Studley & Co. <i>et al.</i> .....	181 00
15.....	1269	Little, Brown & Co. ....	189 00
25.....	1302	United States Express Company .....	2 25
29.....	1317	same .....	2 00
July 2.....	1375	N. Y. Tribune Association.....	24 20
	1383	Merchants Union Express Company.....	2 60
5.....	1407	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.....	30 20
10.....	1451	U. S. Express Co .....	3 05
12.....	1480	M. U. Express Co. ....	50
15.....	1494	same .....	10 23
16.....	1499	Little, Brown & Co.....	915 23
18.....	1510	N. C. Burch.....	6 00
22.....	1522	U. S. Express Co .....	1 85
31.....	1568	same .....	1 50
Aug. 6.....	1594	same .....	1 90
12.....	1621	same .....	5 45
14.....	1630	M. U. Express Co.....	75
15.....	1639	U. S. Express Co .....	1 10
27.....	1690	same .....	1 50
30.....	1717	Little, Brown & Co.....	156 75
31.....	1723	Rebellion Record <i>et al.</i> .....	20 72
Sept. 5.....	1745	R. P. Studley & Co.....	18 00
19.....	1802	McKee, Fishback & Co. <i>et al.</i> .....	24 00
23.....	1824	U. S. Express Co.....	1 25
24.....	1836	same .....	2 25
26.....	1846	same .....	20 25
Oct. 2.....	1925	same .....	1 25
12.....	2029	same .....	2 75
19.....	2068	N. C. Burch <i>et al.</i> .....	8 66
23.....	2084	United States Express Company.....	5 60
Nov. 11.....	2170	Little, Brown & Co.....	108 13
	2171	R. P. Studley & Co.....	14 00
14.....	2246	Merchants' Union Express Company.....	10 00
23.....	2292	United States Express Company.....	25
Oct. 30.....	2337	Merchants' Union Express Company.....	1 35
Dec. 7.....	2424	United States Express Company.....	1 50

DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF THE STATE LIBRARY FUND—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 12, 1867...	2452	R. P. Studley & Co.....	\$ 133 75
26.....	2507	United States Express Company.....	1 75
Jan. 3, 1868....	97	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer .....	21 00
February 1.....	338	United States Express Company.....	1 75
5.....	347	same .....	1 25
6.....	353	same .....	3 00
7.....	358	Rob. Clarke & Co .....	2 50
8.....	366	Henry Karges .....	13 50
12.....	474	Wells & Donahoe.....	7 35
14.....	489	R. P. Studley & Co .....	21 25
15.....	508	St. Louis & Pacific Express Line.....	8 80
	510	J. D. Dillenback.....	4 00
March 5.....	700	Little, Brown & Co.....	948 80
	702	United States Express Company.....	15 60
20.....	794	same .....	9 45
21.....	804	Little, Brown & Co.....	150 00
23.....	828	F. Roer.....	9 00
April 28.....	1277	St. Louis Book and News Company.....	37 75
29.....	1283	United States Express Company.....	2 75
May 15.....	1373	same .....	1 10
23.....	1413	same .....	1 40
28.....	1454	Mrs. B. Lackey, Post Mistress.....	10 10
June 24.....	1558	United States Express Company.....	6 75
25.....	1562	Pacific Railroad Company .....	6 20
July 1.....	1678	Ellwood Kirby, Public Printer .....	10 00
	1689	United States Express Company.....	35
11.....	1738	F. Rowe.....	5 00
13.....	1742	United States Express Company.....	1 85
18.....	1787	New York Daily Tribune .....	10 10
29.....	1820	St. Louis Book and News Company.....	44 05
	1821	Leonard Scott, Publishing Company.....	15 10
August 5.....	1849	United States Express Company.....	1 75
13.....	1887	S. H. Wright.....	1 00
Sept. 14.....	2024	United States Express Company.....	11 55
15.....	2031	Little, Brown & Co.....	262 68
23.....	2076	United States Express Company.....	3 20
October 14.....	2266	George Knapp & Co., et al.....	24 00
16.....	2274	United States Express Company.....	4 25
19.....	2281	T. & J. W. Johnson.....	20 00
Nov. 17.....	2330	Little, Brown & Co. et al.....	115 77
23.....	2357	same .....	4 85
	2361	United States Express Company.....	10 55
Dec. 16.....	2461	R. P. Studley & Co.....	104 00
17.....	2462	United States Express Company.....	2 85
21.....	2470	Pacific Railroad Company .....	13 10
30.....	2490	Little, Brown & Co.....	418 78
Total.....			\$4,821 54



## DISBURSEMENTS OF MONEY BELONGING TO HEIRS, DEPOSITED BY EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 11, 1866...	1582	J. T. Campbell, heir of M. Parks .....	\$ 19 81
Nov. 10.....	1614	H. P. Campbell, heir of M. Parks .....	19 81
Jan. 21, 1867...	63	Thos. G. Williams .....	120 58
Feb. 13.....	126	George L. Miller, heir of John Mulky.....	139 36
27.....	188	H. J. & W. L. Parks, heirs of L. V. Parks.....	225 33
		Also, part of railroad tax receipt.....	10 87
May 3.....	1030	S. E. Armentrout & C. Harris, heirs.....	1,122 65
July 23.....	1528	Susannah Gilley, heir of S. Gilley.....	5 74
August 30.....	1710	E. W. Tower, heir of J. Goodwin .....	286 27
October 26.....	2098	Heirs of W. D. Elliott.....	78 70
Feb. 22, 1868...	587	Nancy J. Lawrence, heir of W. Weisman.....	79 00
April 9.....	1131	Jane Payne, heir of George Hartman.....	106 12
May 19.....	1391	N. McDaniel, heir of J. Goodwin.....	143 14
June 8.....	1501	C. A., Wm. G. and J. P. Hays, heirs of J. P. Hays.....	640 00
Sept. 16.....	2039	Wm. Stafford, heir of W. D. Elliott.....	29 35
		Total.....	\$3,026 73

DISBURSEMENTS OF MONEYS RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY FOR THE PARTIES NAMED ON ACCOUNT OF REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 5, 1866....	1573	S. H. Davis.....	\$ 3 40
6.....	1575	J. Clark.....	8 00
Nov. 14.....	1624	N. Stone.....	7 30
16.....	1630	John J. Martin.....	3 00
26.....	1654	J. Clark.....	1 62
Dec. 11.....	1693	J. A. Key.....	13 04
20.....	1708	E. Bell.....	3 90
Jan. 1, 1867....	5	J. J. Taylor.....	7 36
2.....	8	A. Brookover.....	23 30
5.....	30	J. R. Winchell.....	48 94
11.....	45	H. T. Singleton.....	6 30
22.....	65	W. S. Helm.....	13 06
	66	Wm. Folden.....	5 74
23.....	70	J. M. Payn.....	3 64
25.....	76	W. D. Bush.....	8 00
26.....	77	R. J. Poindexter.....	11 75
30.....	95	J. Ogle.....	3 32
February 1.....	100	J. M. Smith.....	5 84
	103	J. D. McFarland.....	17 20
4.....	106	J. Tucker.....	19 36
	107	W. S. Davidson.....	9 68
5.....	109	J. M. Grammer.....	8 04
26.....	153	T. K. Yandell.....	3 04
March 4.....	265	H. H. Cundiff.....	7 84
8.....	392	L. F. Hayden.....	3 02
	393	Charles A., or G. A. McNair.....	118 08
12.....	477	D. E. Stout.....	29 74
	459	Stanfield Ross.....	24 66
13.....	494	M. T. Bufford.....	10 02
14.....	574	W. M. Albin.....	17 08
28.....	749	Peter Ginther.....	5 16
April 15.....	942	J. A. Culvertson.....	7 04
May 6.....	1947	N. S. Gay.....	3 90
7.....	1054	H. Love.....	5 46
29.....	1193	Wm. H. Elliott.....	4 46
	1194	A. D. Christy.....	2 20
30.....	1204	J. Jordan.....	31 78
July 3.....	1400	J. H. Whedbee.....	19 93
15.....	1490	C. Lafferty.....	4 10
26.....	1538	J. Fist.....	1 84
	1539	Thomas C. Fletcher.....	5 88
27.....	1543	J. J. Young.....	23 94
August 19.....	1657	Painter & Martin.....	15 52
	1658	same.....	5 00
Sept. 6.....	1753	A. Patterson.....	9 10
26.....	1845	William Shelby.....	9 66
38.....	1851	M. S. Graf.....	12 14
Nov. 4.....	2135	C. Hardy.....	11 22
11.....	2175	A. B. McFarland.....	23 90
12.....	2177	J. L. Flint.....	12 44
Jan. 11, 1868..	179	Wm. Hubart.....	14 88
22.....	243	Wm. Penticost.....	7 72
April 14.....	1182	Joseph Odell.....	10 86
May 11.....	1338	Jackson Thorp.....	19 60
26.....	1436	William Hiller.....	4 68
July 11.....	1735	James W. Beck.....	23 36
August 7.....	1852	Benjamin E. Johnson.....	37 39
Sept. 12.....	2014	R. W. Townley.....	10 50
Total.....			\$787 93

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE TREASURY DURING THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1868, AND THE ADDITIONAL THREE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1868.**

Appropriations.	Amount.
For pay of civil officers .....	\$ 342,114 26
Assessing and collecting revenue.....	242,360 34
Costs in criminal cases.....	323,364 24
Pay of General Assembly.....	196,476 86
Contingent expenses of General Assembly .....	183,438 19
Taking the census .....	5,171 07
Copying laws and journals.....	11,636 50
Printing laws and journals .....	51,005 45
Indexing laws and journals .....	570 00
Binding General Statutes.....	10,000 00
Printing General Statutes.....	1,194 28
Distributing laws and journals.....	20,207 69
Publishing decisions of the Supreme Court .....	17,662 64
Arresting fugitives from justice.....	2,501 13
Apprehension of criminals.....	9,466 50
Execution of civil law.....	8,650 64
Enforcement of civil law .....	3,171 87
Pay of convention .....	90 00
Printing journal of convention .....	275 00
Interest on State debt proper .....	156,003 33
Repairing Governor's mansion.....	1,401 66
General contingent fund .....	9,506 19
Contingent expenses of Governor .....	2,104 72
Contingent expenses of Governor and Secretary.....	78 50
Contingent expenses of Secretary of State .....	2,634 15
Contingent expenses of State Auditor.....	3,641 67
Contingent expenses of Treasurer.....	1,884 91
Contingent expenses of Attorney General.....	1,189 13
Contingent expenses of Register .....	1,980 78
Contingent expenses of Superintendent Public Schools.....	4,043 67
Contingent expenses of Supreme Court .....	7,471 69
Contingent expenses of District Courts.....	2,414 56
Contingent expenses of elections.....	1,118 55
Salary and contingent expenses of Commissioner of Statistics.....	1,209 97
Salary of Adjutant General .....	1,060 44
Salary of Swamp Land Agent.....	400 00
Salary and contingent expenses of Soldiers' Claim Agent.....	8,996 18
Fitting up Governor's office.....	365 10
Fitting up library.....	2,000 00
Fitting up water-closet.....	635 00
Carpeting Senate chamber.....	1,065 60
Repairing Capitol grounds .....	3,030 10
Fencing Capitol grounds.....	1,500 00
Fund Commissioners.....	2,375 00
Sale of railroads.....	21,062 35
Board of Immigration .....	4,000 00
Board of Agriculture .....	7,300 00
Selection of Agricultural College lands.....	2,495 00
Suit about Wolf Island, etc.....	2,237 75
Sale of bank stock.....	418 55
Expenses under act for payment of arrears to Enrolled Missouri Militia.....	153 25
Expenses under act for swamp and overflowed lands .....	206 50
Arrears to the Enrolled Missouri Militia.....	201,000 00
Rebuilding house of President of University.....	10,000 00
Relief of heirs of Robert Creighton .....	591 50
Expenses of submitting amendment to Constitution .....	1,389 94

## TOTAL AMOUNT OF WARRANTS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Appropriations.	Amount.
Pay of Presidential Electors.....	\$ 824 00
Registration of voters.....	7,529 50
Library of the Penitentiary.....	275 00
Repairing portrait of T. H. Benton.....	170 50
Erecting monument.....	307 75
Portrait of General Lyon.....	3,000 00
The Military Institute at Lexington.....	6,000 00
The Lincoln monument.....	1,000 00
Debts of the Penitentiary.....	76,529 85
Sale of the tobacco warehouse.....	99 00
Concurrent resolutions.....	972 40
Use of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	\$10,000 00
Indigent fund of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	4,000 00
Education of the deaf and dumb.....	25,000 61
	<b>\$9,000 61</b>
Support of the Lunatic Asylum.....	\$39,500 00
Benefit of the Lunatic Asylum.....	20,000 00
	<b>59,500 00</b>
Education of the blind.....	25,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	7,500 00
Pensioners.....	300 00
Funeral expenses of Hon. Powers.....	300 00
Funeral expenses of Hon. Bruton.....	120 00
Funeral expenses of Hon. Martin.....	348 00
Refunding overpayments.....	25,589 84
<b>Total out of Revenue Fund.....</b>	<b>\$2,152,688 90</b>
Out of Sinking Fund, O. D.....	21 08
Internal Improvement Fund.....	26,340 67
Saline Fund.....	3,387 77
Seminary Fund.....	108,060 55
State School Fund.....	106,511 42
State School moneys.....	304,360 05
Seminary moneys.....	29,259 23
Union Military Fund.....	37,265 37
Military Fund of 1847.....	19
County revenue.....	15,987 68
State Interest Fund.....	2,754,986 12
State Library Fund.....	4,821 54
Executors' and Administrators' Fund.....	3,026 73
Redemption of lands.....	787 98
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$5,547,505 23</b>

SECTION 32. In all cases where the laws recognize a claim for money against the State, and no appropriation shall be made, by law, to pay the same, the Auditor shall audit and adjust the same, and give the claimant a certificate of the amount thereof, under his official seal, if demanded; and shall report the same to the General Assembly, with as little delay as possible. General Statutes, 1865, page 89.

### CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Have been issued in conformity to the law above cited, on the following appropriations, after they had become exhausted:

#### FOR CIVIL OFFICERS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 10, 1868...	98	H. B. Johnson, Attorney.....	\$ 100 00
12.....	100	William Heren, Judge.....	500 00
	101	Samuel Reber, Judge.....	500 00
	102	Jonas J. Clark, Judge.....	500 00
	103	Jefferson Chandler, Attorney.....	100 00
	104	James McWilliams, Judge.....	112 50
	106	B. T. Gilkey, Officer Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	50 00
	107	R. P. Kavanaugh, Officer Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	50 00
13.....	108	Lewis Brown, Attorney.....	100 00
16.....	113	Jackson Brock, Judge.....	50 00
Nov. 13.....	154	Philip Lucas, Judge.....	500 00
17.....	158	E. Perry, Attorney.....	106 00
23.....	177	W. C. Barr, Attorney.....	100 00
Dec. 4.....	184	C. B. Lord, Judge.....	250 00
30.....	257	H. B. Johnson, Attorney.....	97 82
Total.....			\$3,116 82

FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 8, 1867...	44	James Love, Circuit Clerk Clay.....	\$ 300 28
June 22, 1868...	6	Leopold Horsten, Circuit Clerk Cape Girardeau.....	331 60
23.....	7	A. F. Owen, Sheriff Andrew.....	166 70
24.....	8	John S. Smith, late Jailor Pike.....	75 20
25.....	9	J. A. Patterson, Sheriff Greene.....	214 35
	10	John W. Lisenby, Circuit Clerk Greene.....	652 31
26.....	11	Joe T. Bryan, Circuit Clerk Callaway.....	593 52
27.....	12	A. F. Tiffany, Circuit Clerk Atchison.....	407 56
29.....	13	Wm. Q. Paxton, Circuit Clerk Hickory.....	286 35
July 2.....	14	H. K. White, Clerk Fifth District Court.....	63 95
3.....	15	John W. Lisenby, Circuit Clerk Greene.....	96 25
	16	J. H. Steffens, Circuit Clerk Texas.....	367 47
	17	Z. A. Goldsby, Circuit Clerk Livingston.....	102 08
8.....	18	A. J. Barr, Circuit Clerk Ray.....	508 35
	19	Gustave Reiche, Circuit Clerk Warren.....	61 50
11.....	20	Rice Patterson, Sheriff Howard.....	23 30
	21	C. H. Stewart, Circuit Clerk Howard.....	1,237 44
13.....	22	H. C. Lollar, Circuit Clerk Lawrence.....	420 24
	23	A. W. Maupin, Circuit Clerk Franklin.....	139 08
14.....	24	H. Bader, Sheriff Cape Girardeau.....	162 30
15.....	25	R. H. Grantham, Circuit Clerk Daviess.....	162 10
	26	R. R. Smith, Circuit Clerk Knox.....	331 62
	27	Samuel T. Sharp, Circuit Clerk Montgomery.....	232 02
16.....	28	L. B. Hutchison, Sheriff Newton.....	180 00
	29	P. J. Miserez, Sheriff Jackson.....	82 09
	30	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	532 00
	31	L. Murdoch, Circuit Clerk Bollinger.....	38 86
17.....	32	N. P. Ogdan, Sheriff Platte.....	89 10
	33	S. B. LaForce, Circuit Clerk Jasper.....	811 86
	34	F. M. Tufts, " Platte.....	549 19
20.....	35	C. H. Stewart, " Howard.....	59 83
	36	Leopold Horsten, " Cape Girardeau.....	196 45
24.....	37	W. M. Thompson, " Ozark.....	243 31
27.....	38	L. M. Timmonds, " Barton.....	51 33
	39	John M. London, " Macon.....	339 14
	40	Wm. Forbes, Sheriff Macon.....	127 50
August 3.....	41	A. W. Maupin, Circuit Clerk Franklin.....	46 55
	42	H. M. Hiller, " Clark.....	105 18
5.....	43	John C Terhune, " Nodaway.....	31 20
	44	P. P. Bailey, " St. Louis.....	3,700 41
6.....	45	J. C. England, " Gasconade.....	85 99
7.....	46	Wm. Berger, Sheriff Gasconade.....	22 35
8.....	47	John M. London, Circuit Clerk Macon.....	24 65
14.....	48	J. D. Meredith, Sheriff Marion.....	247 25
	49	W. T. Austin, Circuit Clerk Randolph.....	174 16
19.....	50	J. A. Patterson, Sheriff Greene.....	91 00
	51	Leopold Horsten, Circuit Clerk Cape Girardeau.....	79 93
20.....	52	John W. Lisenby, Circuit Clerk Greene.....	1,731 01
21.....	53	Irvin Fish, Sheriff Buchanan.....	164 62
22.....	54	W. Z. Buck, Circuit Clerk Howell.....	562 15
24.....	55	E. G. Hopkins, Circuit Clerk Buchanan.....	5,326 59
25.....	56	C. Glover, Circuit Clerk Osage.....	30 57
26.....	57	Thomas Adamson, Sheriff Lafayette.....	135 25
27.....	58	H. Mitchell, Sheriff Benton.....	31 70
	59	S. F. Currie, Circuit Clerk Lafayette.....	284 33
31.....	60	H. H. Winchell, Circuit Clerk Marion.....	385 44
Sept. 5.....	61	G. H. Dulle, Sheriff Cole.....	6 25
7.....	62	J. C. England, Circuit Clerk Gasconade.....	156 80
	63	John Baker, Circuit Clerk Schuyler.....	146 00
8.....	94	I. D. Johnson, Sheriff Webster.....	123 00
	65	James C. Orr, Sheriff Boone.....	17 55
	66	I. H. Cunningham, Circuit Clerk Webster.....	331 23
10.....	67	Rice Patterson, Sheriff Howard.....	35 50
12.....	68	J. M. London, Circuit Clerk Macon.....	89 12

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.	
Sept. 12, 1868	69	M. L. Stratton, Circuit Clerk Benton.....	\$ 27 80	
	14.....	J. M. Samuel, Circuit Clerk Boone.....	297 24	
	16.....	70 Wm. R. Taylor, Circuit Clerk St. Francois.....	77 63	
		72 J. Caldwell, Sheriff Polk.....	85 35	
	21.....	73 A. W. Maupin, Circuit Clerk Franklin.....	18 00	
	23.....	74 O. Moberly, Sheriff Grundy.....	166 25	
		75 D. M. King, Circuit Clerk Mercer.....	119 39	
		76 A. K. Sykes, Circuit Clerk Grundy.....	171 74	
	24.....	77 Thomas B. Jeffries, Circuit Clerk Lewis.....	312 31	
		78 L. Sells, Sheriff Lewis.....	348 75	
		79 A. B. Maddux, Circuit Clerk Dallas.....	247 17	
	25.....	80 G. W. Hutcherson, Circuit Clerk Ripley.....	20 66	
	26.....	82 G. L. Carlin, Circuit Clerk Barry.....	393 15	
	29.....	83 W. H. Ferguson, Sheriff Crawford.....	70 70	
		84 B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	442 75	
	30.....	85 F. J. McAdoo, Sheriff Laclade.....	160 85	
	October 1.....	86	F. D. Phillips, Sheriff Clinton.....	178 25
		87	S. E. Hoge, Circuit Clerk Moniteau.....	348 04
		88	W. W. Talliaferro, Circuit Clerk Cooper.....	21 00
		2.....	89 Charles Dougherty, Sheriff Jackson.....	63 96
3.....		90 Wm. Forbes, Sheriff Macon.....	127 50	
		91 R. M. Fraker, Circuit Clerk Stoddard.....	133 63	
5.....		92 J. M. London, Circuit Clerk Macon.....	842 51	
		93 R. Wallace, Circuit Clerk Jackson.....	1,070 77	
6.....		94 H. H. Winchell, Circuit Clerk Marion.....	453 18	
7.....		95 S. Coday, Sheriff Wright.....	132 60	
		96 P. F. Lonergan, Sheriff Pike.....	110 70	
8.....		97 Thomas B. Sutherland, Sheriff St. Clair.....	43 83	
10.....		99 S. R. Woolfolk, Sheriff Lincoln.....	81 50	
12.....		105 Thomas E. Rochester, Sheriff Cooper.....	27 95	
13.....		109 A. B. Maddux, Circuit Clerk Dallas.....	20 00	
		110 James West, Circuit Clerk Gentry.....	119 88	
14.....		111 W. D. Graham, Circuit Clerk St. Clair.....	460 46	
16.....		112 N. P. Ogden, Sheriff Platte.....	89 10	
17.....		114 J. H. Williams, Circuit Clerk Caldwell.....	330 03	
20.....		117 James M. Miller, Sheriff Henry.....	40 95	
21.....		118 Wm. Caldwell, Circuit Clerk Andrew.....	1,381 57	
23.....		119 A. F. Owen, Sheriff Andrew.....	111 50	
		120 D. B. Colley, Circuit Clerk Pulaski.....	13 16	
		121 A. H. Cashion, Sheriff Perry.....	113 75	
		122 James C. Noell, Circuit Clerk Perry.....	99 03	
26.....		123 Wm. Lee, Chief Police St. Louis.....	54 75	
27.....		124 George Kuechler, Sheriff Chariton.....	159 50	
29.....		126 H. L. Wheat, Circuit Clerk Phelps.....	252 43	
		126 R. A. Love, Sheriff Phelps.....	80 25	
		127 W. G. J. Crow, Sheriff Texas.....	104 60	
30.....		128 J. C. England, Circuit Clerk Gasconade.....	93 69	
		129 B. Amick, " Wright.....	124 99	
31.....		130 A. W. Maupin, " Franklin.....	400 87	
Nov. 2.....	131	J. C. Smith, " Scotland.....	434 95	
	132	R. M. Fraker, " Stoddard.....	264 94	
		133 J. C. Smith, " Scotland.....	27 05	
		134 D. H. Connaway, " Cedar.....	146 16	
	5.....	135 T. B. Robinson, " Miller.....	120 97	
		136 A. J. Barr, " Ray.....	1,010 19	
		137 Wm. Weaver, " Henry.....	712 41	
	7.....	138 B. F. Boyce, Sheriff New Madrid.....	287 00	
		139 J. A. Mott, Circuit Clerk New Madrid.....	553 28	
		140 M. U. Foster, Circuit Clerk Johnson.....	490 53	
		141 B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	576 25	
		142 M. Mace, Sheriff Iron.....	94 30	
	9.....	143 W. R. Simms, Sheriff Harrison.....	283 73	
		145 J. C. Noell, Circuit Clerk Perry.....	86 72	
		146 G. W. Thompson, Circuit Clerk Linn.....	736 34	
		147 L. Murdoch, Circuit Clerk Bollinger.....	690 17	
	10.....	148 E. L. Allen, Circuit Clerk Holt.....	500 73	
	11.....	149 P. F. Parker, Circuit Clerk Pike.....	306 95	
		150 J. Ballinger, Sheriff Daviess.....	172 25	
		151 R. H. Grantham, Circuit Clerk Daviess.....	1,111 62	
12.....	152 F. M. Redburn, Sheriff Ray.....	429 12		
13.....	163 J. T. Talliaferro, Circuit Clerk Laclade.....	519 21		

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

FOR COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CONTINUED.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 13. 1868	155	H. M. Hiller, Circuit Clerk Clark.....	\$ 551 47
14.....	156	T. A. Collins, " Howell.....	31 75
16.....	157	D. B. Colley, " Pulaski.....	51 20
17.....	159	W. M. Newberry, " Madison.....	213 10
18.....	160	W. T. Hunter, " Washington.....	125 69
19.....	161	J. M. London, " Macon.....	210 07
20.....	162	E. F. Honey, " Jefferson.....	357 83
23.....	163	G. W. A. Preston, " Sullivan.....	426 72
25.....	167	James Ownby, Sheriff Monroe.....	175 50
	168	E. G. B. McNutt, Circuit Clerk Monroe.....	449 00
	169	Irvin Fish, Sheriff Buchanan.....	318 50
27.....	171	J. C. Sellers, Circuit Clerk Douglas.....	11 02
	172	E. W. Southworth, " Ralls.....	456 20
	173	W. K. Taylor, " St. Francois.....	204 28
	175	J. L. Bogy, " Ste. Genevieve.....	148 46
28.....	176	F. G. Hopkins, " Buchanan.....	3,123 78
	178	W. L. Snodgrass " Polk.....	1,007 08
30.....	179	W. McDonald, " Dent.....	182 08
	180	Thomas Selby, " Camden.....	295 40
	181	I. H. Cunningham, " Webster.....	167 08
	182	G. W. Arnold, " Scott.....	322 40
Dec. 4.....	183	J. M. Fleming, Sheriff Lafayette.....	61 50
	185	Z. N. Goldsby, Circuit Clerk Livingston.....	2,773 69
9.....	188	Gust. Reiche, Circuit Clerk Warren.....	52 85
10.....	189	B. Laibold, Marshal St. Louis.....	553 25
11.....	192	H. E. Machens, Sheriff St. Charles.....	284 60
12.....	193	B. Montgomery, Circuit Circuit Pettis.....	393 16
	194	L. T. Bragg, Circuit Clerk Dunklin.....	435 13
	195	W. L. Snodgrass, Circuit Clerk Polk.....	48 20
14.....	196	Wm. Caldwell, Circuit Clerk Andrew.....	188 00
15.....	203	Rice Patterson, Sheriff Howard.....	37 50
	204	Wm. Lee, Chief Police St. Louis.....	54 75
	206	B. A. Bailey, Circuit Clerk Clay.....	132 35
16.....	209	J. C. England, Circuit Clerk Gasconade.....	126 30
17.....	211	G. Harker, Sheriff Livingston.....	151 50
18.....	313	F. M. Tufts, Circuit Clerk Platte.....	2,116 95
	216	S. F. Currie, Circuit Clerk Lafayette.....	1,275 29
19.....	220	C. M. Ward, Circuit Clerk Cole.....	510 46
23.....	227	Joseph Hopkins, Circuit Clerk Newton.....	861 24
24.....	230	B. H. Wilson, Circuit Clerk Saline.....	93 40
	233	John W. Toppas, Sheriff Livingston.....	151 50
26.....	236	J. H. Steffens, Circuit Clerk Texas.....	421 25
	248	I. B. Tubb, Circuit Clerk Butler.....	5 20
28.....	249	George Bradshaw, Circuit Clerk Harrison.....	2,480 90
29.....	255	Gust. Reiche, Circuit Clerk Warren.....	919 31
30.....	256	J. D. Meredith, Sheriff Marion.....	154 25
Total.....			\$68,243 04



## FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Jan. 21, 1867	103	J. G. Ross, Recorder Scott.....	\$ 12 50
Dec. 21, 1868	224	J. L. Bogy, Clerk Ste. Genevieve.....	159 32
26.....	237	J. H. Steffens, Clerk Texas.....	62 75
	233	Wm. Hixon, Clerk Lafayette.....	45 70
	241	J. N. Barlow, Clerk Henry.....	527 88
	242	George Bradshaw, Recorder Harrison.....	44 00
	243	John Slinger, Clerk Harrison.....	8 60
	245	J. Q. Boner, Clerk Sullivan.....	135 71
	246	G. W. Houts, Clerk Johnson.....	159 81
	247	I. B. Tubb, Clerk Butler.....	38 73
23.....	251	Thomas J. Gideon, Clerk Christian.....	9 90
	252	Charles A. Weber, Clerk Perry.....	29 78
31.....	260	D. C. Coleman, Clerk St. Louis.....	26 20
Total.....			\$1,260 88

## FOR REPAIRING CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 19, 1868	115	Schulenburg & Boeckeler.....	\$ 209 22
Nov. 24.....	164	Benj. DeLemos.....	7 15
27.....	174	H. Wolf.....	34 00
Dec. 10.....	190	O. F. Rigel.....	24 50
15.....	198	J. P. Rice.....	58 75
	201	Daniel Rice.....	37 50
	202	Jas. W. Clark.....	15 75
19.....	217	Benj. DeLemos.....	39 00
	218	Thomas Lamb.....	38 25
21.....	223	M. Steiner.....	22 50
22.....	226	John Fickenscher.....	15 75
26.....	244	D. Garvey & Son.....	5,000 00
30.....	258	H. Eaton.....	8 75
	259	Peter Miller.....	2 85
31.....	261	Seebold & Welge.....	12 50
Total.....			\$5,526 47

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 14, 1868	197	J. J. Inghram, Assessor Holt.....	\$ 259 18
15.....	205	H. M. Russ, Assessor Harrison.....	425 14
	207	Wm. D. Sigler, Assessor Scotland.....	347 26
16.....	208	Wm. H. Stewart, Assessor Nodaway.....	316 81
	210	J. M. Gardner, Assessor Chariton.....	385 00
17.....	212	J. F. Waits, Assessor Phelps.....	371 50
18.....	214	P. Reynolds, Assessor Clark.....	424 03
	215	T. J. Spillman, Assessor Wright.....	210 94
19.....	219	H. W. Snyder, Assessor Adair.....	322 15
21.....	221	Wm. C. Williams, Assessor Bollinger.....	310 39
	222	Jas. M. Brown, Assessor Mississippi.....	216 40
22.....	225	Jas. K. Sheley, Assessor Jackson.....	1,145 38
23.....	228	D. C. Quick, Assessor Johnson.....	463 19
	229	R. J. Rombauer, Assessor St. Louis.....	2,000 00
24.....	231	N. H. Patton, Assessor Macon.....	533 98
	232	Jas. H. Martin, Assessor Webster.....	288 46
26.....	239	J. N. Angel, Assessor Texas.....	250 30
	240	B. T. Rea, Assessor Vernon.....	220 93
28.....	253	J. H. Thogmartin, Assessor Mercer.....	826 65
	254	George C. Bowen, Assessor Wayne.....	229 00
Total.....			\$9,036 69

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 10, 1868	101	R. J. Patterson .....	\$ 75 00
Total.....			\$ 75 00

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 4, 1868	186	W. U. Telegraph Co., et al.....	\$ 16 85
24.....	234	E. Clark, Assistant Superintendent, et al.....	320 88
Total.....			\$337 73

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF REGISTER OF LANDS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 9, 1868	144	B. Lackey, P. M.....	\$ 21 00
Total.....			\$ 21 00

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SUPREME COURT.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Nov. 24, 1868	165	Wm. H. Gray.....	\$ 37 03
25.....	166	Warne, Cheever & Co.....	8 40
27.....	170	Wm. A. Blundell & Co.....	13 00
Dec. 9.....	187	Sigel & Bobb.....	4 00
Total.....			\$62 43

## FOR FENCING CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 15, 1868	200	Jefferson City Machine Shop Co.....	\$ 6 80
24.....	235	J. F. Fitzpatrick.....	31 64
Total.....			\$38 44

## FOR COPYING LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
March 27, 1868	3	D. P. Dyer, Secretary Senate.....	\$1,132 60
28.....	4	J. C. S. Colby, Chief Clerk House.....	1,911 84
June 17.....	5	Francis Rodman, Secretary State.....	742 25
Total.....			\$3,786 69

FOR DISTRIBUTING LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Sept. 25, 1868	81	J. Grimshaw, U. S. Express Agent.....	\$202 37
Total.....			\$202 37

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Oct. 19, 1868	116	A. McDowell & Co.....	\$572 26
Total.....			\$572 26

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES STATE TREASURER.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
Dec. 28, 1868	250	R. P. Studley & Co.....	\$ 2 60
Total.....			\$ 2 60

LIST OF BALANCES IN SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1869.

BALANCES.

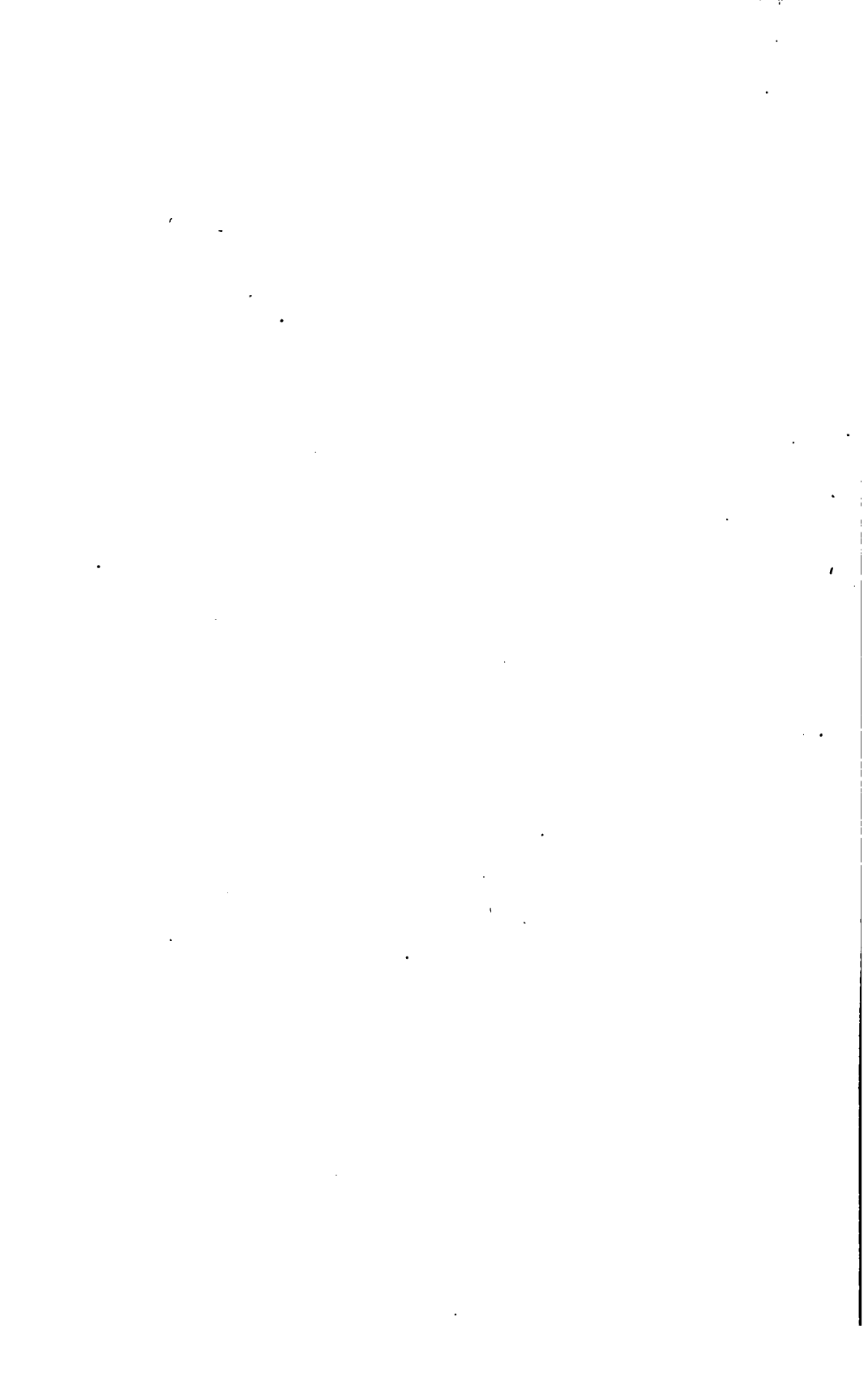
Appropriation for	Balance October, 1, 1866.	Appropriated since.	Amount drawn.	Balance on January, 1, 1869.
Civil Officers .....	\$ 6,951 28	\$336,172 94	\$342,114 26	\$ 9 96
Assessing and Collecting Revenue.....	1,268 38	241,091 96	242,360 34	.....
Costs in Criminal Cases.....	-3,392 37	328,756 61	325,364 24	.....
Pay of General Assembly.....	35,266 05	170,000 00	196,476 86	8,789 19
Contingent Expenses of General Assembly .....	18	188,728 32	188,488 19	290 31
Taking the Census.....	5,171 07	.....	5,171 07	.....
Copying Laws and Journals.....	01	11,636 50	11,636 50	01
Printing Laws and Journals.....	.....	49,478 24	51,005 45	-1,527 21
Distributing Laws and Journals.....	.....	20,207 69	20,207 69	.....
Publishing Decisions of Supreme Court.....	42 03	21,841 55	17,662 64	4,220 94
Arresting Fugitives from Justice.....	4,809 37	.....	2,501 13	2,308 24
Apprehension of Criminals.....	9,191 50	.....	9,486 50	-275 00
Execution of Civil Law.....	8,659 20	.....	8,650 64	89 56
Enforcement of Civil Law.....	.....	3,171 87	3,171 87	.....
Interest on State Debt Proper.....	328,589 92	.....	156,003 38	172,686 54
Repairing Governor's Mansion.....	390 08	1,000 00	1,401 68	-11 58

LIST OF BALANCES IN SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1869—Continued.

Appropriation for	Balance October 1, 1866.	Appropriated since.	Amount drawn.	Balance on January 1, 1869.
General Contingent Fund.....	\$ 2,453 62	\$ 7,723 14	\$ 9,506 19	\$ 670 57
Contingent Expenses of Governor.....	140 64	2,000 00	2,104 72	35 92
“ “ Secretary of State.....	—4 81	2,632 54	2,632 16	—6 42
“ “ State Auditor.....	—103 24	4,000 00	3,941 67	255 09
“ “ Treasurer.....	256 22	1,600 00	1,864 91	—28 69
“ “ Register.....	434 12	1,500 00	1,980 76	—46 66
“ “ Attorney General.....	380 48	1,002 00	1,189 13	192 75
“ “ Superintendent Public Schools.....	2,543 67	1,500 00	4,043 67	.....
“ “ Supreme Court.....	1,471 69	6,000 00	7,471 69	.....
“ “ Governor and Secretary.....	—442 83	527 08	78 50	6 25
“ “ Elections.....	637 33	260 00	1,118 55	—31 22
“ “ District Courts.....	.....	5,000 00	2,414 56	2,585 44
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	.....	10,000 00	7,500 00	2,500 00
Board of Agriculture.....	.....	7,300 00	7,300 00	.....
Board of Immigration.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Deaf and Dumb, Education of.....	.....	25,000 61	25,000 61	.....

BALANCES.

Appropriation for	Balance October 1, 1886.	Appropriated since.	Amount drawn.	Balance on January 1, 1889.
Deaf and Dumb, use of.....		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb, Indigent Fund of.....		4,000 00	4,000 00	
Lunatic Asylum, Support of.....	7,500 00	32,000 00	39,500 00	
Lunatic Asylum, Benefit of.....		20,000 00	20,000 00	
Blind Institute.....		25,000 00	25,000 00	
Suit, Wolf Island and Garsche and Cummings.....	2,785 10		2,237 75	\$547 35
Repairing Capitol.....		3,030 00	3,030 10	—10
Fencing Capitol Grounds.....	1,600 00		1,500 00	
Soldiers' Claim Agent.....	2,463 17	8,000 00	8,996 18	1,466 99
Debts of Penitentiary.....		80,000 00	76,529 85	3,470 15





**RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MONTHS ENDING**

During the month of.	Into the Revenue Fund.	Into the State Interest Fund.	Into the Union Military Fund.	Into the County Revenue Fund.	Into the Internal Improvement Fund.	Into the State School Fund.
<b>1867.</b>						
October.....	\$ 84,936 25	\$ 99,537 23	\$ 9,358 81	\$211 28	\$2,400 00	\$ 516 00
November.....	160,632 61	205,437 30	109,899 38	24 06	.....	3,784 12
December.....	252,182 68	364,625 14	6,030 50	.....	1,300 00	.....
<b>1868.</b>						
January.....	514,897 00	650,093 90	77,988 68	.....	.....	12,732 82
February.....	143,048 50	131,921 09	44,558 84	.....	450 00	.....
March.....	41,053 49	69,278 11	18,363 20	.....	14 47	496 15
April.....	26,094 34	7,748 35	219 85	.....	.....	.....
May.....	28,697 18	26,221 18	1,295 78	.....	200 00	47,217 50
June.....	34,231 03	374,982 61	.....	.....	550 00	50 00
July.....	28,712 64	221,824 86	.....	.....	760 39	14,584 79
August.....	33,985 28	23,486 06	1,442 00	187 65	650 00	.....
September.....	20,502 94	8,910 53	3 83	.....	200 00	.....
	<b>\$1,368,973 94</b>	<b>\$2,189,066 36</b>	<b>\$269,160 87</b>	<b>\$422 98</b>	<b>\$6,524 86</b>	<b>\$79,381 38</b>
<b>1868.</b>						
October.....	\$ 41,099 52	\$4,675,238 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	102,119 13	93,670 53	\$1,291 93	\$23 80	\$100 00	\$5,223 67
December.....	263,875 29	231,833 20	1,154 16	.....	200 00	2,866 87
	<b>\$407,098 94</b>	<b>\$5,000,742 07</b>	<b>\$2,446 09</b>	<b>\$23 80</b>	<b>\$300 00</b>	<b>\$8,090 54</b>

SEPTEMBER 30, 1868, AND FOR THE ADDITIONAL THREE DECEMBER 31, 1868.

Into Seminary Moneys.	Into State School Moneys.	Into the State Library Fund.	Into the Executors' and Administrators' Fund.	Into Redemption of Lands Fund.	Into the Seminary Fund.	Into the Soldiers' Orphans' Home Fund.	South Pacific Railroad Land Fund.	Total Aggregates.
	\$ 1,200 00							\$ 198,150 57
	9,450 00							489,227 46
								624,138 32
\$4,170 00	33,180 00		\$ 81 26		\$103 60	\$72 03		1,298,319 29
			262 00					320,240 43
	5,460 00		210 42					134,875 84
								34,062 54
	13,530 00		156 50					117,318 14
			49 12					409,862 76
4,207 50	36,235 50		242 00					306,567 68
			514 40			50 00		65,316 39
								29,617 30
\$8,377 50	\$99,065 50		\$1,515 70		\$103 60	\$122 03		\$4,022,704 72
							\$ 65 00	\$4,716,402 86
	\$8,250 00	\$615 00					184 27	202,429 06
								508,978 79
	\$8,250 00	\$615 00					\$249 27	\$5,427,810 71

**DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF THE TREASURY ON AUDITOR'S  
TEMPER 30, 1868, AND FOR THE ADDITIONAL**

During the month of.	Out of the Revenue Fund.	Out of the State Interest Fund.	Out of the Union Military Fund.	Out of the County Revenue Fund.	Out of the Internal Improvement Fund.	Out of State School Monys.
<b>1867.</b>						
October.....	\$ 81,939 00	\$ 3,105 00	.....	.....	\$ 1,650 00	\$ 192 94
November.....	49,848 92	19 75	.....	.....	797 88	.....
December.....	47,097 15	463,777 10	\$41 73	.....	1,000 00	.....
<b>1868.</b>						
January.....	146,853 76	2,616 52	229 55	.....	4,134 05	255 97
February.....	154,767 03	.....	404 49	.....	500 00	.....
March.....	114,587 40	486,028 00	.....	.....	1,519 40	.....
April.....	150,863 61	1,318 00	35,500 00	54 73	50 00	198,072 14
May.....	55,005 57	5,141 50	.....	.....	444 96	54,378 19
June.....	20,007 16	500,016 25	.....	.....	100 00	9,729 78
July.....	74,433 84	.....	.....	.....	390 74	2,540 21
August.....	39,394 61	5,775 00	.....	.....	300 00	1,610 93
September.....	24,194 77	159 00	.....	.....	750 00	1,239 44
	<b>\$959,493 72</b>	<b>\$1,467,956 12</b>	<b>\$36,175 77</b>	<b>\$54 73</b>	<b>\$11,636 53</b>	<b>\$268,019 69</b>
<b>1868.</b>						
October.....	49,498 66	.....	430 00	.....	.....	4,334 60
November.....	31,313 33	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	907 10
December.....	21,140 55	550,000 00	.....	.....	597 72	.....
	<b>\$101,952 59</b>	<b>\$560,000 00</b>	<b>\$430 00</b>	.....	<b>\$597 72</b>	<b>\$5,241 70</b>

WARRANTS DRAWN DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEP-  
THREE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1868.

Out of the Seminary Moneys.	Out of Redemption of Lands.	Out of Fund for Ex- ecutors and Adminis- trators.	Out of State Library Fund.	Out of Saline Fund.	Out of State School Fund.	Out of Seminary Fund.	Total Aggregates.
.....	\$ 47 56	\$78 70	\$ 18 26	\$1,637 30	.....	.....	\$88,622 19
.....	.....	.....	128 73	.....	.....	.....	50,842 34
.....	.....	.....	137 00	800 38	\$49,796 50	\$107,875 00	670,224 86
\$4,170 00	22 60	.....	21 00	.....	12,700 47	.....	171,003 92
.....	.....	79 00	65 40	50 00	.....	.....	155,863 92
.....	.....	.....	1,132 93	.....	.....	.....	603,267 73
11,388 00	10 86	106 10	40 50	.....	.....	.....	397,403 96
.....	24 28	143 10	12 60	.....	.....	.....	115,160 24
.....	.....	640 00	12 95	.....	.....	.....	530,506 14
4,207 50	23 86	.....	86 45	200 00	.....	.....	81,882 10
.....	37 39	.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	47,620 68
.....	10 50	29 35	277 43	.....	.....	.....	26,660 49
\$19,765 50	\$176 55	\$1,076 31	\$1,934 00	\$2,387 77	\$62,496 97	\$107,875 00	\$2,989,048 57
.....	.....	.....	48 25	.....	.....	.....	54,311 51
.....	.....	.....	131 17	.....	.....	.....	42,351 65
.....	.....	.....	538 73	.....	.....	.....	572,277 00
.....	.....	.....	\$718 16	.....	.....	.....	\$668,940 16

BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL FUNDS ON OCTOBER 1st, 1868.

(OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR CLOSING SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.)

	Revenue Fund.	State Interest Fund.	Union Military Fund.	State-School Fund.	Seminary Fund.	State School Moneys.	Seminary moneys.	Internal Improvement Fund.
Dr: Balance October 1, 1867.....		\$192,801 17	\$612,617 26	\$1,573,836 03	\$108,478 80	\$ 1,951 18		
Add receipts.....	\$1,368,973 94	2,189,066 36	269,160 87	79,331 38	103 60	99,655 50	\$8,377 50	\$6,524 86
Add transfers.....		16,465 61				217,011 10	11,388 00	6,111 67
Deduct deficiency of October 1, 1867.....	446,816 79							
Total.....	\$922,157 15	\$2,397,833 14	\$881,778 13	\$1,653,217 41	\$108,582 50	\$318,017 78	\$19,765 50	\$11,636 53
Cr: Drawn by Auditor's warrants.....	\$959,493 72	\$1,467,956 12	\$36,175 77	\$62,496 97	\$107,875 00	\$268,019 60	\$19,765 50	\$11,636 53
Transfers.....	245,364 71			7,499 44				
Redemption of wolscalp certificates.....	96 00							
Of Defense warrants.....			11,435 00					
Of Union Military Bonds.....	758 86		369,529 47					
Total.....	\$1,205,713 29	\$1,467,956 12	\$417,140 24	\$69,996 41	\$107,875 00	\$268,019 60	\$19,765 50	\$11,636 53
Dr: .....	\$ 922,157 15	\$2,397,833 14	\$881,778 13	\$1,653,217 41	\$108,582 50	\$318,017 78	\$19,765 50	\$11,636 53
Cr: .....	1,205,713 29	1,467,956 12	417,140 24	69,996 41	107,875 00	268,019 00	19,765 50	11,636 53
Balance October 1, 1868.....		\$929,877 02	\$464,637 89	\$1,583,221 00	\$707 50	\$49,998 18		
Deficit.....	\$283,556 14							

BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL FUNDS ON OCTOBER 1ST, 1868—CONTINUED.

(OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR CLOSING SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.)

BALANCE SHEET.

	Saline Fund.	State Libr-ary Fund.	County Revenue Fund.	Ex'cutor's and Ad-ministrator's Fund	Redemption of Lands.	Sinking Fund Railroad Debt.	Sinking Fund. O. S. D. P.	Sale of Military Bank Fund of Stock.	Soldi'rs' Orphan's Home Fund.	South Pacific Railro'd Land Fund.	Aggregates.
Dr: Balance October 1, 1867.....		\$1,846 48	\$1,993 53	\$36,907 28	\$4,831 65	\$150 00	\$9,673 88		\$ 54 32		\$2,097,831 06
Add receipts.....			492 98	1,515 70					122 03		4,022,704 72
Add transfers.....	\$2,387 77	500 00									
Deduct deficiency of Oct. 1, '67.....							19 50				
Total.....	\$2,387 77	\$2,346 48	\$2,416 51	\$38,422 98	\$4,831 65	\$150 00	\$9,673 88	-\$19 50	\$176 35		\$6,120,635 78
Cr: Drawn by Auditor's war'te Transfers.....	\$2,387 77	1,934 00	\$54 73	\$1,076 31	\$176 55						\$2,939,048 57
Redemption of wolfscalp certif. Of Defense warrants.....											
Of Union Military Bonds.....											381,819 33
Total.....	\$2,387 77	\$1,934 00	\$54 73	\$1,076 31	\$176 55						\$3,320,867 90
Dr: .....	\$2,387 77	\$2,346 48	\$2,416 51	\$38,422 98	\$4,831 65	\$150 00	\$9,673 88		\$176 35		\$6,120,535 78
Cr: .....	2,387 77	1,934 00	54 73	1,076 31	176 55			\$19 50			3,320,867 90
Balance October 1, 1868.....		\$412 48	\$2,361 78	\$37,346 67	\$4,655 10	\$150 00	\$9,673 88		\$176 35		\$2,799,667 88
Deficit.....							\$19 50				







**STATEMENT OF THE BONDED DEBT OF THE STATE ON  
JANUARY 1, 1869.**

**I. OLD STATE DEBT PROPER.**

NO. OF BONDS.	DENOMINATION.	RATE OF INT.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.
450	One Thousand Dollars .....	6 per ct.	1882-83	\$450,000
3	One Thousand Dollars .....	6 per ct.	1863	3,000
				<b>\$453,000</b>

**II. RAILROAD DEBT.**

NO. OF BONDS.	SERIES.	RATE OF INT.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.
5570	Pacific Railroad .....	6 per ct.	1872-89	\$ 5,570,000
3000	H. & St. J. R. R. ....	"	1873-87	3,000,000
3090	North Missouri R. R. ....	"	1874-88	3,090,000
2478	Iron Mountain R. R. ....	"	1874-88	2,478,000
543	Platte Country R. R. ....	"	1889-90	543,000
424	Cairo & Fulton R. R. ....	"	1877-89	424,000
1629	Southwest Branch P. R. R. ....	"	1876	1,629,000
1589	" " " " .....	7 per ct.	1876-92	1,589,000
2830	Consolidation Bonds .....	6 per ct.	1888	2,830,000
				<b>\$21,153,000</b>

**III. WAR DEBT.**

NO. OF BONDS.	DENOMINATION.	RATE OF INT.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.
24	One Thousand Dollars .....	6 per ct.	1868	\$24,000
24	One Thousand Dollars .....	"	1869	24,000
				<b>\$ 8,000</b>

**NOTE:** The number of consolidation bonds issued is 3,868, of which 1,038 have been paid into the treasury and thus retired.

### THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

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This fund is invested as follows:

Twenty Missouri State Bonds. ....	\$ 20,000 00	
United States 5-20's .....	86,000 00	
United States Consols .....	11,950 00	
In the Treasury .....	1,591,013 82	
		\$1,708,963 82
Against.....	\$1,678,604 88	
one year ago.		

The amount in the treasury consists for the most part of bonds of the United States, not yet reported to this office.

The income of the fund was for the year closing September 30, 1863, \$99,055 50, which, under the law, was added to the "State School Moneys," which are to be distributed to the counties for the benefit of public schools. The amount transferred from the general revenue of the State to the State school moneys was \$217,011 10, and \$268,019 60 have been paid to the several county treasurers during the same period.

The attention of the General Assembly is again called to the fact that there is no law which, under strict construction, authorizes the distribution of the State School Moneys, and that such payments have been made by the State officers only in the belief that the spirit of the law was being followed out by them.

### THE SEMINARY FUND.

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This fund for the benefit of the State University, at Columbia, is invested

In United States 5-20's.....	\$100,000 00
In the Bank at Chillicothe.....	23,000 00
In the Treasury.....	707 50

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\$123,707 50

Against ..... 123,603 90  
           one year ago.

The income of the fund amounted to—

From the United States.....	\$ 8,377 50
From bank dividend.....	2,300 00

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\$10,677 50

To which were added..... 11,388 00  
 from the general revenue of the State.

A large portion of the money in the treasury credited to the State School Fund, as well as the Seminary Fund, is liable to be drawn out again upon certificates from the Register of Lands, that the lands for which the money was paid into the treasury were patented by him or his predecessors through errors in his books; in this manner \$11,636 53 have been drawn back during the year out of the Internal Improvement Fund, and \$2,387 77 out of the Saline Fund, both of which funds are now, by law, merged into the Public School Fund.

It is, therefore, not safe to recommend the investment of the balance of the fund until the absolute certainty is established that no more erroneous patents for State lands will be returned for refunding of the purchase money, with interest.

### THE STATE INTEREST FUND.

This fund is now re-established by the ordinance forming a part of our constitution, and is intended for the payment of the interest on the State debt. The income of this fund for the year closing September 30, 1868, was

From taxes .....	\$1,529,528 44
From other sources .....	659,537 92

The receipts from "other sources" are the following:

Balance from the Commissioner of the I. M. R. R. ....	2,411 54
" " " " S. W. P. R. R. ....	6,085 57
From the Missouri Valley R. R. ....	29,220 00
From the Iron Mountain R. R. ....	40,458 00
From the Mechanics Bank St. Louis. ....	11,8 0 66
From the Exchange Bank of St. Louis. ....	5,000 00
From the Pacific R. R. Co. ....	350,000 00
From the N. M. R. R. Co. ....	200,000 00
From the Bank of the State of Missouri. ....	7,970 11
From the I. M. R. R. Lands. ....	6,130 94
From the S. W. P. R. R. Lands. ....	461 10

The payments out of the fund for the same period amounted to \$1,467,956 12, which were for the following items:

Interest on State debt, payable at New York. ....	\$960,000 00
For 354 past revenue bonds and interest. ....	452,670 00
For 32 past due bonds O. S. D. P. and interest. ....	39,803 00
For interest paid by the State Treasurer. ....	9,030 00
For contingent expenses. ....	80 20
For cost of consolidation bonds. ....	3,770 50
Refunded to collectors. ....	2,602 42

The account of the State Fund Commissioners with the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the period closing December 31, 1868, stands as follows:

Deposited in the Bank of Commerce in New York:

By Gen. J. B. Gray, agent of the State. ....	\$ 3,070,682 63
1867. May, by the Fund Commissioners. ....	600,000 00
December, " " .....	460,000 00
1868. June, " " .....	500,000 00
November, " " .....	10,000 00
December, " " .....	550 000 00

**\$5,190,682 63**

The bank has paid :

118,501 coupons of \$30 00 .....	\$3,555,030 00
9,555 " 35 00 .....	334,325 00
Commissions .....	9,723 64
For advertising .....	326 40

Which coupons have been stamped and registered as required by law; another large lot of coupons paid by the bank and those exchanged for the new twenty-year consolidation bonds have not yet been cancelled and registered by the Auditor for lack of clerical force; the in-coming administration will find time to do it after the adjournment of the General Assembly. The amounts deposited in the bank have been used to pay the past due interest coupons of

July 1, 1861,  
 January 1, 1862,  
 July 1, 1862,  
 January 1, 1863, and  
 July 1, 1863,

and coupons maturing  
 July 1, 1867,  
 January 1, 1868,  
 July 1, 1868,

and some of dates prior to July, 1861. The last deposit of \$550,000 is for the interest maturing January 1, 1869.

The coupons of January, 1864,  
 July, 1864,  
 January, 1865,  
 July, 1865,  
 January, 1866,  
 July, 1866, and  
 January, 1867,

have been, as far as presented at the bank, funded into new consolidation bonds running twenty years, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in New York. On December 24, 1868, the whole number of such consolidation bonds issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York, amounted to 3,868; the number prepared is four thousand. The number of 1,038 have been paid into the treasury, and are, therefore, retired.

# REPORT.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }  
 AUDITOR'S OFFICE, December 31, 1868. }

As required by law, I herewith present to the General Assembly my biennial report on the condition of the State finances for the two fiscal years from October 1st, 1866, to September 30, 1867, and from October 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1868. A law enacted at the last session of the Twenty-Fourth General Assembly fixes the close of the fiscal year with the last day of December, instead of the thirtieth of September, as was the case under former laws. The fiscal year closing this day extends, therefore, over fifteen months. For the sake of a proper comparison with other years of normal length, I have stated the monthly aggregates and balances in the respective tables of "Receipts," "Disbursements," and "Balances" for the twelve months closing with the thirtieth September separate from the three months which end with this day.

The total of receipts from all sources was:

First year.....	\$7,167,357 83
Second year.....	4,022,704 72
Extra three months.....	5,427,810 71

The total of expenditures on Auditor's warrants was:

First year.....	\$1,939,516 50
Second year.....	2,939,048 57
Extra three months.....	668,940 16

The total of redemptions of State obligations during the same period, exclusive of Auditor's warrants, as reported by the legislative committee in proper form, is:

Wolf scalp certificates.....	\$ 2,449 00
Defense warrants.....	296,780 00
Union military bonds, with interest.....	4,728,434 19

There were also redeemed through Auditor's warrants:

354 revenue bonds of 1861 with accrued interest.....	\$452,670 00
32 old State bonds of 1837 with accrued interest.....	39,803 00

Among the receipts for the year 1868 are also 5190 State bonds received from the purchaser of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, from the North Missouri Railroad, the Pacific Railroad and the Missouri Valley Railroad, which have not yet been reported to this office in such form as to cancel them off our registers.

The largest receipts into the Treasury during the first year (1867) are from the Federal Government for the war indemnity, on which account the State has received in full the following net amounts :

Into the State Treasury .....	\$3,291,596 72
Into the State Interest Fund .....	3,070,682 63
Sixty-three old State bonds, with accrued interest.....	69,930 00
Coupons past due, from other Missouri State bonds held by the Department of the Interior.....	40,080 00
	\$6,472,289 35

The available funds in the treasury subject to ordinary appropriation amounted in the first year to \$653,919 53; the amounts drawn by authority of appropriations were \$1,100,736 32, leaving a deficit of \$446,816 79. In the second year we had the sum of \$1,122,754 37 coming into the treasury available for appropriations, and have actually drawn for \$959,493 72, reducing the deficit of the first year to \$283,556 14.

The receipts and expenditures of the last three months have balanced this deficiency, and leave now on hand subject to appropriation the small sum of \$21,585 21.

In tabular form the above will appear thus :

	Expenditures.	Income.
First year, including balance.....		\$ 653,919 53
Second year.....		1,122,754 37
Additional three months.....		407,093 94
		\$2,183,767 84
First year.....	\$1,100,736 32	
Second year.....	959,493 72	
Additional three months.....	101,952 59	
	\$2,162,182 63	

The Union Military Fund is now at the disposition of the General Assembly, because only very few Union Military Bonds and Defense Warrants remain unredeemed. If we, therefore, add this fund to the available means in the treasury, we have now a balance subject to appropriation of \$488,239 19.

This sum, together with the receipts during the year 1869, will suffice for ordinary appropriations.

A law should be enacted to make this transfer, and to finally wind up the Union Military Fund.

The probable income from all sources during the year 1869, and available for appropriations, may be estimated at \$975,000 00, and the ordinary expenditures will require the following sums:

For civil list.....	\$197,435 00
For assessing and collecting the revenue.....	118,500 00
For costs in criminal cases .....	180,000 00
For pay of General Assembly .....	100,000 00
For contingent expenses of General Assembly.....	100,000 00
For taking the census.....	80,000 00
For laws and journals.....	20,000 00
For Supreme Court.....	10,000 00
For arresting fugitives from justice, and apprehension of criminals.....	5,000 00
For repairs of Capitol and Governor's mansion.....	15,000 00
For contingent expenses of the executive offices.....	7,000 00
For contingent expenses of elections.....	1,250 00
For Board of Agriculture.....	5,000 00
For Board of Immigration.....	2,000 00
For public charities (asylums).....	80,000 00
For District Courts .....	2,500 00
For the Penitentiary .....	35,000 00
For interest on Old State Debt and War Debt.....	33,000 00

or a total of \$991,725 00. This sum is equal to a tax of 21-100 per cent., or 21 cents on the \$100 00, assessed valuations, and is more than the exact amount remaining to the State out of the revenue tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. after deducting the portion transferred to the State School Moneys, and for the benefit of the State University. Of the 25 cents revenue tax levied by the State,

6-25 cents go the State School Moneys,  
 0 3-28125 cents go to the State University, and  
 18-421875 remain for the other expenses of the State.

It is apparent from this that we can just meet the regular and necessary expenses of the State with our present tax of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  mills (and that no extra appropriations should be made), if the Union Military Fund, and receipts into it, are by law transferred to the Revenue Fund. The appropriations for the pay of civil officers, costs in criminal cases and a few others for the closing year have been exhausted, and certificates of indebtedness have been issued, for the amounts of which I beg to refer to the list given in the body of this report.

#### COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The State is liable for these in cases of conviction for a crime which is punishable solely by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or by death, and when the party convicted is insolvent or acquitted, or the case continued generally. This limits the expenses of criminal jurisdiction borne by the State to a comparatively narrow circle; but the nature of the offenses for which the State is paying the costs of a prosecution is such that prompt and energetic action by the courts is a duty which the State owes to every inhabitant. The protection of life and property, and the certain punishment of offenses against either, is one of the very first principles of civil government. The expenses of such prosecution are very properly borne by the State at large; the whole commonwealth owes protection to a rich county as well as to the poor and sparsely settled neighborhood. It is therefore an unfounded complaint which is so often heard against the large



amounts appropriated (or necessary) for costs in criminal cases, and in no instance have my estimates been adopted by the legislature; they have always appropriated less than I had reason to believe would be required. The consequence has been a great injustice to the people and the constituents of the legislators; the law demands duties of sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace, clerks, witnesses and jailors, and fixes a compensation for such services. In most cases the pay is not received until more than six months after the duty was performed, often not before two years have gone by, and when then the legislature has failed to make the necessary appropriation (in other words, failed to authorize the Auditor to draw a warrant, although the money is lying idle in the Treasury), another six months or more elapse before payment can be obtained. Such delay is not calculated to increase the faithfulness and energy of the officers, who are commissioned to bring criminals to justice. I would therefore most urgently insist, that the appropriation for this purpose be made ample and large enough to leave a balance for the succeeding year, rather than a deficiency. The frequency of such criminal cases will diminish, the better we advance again in the peaceful pursuits of industry; the disturbed condition consequent upon the close of a bitter civil war, may be considered as nearly passed away. If this be the case, the amounts paid for criminal prosecutions will become less with every year of our prosperity.

#### CIVIL LIST.

My estimates for this appropriation can be made with more certainty than others, because the amount of salary which the laws grant to each and every civil officer in the State is known precisely. Only in the amounts required for the officers of the two asylums at Fulton, and for the employees at the Penitentiary, the exact sums cannot be given before hand, the number of persons thus employed being regulated by the number of inmates in those institutions. A reduction in the appropriation below the estimates from this office, will, however, neither diminish the number of officers, nor relieve the State from obligation to pay them.\*

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The amounts allowed by the legislatures under this head are unnecessarily large. Common laborers, who are satisfied with \$1 75 for a day's work of ten hours, unfrequently receive \$3 50 for six hours very light employment, and clerical labor engaged during only a few days at the close of a session, has brought mileage and full pay. To guard against such abuses, the act of January 14, 1868 (acts 1868, page 52), was passed, but guards only against additional pay to the "officers" of either house, and says nothing about other employes." *The Auditor is powerless to stop unauthorized or unnecessary expenses under this head, the responsibility for them rests with the General Assembly alone.*

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\*The City of St. Louis appropriates \$60,000 for the pay of its officers, and actually paid \$33,665.

## REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The condition of the ceilings in the Senate Chamber and in the House of Representatives rendered the seats of the members of the General Assembly exceedingly dangerous. The Commissioner has had the one already thoroughly repaired, but the other is still in its unsafe condition. The roof of the armory building is reported unsafe also. The fence around the Capitol grounds should be wanting no longer, most of the material for it is on hand.

## GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

The structure which is at present by courtesy dignified with the name of an executive mansion, is totally out of repair, inconvenient, unbecoming the dignity of the office, and by no means an honor to the State. Already eight years ago an act was passed providing for the erection of a new mansion, which with republican simplicity should unite the objects of giving a convenient and pleasant home to our chief executive, as well as being emblematic of the dignity of a great State. During the civil war we could not afford to spend money for such purposes; but we are well able to do so now, and it is hoped that if additional legislation is found to be necessary, the present General Assembly will direct the immediate erection of such an edifice.

## RETRENCHMENT.

Every General Assembly since 1862 has endeavored to reduce the expenses of the State to a minimum, and as far as salaries and fees of public officers are concerned, there can be no question that the lowest figure has been reached. The few suggestions I can offer in this respect will commend themselves:

The office of Soldier's Claim Agent may now be dispensed with, which will save between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per annum.

The Military Institute at Lexington is of benefit only to that city; it should be given to the corporation, saving \$3,000 per annum.

The Judges of the Supreme Court should each receive a salary of \$5,000 annually.

The City of Kansas, having the benefit of a special criminal court, should be obliged to have a jail, or pay the expense of transportation of prisoners from the jail in Independence to the court in Kansas City.

The pay of Judges of Common Pleas Courts should come from the county enjoying the privilege of such courts.

## CONTROL OVER BANKING AND INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The public desire, and the above named corporations expect that the State exercise some supervision over these institutions for the purpose of officially informing the community as to the safety and good management of these now almost indispensable associations. The State of New York has a separate department for the control of banks and insurance offices; our State might follow the example of Ohio, and intrust the State Auditor with the duty; this seems, at least, to be the general opinion expressed in the numerous letters on this subject addressed to this office.

If such action should be had, the Auditor will require at least one additional assistant.

#### STATE BANKS.

There are now only two banks in the State organized under the General Bank Act of 1857, but the control over them has ceased since the office of Bank Commissioner was abolished. Under their charters they pay one per cent. on the paid-up capital into the treasury in lieu of all other taxes. Evidently this taxes them more for State purposes than all other property, including the stock of corporations, is drawn upon; the total of State taxes is now one-half per cent. In view of this injustice, and referring to a late decision of our Supreme Court on this point, some action of the General Assembly is desirable.

#### TAXES FROM RAILROADS.

All the railroads in the State are now subject to taxation the same as other property. The charters of two (the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the Pacific Railroad,) establish a modus for the levy and collection of the State taxes; the same should be made to apply to all the other railroads. It may be remarked, however, that no county taxes are paid by any of them, and if it is the desire of the General Assembly to provide for a revenue for county purposes from these large public works, an act should be passed regulating the levy and collection of the same.

The tax of ten per cent. on the gross earnings of the railroads mentioned in the first section of the ordinance adopted by the people in 1865 has not been collected; the State officers have not come to a decision whether it can or cannot be enforced.

#### RELIEF TO COLLECTORS.

During the times of invasion by armed forces, which overpowered the resistance of civil officers, there was justice and equity in granting relief to Collectors for the public money taken from them by an armed public enemy. These times have happily passed now, and I recommend the unconditional repeal of the relief act (§§ 131-136, Chapter 13, General Statutes, as amended by acts 1868, p. 148), which has caused more embarrassment to the State Auditor than any other duty devolving upon him. The public safety and the interest of the State demand that Collectors be personally responsible for losses of public money. It is, perhaps, generally by their ill judgment or negligence that they can lose the public funds or have them stolen from them.

#### POWER OF CIRCUIT COURTS OVER STATE TAXATION AND DISTRESS WARRANTS.

During my administration some cases have come into the Circuit Courts by decision of which the State has lost two years' taxes from one county and the special tax of 1863 from another, simply because, in my opinion, the proper State officer, the Attorney General, was not aware of the pending of the cases, nor was the Auditor. The decisions enjoin the collection of the whole tax book upon the petition of but one individual tax-payer. That the Circuit Courts have no power

to relieve a county from paying a tax properly due from it, there can be no question; still this power has been exercised, and the General Assembly should by law prohibit the recurrence of such intermeddling with the State finances, which, if permitted, might result in the suspension of all collections of taxes.

Another Circuit Court has persisted in enjoining the execution of a distress warrant against the securities of a defaulting Collector of Cooper county. The Attorney General obtained a decision in favor of the State in both the District and Supreme Court, yet the injunctions against the Auditor have been renewed from the same Circuit Court and transferred to the courts in Moniteau and Cole counties. An act of the General Assembly should either entirely restrain Circuit Courts from jurisdiction over such matters, or at least regulate proceedings so as to protect the interest of the State.

#### THE REVENUE LAW.

The foundation of all public revenues, and their full collection, is in the assessment of taxable objects. If the assessment be incorrect, incomplete, and otherwise untrue, the taxes cannot be collected, nor can they be levied with justice and equitably upon all those liable for them. The policy of having assessors elected on a general ticket, and depending upon party nominations, has not always put the best qualified men into this important office. To secure a correct and complete assessment, and one which will represent the true cash values of taxable objects, it has been suggested to empower to County Courts to appoint assessors in every Congressional township, or in sparsely settled counties, in convenient districts; and it is hoped that by such means a full and true assessment would be obtained. These several township—or district—assessors should then, together with the presiding justice of the County Court, the Surveyor, and County Clerk, form the County Board of Equalization.

The compensation for collecting the revenue has, by an act of the last General Assembly, been considerably reduced, which, in the majority of counties, brings it to a point below living expenses. There may be justice in reducing the compensation of collectors in a few large, rich counties, which pay a heavy revenue; but the labors of a collector in a less densely populated county are at least as arduous, if not more so, as those of his brother officer in wealthy districts, and he should receive a just compensation. The commissions might be graded by the amounts of revenue to be collected in any one county, so as to equalize the compensation somewhat.

With these exceptions, and those of a few trifling inaccuracies in our present law, I consider it as near perfect as any State can desire. The object being the sure and prompt collection of the necessary revenue, the present law accomplishes it much better than other systems, and I would urgently counsel against any important changes in our system, which is now familiar to the people and its officers, and has stood the test of four years.

In this relation, I desire to refer to the sales of real estate upon which a judgment and execution for delinquent taxes has been obtained (tax sales.) The State has the power to levy a tax; then it must have the power to enforce its collection. Every owner of property knows full well that a tax upon his property becomes due once a year. The State obtains judgment against the property upon which the taxes remain due and unpaid, and induces parties to buy such real estate under execution, conveying, by the solemn authority

of the State, the right and title to the purchaser. Thus, the State obtains its due taxes, and counties and public schools likewise, through the authority of the State. It is, then, imperative upon the State to protect the purchaser in his acquired rights; but, when the same State, by its Courts, decides such conveyances to be null and void, where is then the faith of the State? How can it expect to raise any revenue at all, except from motives of patriotism, and not because the law enforces their payment?

Our present revenue law makes the tax deed "conclusive evidence" that each and every act and thing required to be done by the provisions of the revenue law has been complied with. This would seem to make a tax deed as good and valid as any other conveyance of property under execution of a decree of a court. But a decision of our Supreme Court, rendered a year ago, has been understood to go behind the "tax deed," and to require proof that the property sold was assessed to the real owner. Under this impression, the tax sales of last October have been very small in some counties.

The impression is certainly erroneous. The Courts cannot, nor will they, make or amend, but only apply the laws. But, if some action is deemed necessary, the General Assembly should not fail to make the tax sale, after the time for redemption has elapsed, as absolute and incontrovertible a conveyance of the title to the property as laws can make it. In as much as the State is the grantor, it might be found expedient in all cases in courts, when the title acquired by tax deeds is involved, to require the courts to notify the Attorney General, and to authorize this officer to defend, either himself or by the best legal talent, at the expense of the State, such title. A few such cases, properly managed by the State, would secure to us the *full* collection of *all* the revenue which we levy for State, county, and school purposes without so large "forfeited lists," from which, in many cases, nothing is realized.

The act on pages 149-156, acts 1867, purports to be an amendment of chapter 13, General Statutes, but is in fact intended only for one of the numerous special laws for the city of St. Louis, and is a fair sample of the absurdity of most such special legislation. By section 6 of this amended act, (if considered a general law, as it evidently reads) every county clerk, from Clark to McDonald, or from Adair to Wright, is required to "transmit to the mayor of the city of St. Louis" an abstract of the tax book. Again, the county clerk of St. Louis is, by the same section required to make and furnish the abstract of the tax books, when the book never comes into his hands.

The General Assembly should pass an explanatory act commanding this piece of special legislation to be considered only as a local law referring to the city of St. Louis, but that the sections pretending to amend chapter 13 General Statutes, shall not apply to any other county. If such explanatory act is not passed, it will be necessary to repeal the act of 1867, and re-enact chapter 13 General Statutes.

#### RATE OF TAXATION.

The rates of taxation for 1868, which were

Poll tax .....	50 cents.
Revenue tax.....	2½ mills.
State Interest tax.....	2½ mills.

do not apply any further, and unless the General Assembly enacts a

law establishing a different rate, they will, by existing laws, be for 1869 and 1870

Poll Tax.....	1 dollar.
Revenue Tax.....	4 mills.
State Interest Tax.....	2½ mills.

I recommend again the abolishment of the poll tax, which costs 28 cents to levy for every name, and yields but very little, except from persons paying tax on property. The rates of taxation for 1869 and 1870 might again be fixed at

Revenue Tax.....	2½ mills.
State Interest Tax.....	2½ mills.

Trusting that no extraordinary appropriations will become necessary, otherwise the revenue tax will not suffice.

#### BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The work of this body in 1867 was the first step toward an approximately correct and equalized taxation. The principles established by the board will guide its future action, and may be briefly stated:

1. The board considers the value of real and personal property to be the result of intrinsic value, multiplied by proximity of markets or facilities of cheap transportation and density of population.

2. When the average valuation per acre of improved and of unimproved lands in any one county is by the judgment of the board raised or lowered, it is done by either ten per cent. or multiples of ten per cent., and the aggregate valuation of the real estate in the county is accordingly fixed at a minimum, below which the county board of equalization must not permit the aggregate on the assessors book to go. The board, at its first session, had established the minimum valuations for both the years 1867 and 1868. In 1868 only the county of Boone failed to comply with the law and assessed its total taxable property at \$5,881,232 instead of \$7,513,543, as fixed by the State Board.

The influence of this board upon our State finances has been so marked, and the principle of political economy upon which it is acting has been so well understood, that notwithstanding the errors of judgment which the board at its first session may have committed, the last General Assembly refused to alter or amend the law regulating the proceedings of the board.

The practice of the board at its first session excepted the assessment of St. Louis from consideration of the State board, probably upon the presumption that the city and county of St. Louis, with their expenditures being so much larger than those of the whole State, would be obliged to comply with the letter of the law, which requires property to be assessed "at its true value in cash." But, by the latest official reports from the competent city officers, we learn that real estate in the city of St. Louis is assessed at only 43 per cent. of its market value. Even if the valuations in the counties outside of St. Louis do not represent the exact figures of true cash value, so much is certain, that in almost every instance they will not be so far below the truth as 57 per cent. The method applied by the city authorities of St. Louis in finding the true cash value of real estate is probably the safest which ever could be employed. It will be almost impracticable for the State board to estimate the value of city property of St. Louis by any other rule. That St. Louis, with its vast wealth, should contribute to the support of the State only 43 per cent. of its due share is

neither right nor defensible; but how to remedy the evil, with the perplexing multiplicity of special laws governing St. Louis, is not easy to suggest, without a radical, sweeping repeal of all exceptional legislation touching St. Louis, and putting it under the operation of the general laws of the State.

In no case, however, should this failing of St. Louis be made the basis of assessments in the State at large. If every county is to be assessed at less than its true cash values, we shall be bankrupt in less than a year. The figures given elsewhere in this report show that with our low rate of taxation we cannot afford to assess property at only half price, without at the same time reducing our revenues to only half the amount which is required for ordinary expenses under economical management.

## REVIEW.

The labors of this department for the past four years have been of a magnitude and importance which is ineffaceably impressed upon the condition of our State. When we took charge of the administration the State groaned under a debt of thirty-six millions of dollars; the taxation was heavy, and there was no prospect for paying the frightfully accumulating sums of past-due interest upon our bonded debt, nor the coupons maturing. But efforts were at once made to restore the State's financial honor, and measures were proposed looking toward a full and just payment of the obligations toward our creditors. Circumstances favored us, and the determination of the last two General Assemblies accomplished, by the joint action of all the financial wisdom and energy of those bodies, what had been our fervent hope.

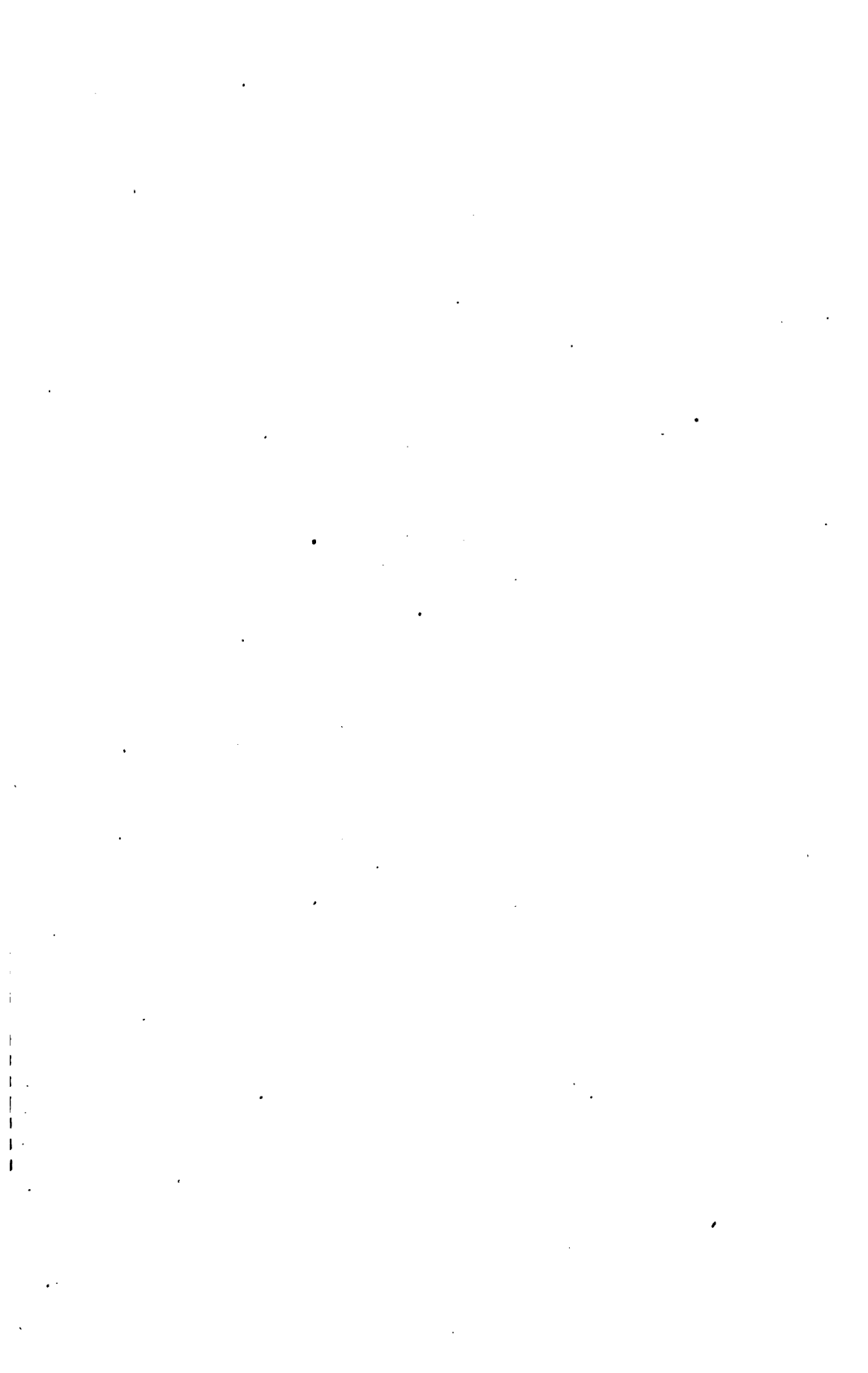
Our State debt has now been reduced to about one-half of what it amounted to four years ago; the School Fund has been doubled; the floating debt has been paid; the taxation has been reduced nearly one-half, and the credit of our State ranges higher than that of any other former slave State.

Besides, the revenues of the State have been gradually assuming order and regularity; the arrears of taxes have been levied and collected in seventy-two counties, so that at the present day, with two exceptions, all the counties in the State levy and collect the current revenue. The State can, therefore, with good assurance, estimate the revenues which are to come into the treasury, and the expenditures which are required for the administration.

With economy and strictest order in the management of our State finances, we may well feel satisfied that the future before us is bright with the hope of prosperity such as only in a regenerated free State can be witnessed.

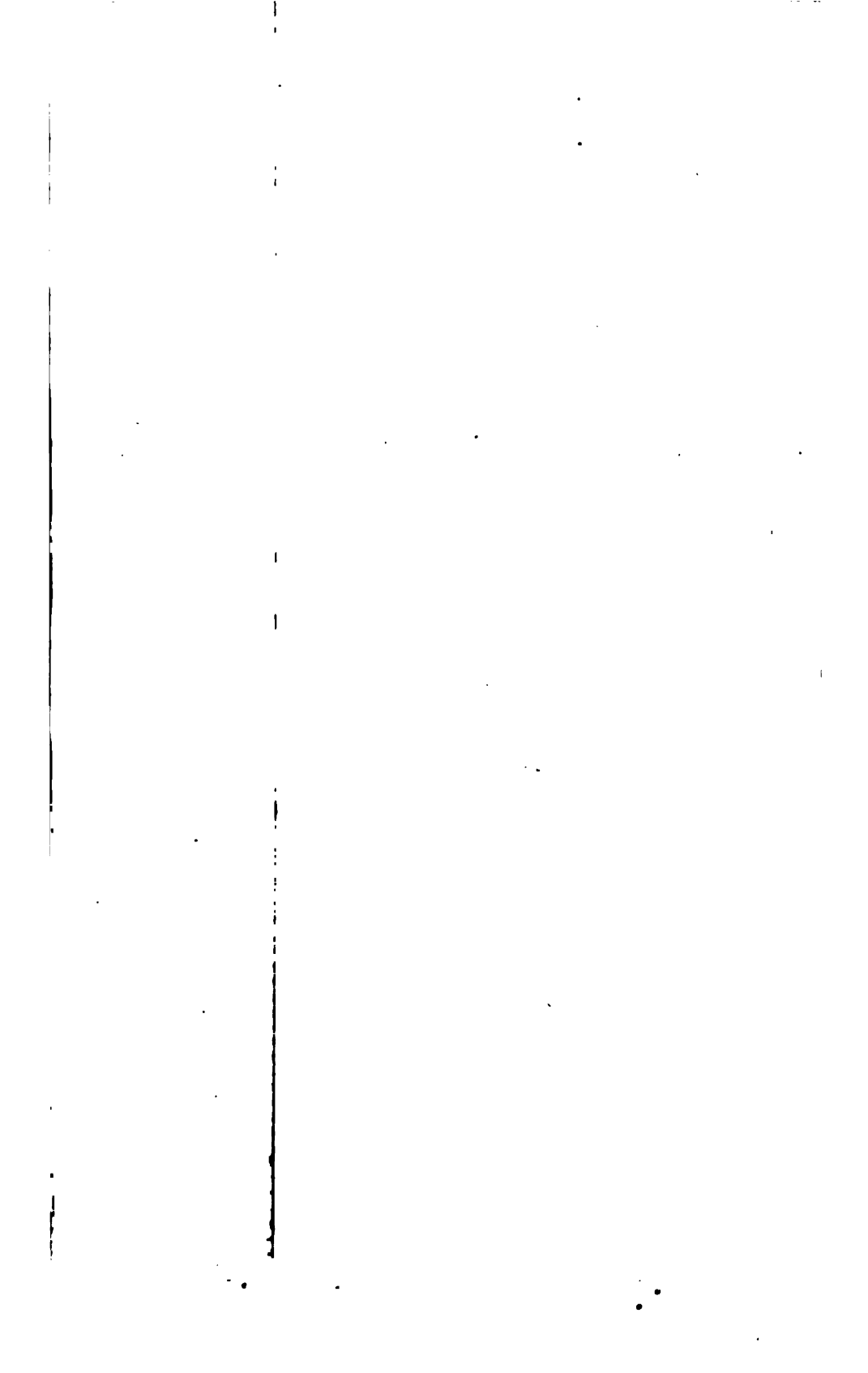
In retiring, I cannot close my official labors without publicly expressing my gratitude to my able and efficient corps of clerks, who have richly earned their respective salaries by their strict attention and fidelity to the interests of the State; nor would I forget, in my closing review, to thank the numerous assessors, clerks and collectors in every part of the State, who have so faithfully assisted this office in its efforts toward bringing regularity and order into the administration of our revenue.

A. THOMPSON,  
*State Auditor.*

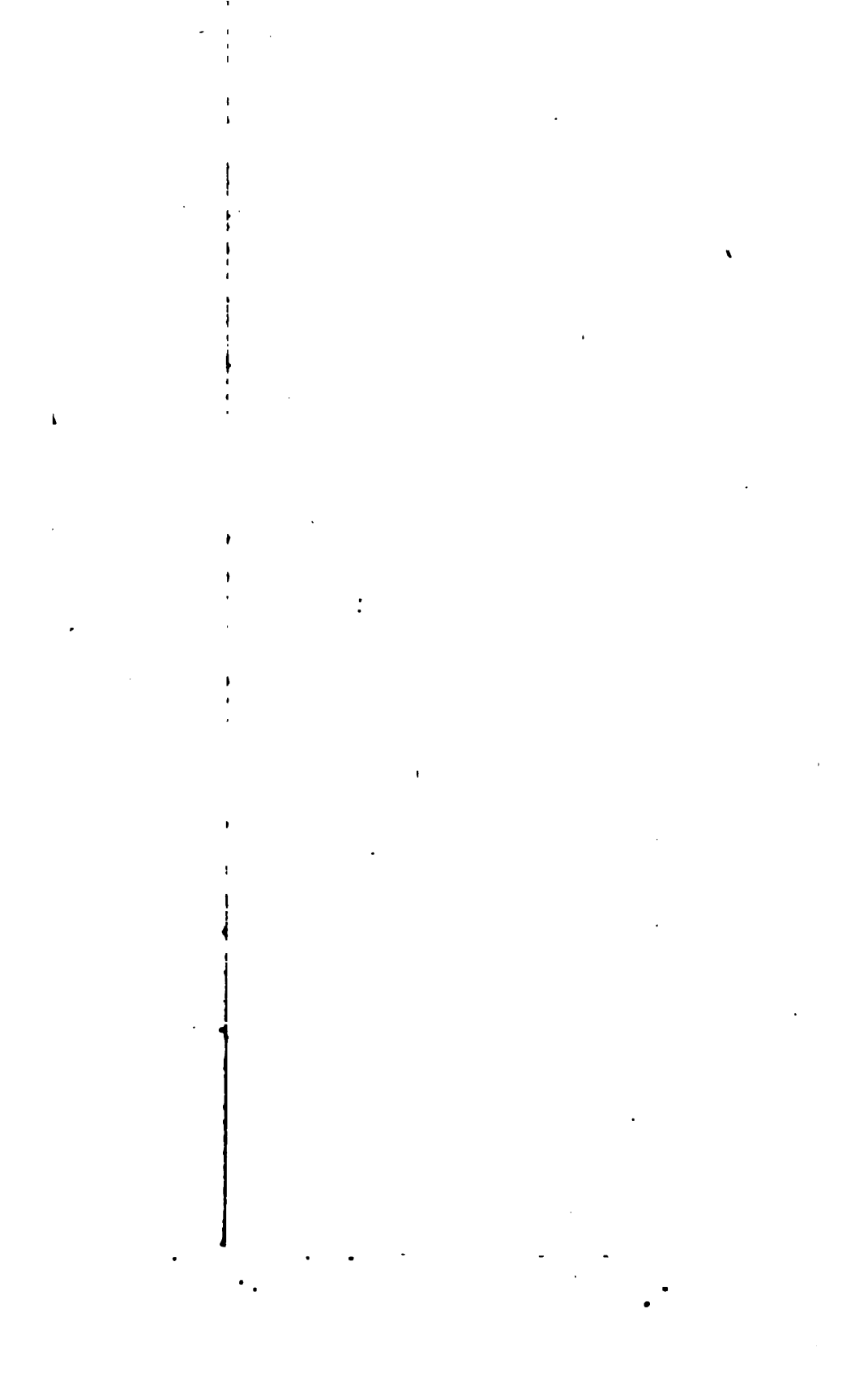


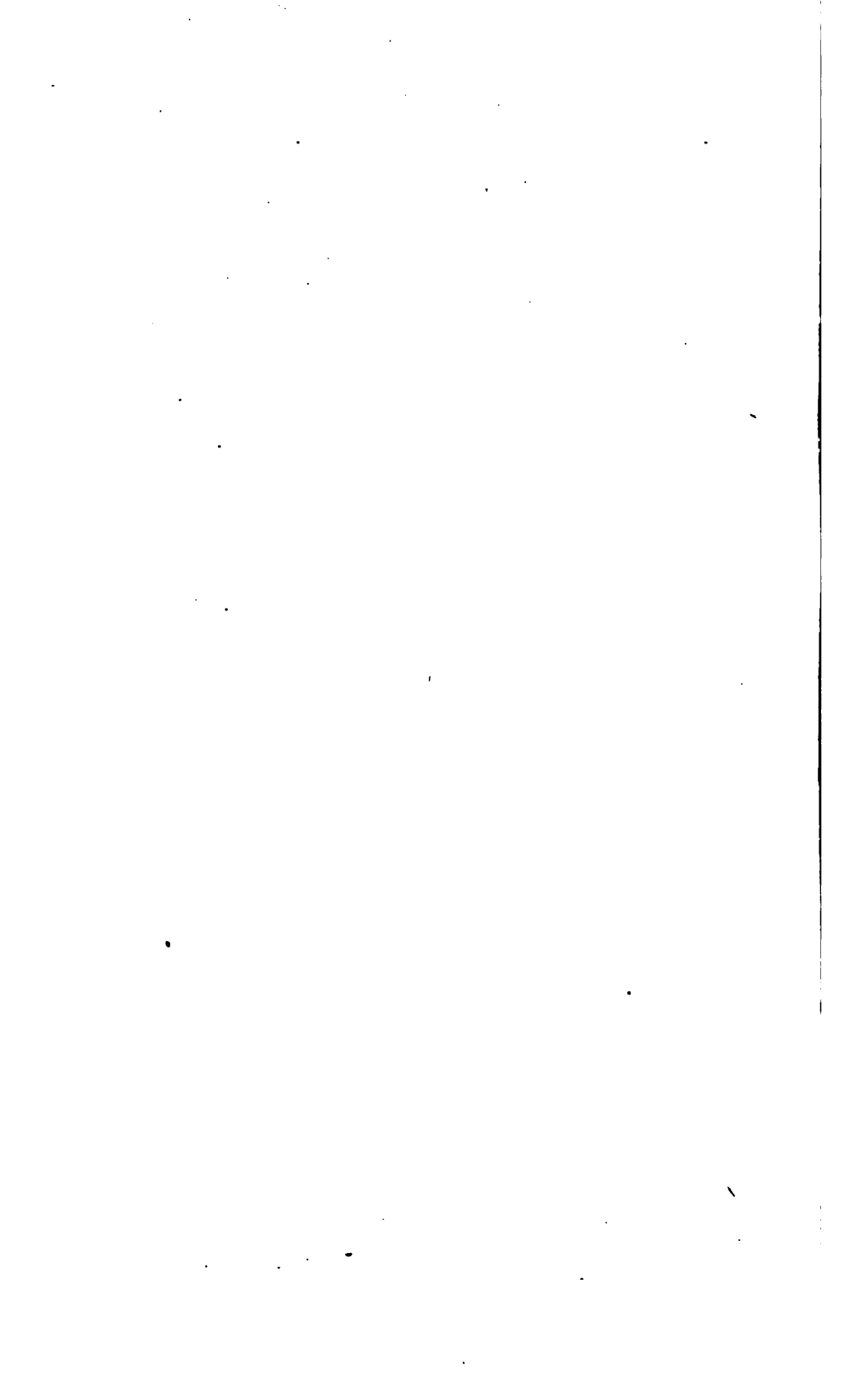












# SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

(SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL)

OF THE

## TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

## MISSOURI INSTITUTE

FOR THE

## EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

TO THE

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DECEMBER, 1868.

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SENATE.—Laid on the table, and 200 copies ordered printed. January 13, 1869.

G. A. MOSEB, *Secretary Senate.*

HOUSE.—Read, and 1,500 copies ordered printed for the use of the House. January 11, 1869.

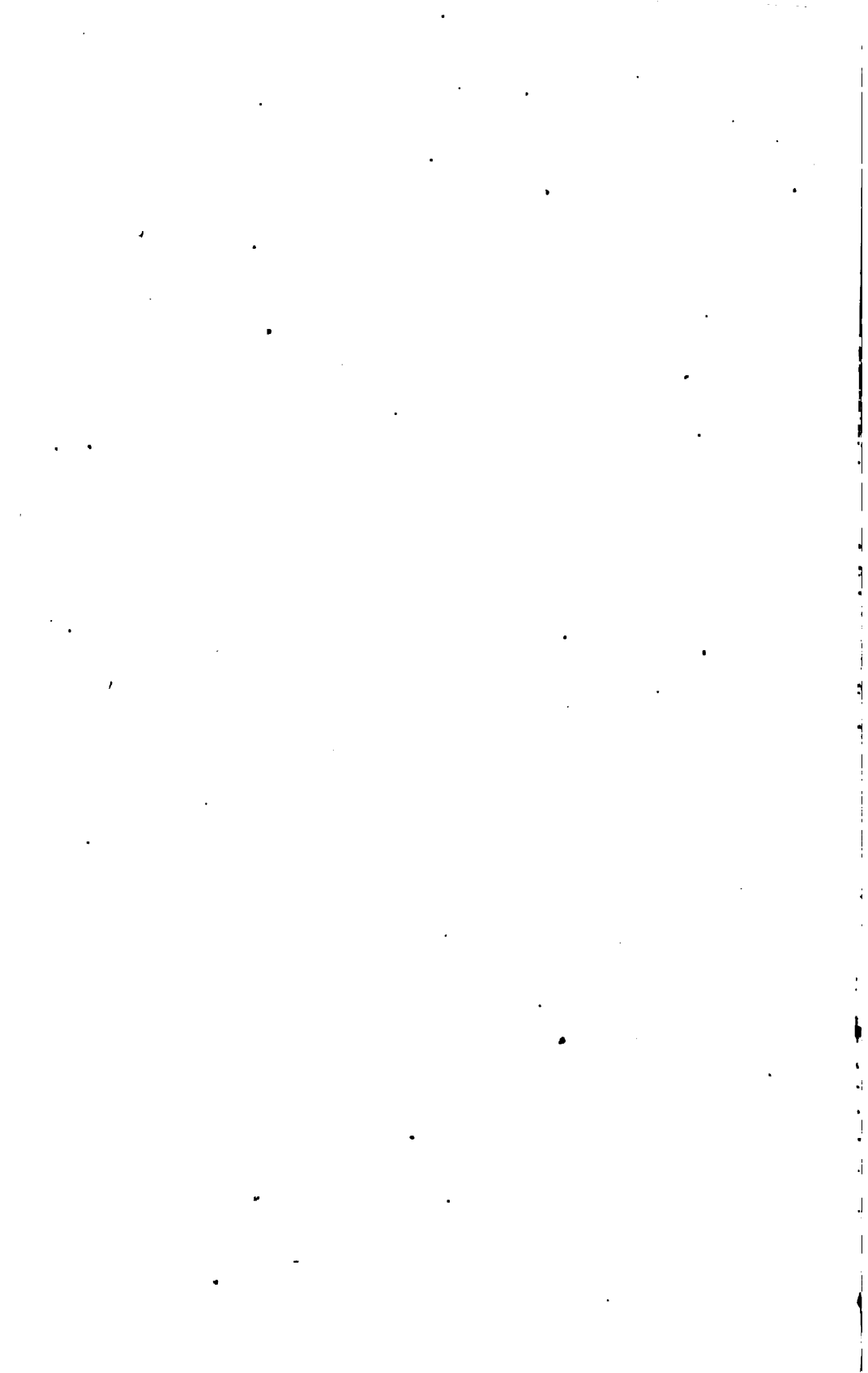
J. C. S. COLBY, *Chief Clerk.*

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JEFFERSON CITY:

ELLWOOD KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER

1869.



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JOHN D. HODGEN, M. D.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Missouri :*

At every regular biennial meeting of the Honorable General Assembly, the trustees are required to render an account of their stewardship, to make a full statement of the condition, of the wants and necessities of the institution, and to communicate everything that is in or that may accrue to its interests.

A benign Providence watched over it the last two years, as it did from its very foundation. Few and far between have been its trials. Moral and physical evils found no ingress ; peace and concord reigned within ; prosperity and progress marked every day of its existence.

For these blessings we can only be profoundly thankful to Him, who provides for the poor and the needy, for the blind as well as the seeing.

Since our last report, three members have withdrawn from the board, viz: Rev. Dr. Nelson, Hon. W. Currier, Hon. Felix Coste ; and three others have been appointed in their place, viz: Rev. Dr. Nicolls, Hon. J. Z. Smith, Hon. S. Ridgley.

The retiring members have the thanks of the board and of the institution, for duties well and cheerfully performed.

There were also some changes made among the officers. The new Principal, Mr. H. R. Foster, has fully met the expectation of the board. He has proven himself a competent teacher, a mild but firm disciplinarian, and the possessor of superior administrative ability.

Mr. Willhartitz has had the charge of the musical department for the last sixteen months. He has given entire satisfaction. He has a sufficient and able corps of assistants—all of our own raising and training.

We regret to have had to part with Mr. Daniel S. Wilkinson, our graduate, and late an assistant teacher of music in this institute. He has received and accepted a call as principal of the musical department in the Iowa Institution for the Blind, a highly honorable and a far more profitable position than he held here.

Also Mrs. Elizabeth Houck, our oldest graduate, and subsequently a very efficient teacher, both of music and of the primary classes, has accepted the more responsible and more remunerative position as principal of the same branches, in the Kansas Institution for the Blind. Their places have been satisfactorily filled again by our own pupils.

This is a most gratifying result. It proves that the system and thoroughness of this institution are being appreciated in other States, and that our pupils are being selected as the propagandists and most practical instructors of the plan and mode of instruction, so long and

so successfully followed in this institution. We have, of course, reference to the "Braille System," of which mention has so often been made in our former reports that we may dispense with it at present, and merely recite the above facts.

A recapitulation of our "Fifth Biennial Report," of 1866, would be perfectly in its place now. There the necessities of this institution have been fully demonstrated; but, unfortunately, for some cause or other, have not been attended to.

The inadequacy of the present accommodations has before been clearly shown, and the experience of two more years has rendered it only more glaring. On the score of an efficient school organization, of a judicious classification of the scholars, and of hygienic requirements, there is too much crowding everywhere.

Mental and musical studies cannot be pursued in the same room, not even in rooms contiguous to each other; but there is no alternative left in this institution.

The sound of musical instruments is heard everywhere, very much to the annoyance, and to the detriment of those who follow other pursuits.

To the invalid, this crowding, this constant din of wind and stringed instruments is a perfect torture. Until of late there has not been an infirmary room in this institution. In case of sickness our kind matron, Mrs. Wilkinson, has often generally surrendered her own room; a room generally the great rendezvous of the pupils, who call for every trifle on their loved matron, and thus rendering confusion worse confounded.

During last vacation, an old smoke house on the premises, was converted into a class room and a servants room. The space between the smoke house and the main building was walled up, and a small room for an infirmary gained, at a cost of \$750, which temporarily relieved a pressing necessity. It was not more than finished when it was occupied by an aggravated case of typhoid fever, which, most probably would have proved fatal but for this airy and quiet room.

There are space for two beds in it, which are appropriated for male pupils. Where female pupils should be placed in case of sickness, we are at a loss to say. They cannot remain in their dormitories, for these are not heated except through the halls, which is wholly insufficient for a sick room. Even if the patient in bed could endure it the nurse certainly could not. The generosity of the matron should not be taxed too much. It will not do to make a voluntary act compulsory.

The addition of a wing to the main building, already mentioned in our last report, is imperatively demanded.

To put up the wing as per plan furnished by the architect, and to make the most indispensable repairs to the main building, the sum of \$20,000 will be required, and the appropriation is respectfully asked for.

Liberal as the Honorable General Assembly has always been to this institution, yet it is demonstrable that every dollar spent on this property was an admirable investment, for the building and grounds will bring, at least, double the amount the State paid for them.

The improvements indicated are highly demanded on the score of the above, and many other considerations. It is confidently hoped that they will not be longer delayed.

The treasurer exhibits that the expenditures of the institution for the last two years amounted to \$38,715 75, namely, \$19,067 20 for 1866-7, and \$19,648 55 for 1867-8, which is \$13,715 75 more than the amount appropriated by the last Honorable General Assembly.

These increased expenses were met by a small surplus in the treasury, the result of savings of previous years. But by the 1st of March next there will not be a dollar left to the credit of the institution. Its doors will have to be closed unless the Honorable General Assembly comes with accustomed liberality speedily to its relief.

The increased number of pupils, the enhanced cost of all articles of food and raiment, the higher wages required and paid to officers and employees make a larger permanent appropriation indispensably necessary. The great deficiency in musical instruments, in books, school apparatus, is wholly due to the insufficiency of means to supply them.

Constant repairs of old, nearly worn out musical instruments, the purchase of low-priced pianos, is a very poor economy, but only resorted to from want of means to do better. A regular annual appropriation of \$20,000 would obviate all these difficulties, and enable the institution to effect all the good which the spirit of the age demands, and to maintain the high rank as an educational and charitable institution which it claims, and which is conceded to it, not only in this country, but also abroad.

Twenty thousand dollars a year now is only a little more than the \$10,000 a year received prior to the late war of the rebellion, and are respectfully and urgently asked for.

In comparing the cost of educating the blind in this institution, with that of like institutions in other States, the economical administration of this institution will become manifest. Even the younger institutions in the West, have incomes chiefly from their respective States, largely in excess of this, which enables them to set out from the point, which this institution has attained after years of hard struggle and labor.

Most of the sister institutions in the United States are also more or less endowed by legacies and bequests, which furnish resources independent of State aid.

This institution has not been so fortunate yet, to be remembered in that way, though quite a number of wealthy and reputed philanthropists have died in Missouri since the origin of this institution.

It is hoped that this reminder will have the desired effect. Until then the aid derived from the State is its sole dependence, which we feel confident will be commensurate to the necessities above indicated.

It has become customary for county or municipal authorities, and even for parents or guardians, in sending pupils, to transfer all further care of them to the institution, so that pupils when discharged have no place where to go, and none to care for them in any shape or form. They are left at once to the cold charity of the world. The institution cannot retain them, nor this city or community provide for them. It is therefore desirable that the Statutes be so amended as to require parents or guardians to obligate themselves to receive the pupils when discharged by the proper authorities of the institution.

For a more detailed account concerning the management and interior condition of the institution, the report of the principal is respectfully referred to, where the number, name, residence, and ultimate destiny of the pupils is given; also the names of officers, teachers, and employees, and their respective salaries; also, a list of books

school apparatus, and musical instruments now in use, and their respective pecuniary value.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. YEATMAN,  
GEORGE PARTRIDGE,  
S. POLLAK,  
IRWIN Z. SMITH,  
T. B. EDGAR,  
S. T. NICCOLLS,  
STEPHEN RIDGLEY,

*Trustees.*

St. Louis, December 8, 1868.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

### *Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees :*

In accordance with the Statute and usage, I have the honor of making to you a detailed report of this institution for the two years ending November 1st, 1868.

#### REGISTER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number present November 1, 1866.....	31	26	57
Number admitted during the two years.....	29	16	45
Number discharged during the two years.....	23	12	35
Number remaining November 1, 1868.....	37	30	67
Whole number under instruction for two years.....	60	42	102

Five of those discharged were properly teachers, but had been reported as pupils; three had completed their course; sixteen were discharged at their own request to pursue their trade, or to teach; three had their sight restored by successful surgical operation; two removed from the State; and six were either withdrawn by their friends, by reason of ill health, or from being otherwise disqualified from receiving further benefit from the institution.

The foregoing figures exhibit a marked increase in the number of pupils over any previous year, and we may reasonably infer from this increase that a renewed interest in our work is being awakened among those who favor education and progress. But we have failed to reach all those within our State who ought to be here receiving the benefits and advantages provided for them through the liberality of a munificent people. We would therefore call upon you, and through you upon the humane in every part of our State, to make known the object and designs of this institution, and to influence all eligible subjects to avail themselves of the opportunities here afforded them of becoming useful, respectable and independent members of society. It should be understood however, that this is neither an asylum, nor a hospital, but an educational institution, and mental and physical capacity are essential to the successful enjoyment of its privileges.

The school comprises three departments—literary, musical and mechanical—all in operation at the same time, with a schedule of hours and exercises so arranged as to accommodate the several pupils.

The daily order of exercises is as follows:

Rise at.....	6 o'clock A. M.	
Breakfast.....	6:30	"
Recreation till.....	7:15	"
Chapel exercises.....	7:15 to 8	"
School .....	8 to 12	"
Dinner and recreation.....	12 to 2	P. M.
School .....	2 to 5	"
Supper and recreation.....	5 to 7	"
Chapel exercises and reading .....	7 to 8	"
Last retiring bell.....	9:45	"
House closed at.....	10	"

LITERARY.

Our aim in this department is to give our pupils a good, solid, English education.

The studies pursued during the last two years have been: Braille printing; reading; spelling and writing; etymology, with Greek and Latin roots; grammar; physical and descriptive geography; physiology; natural and intellectual philosophy; history, both ancient and modern, and rhetoric.

In the evening, an hour is spent reading from standard authors and the various magazines and periodicals of the day.

The exercises on Saturday are varied from the regular programme: From 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.—reading of reports of attendance; also, of scholarship, as determined from the daily recitations, and general remarks upon the work of the week. From 9 to 10—Elocutionary exercises, recitations, declamations and composition. At the close of these exercises, the school is divided in two classes, and from thirty to forty minutes spent in calisthenics and light gymnastics.

MUSICAL.

This department receives here, as in all similar institutions, a large share of attention.

This is not because the loss of sight specially fits one to become a musician, but the study and practice of this delightful art is specially adapted to the blind. All can, and do, derive much pleasure from it, while a fair proportion of them become skillful performers and most excellent teachers.

All of our pupils, except those admitted to the mechanical department alone, receive instruction in vocal music.

There are two choirs, one meeting two, and the other, the juvenile, five times per week. The number of pupils taking lessons in instrumental music is as follows:

Piano .....	28
Organ.....	2
Guitar.....	5
Flute.....	3
Violin.....	7
Cornet.....	2
Double Bass.....	2
Cello.....	1

Regular instruction is given in musical composition, and a class has been formed of those who intend making the teaching of music their profession, which receives special instruction in written music, thus fitting them to teach the seeing as correctly and successfully as seeing teachers.

#### MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

In many respects this is the most important of the three, for industry is to the blind as to the seeing—the basis of success; and that student will form more correct habits of application to his lessons who has been, or is, required to devote a portion of his time to manual labor. This is especially applicable to our pupils, for blindness generally predisposes to physical inactivity, and as a consequence the intellect, in many instances, becomes sluggish—hence this department is a most necessary and valuable adjunct to the literary and musical departments, and should not be separated from them, as some of the educators of the blind have advocated.

I would have all the pupils employed for at least one hour per day in some manual labor; but, unfortunately, we have not been able to practice upon this theory, from the very limited space allotted for our work-rooms.

In the workshops the trades of broom and brush-making and chair-seating are taught, and as many of the pupils are employed in these branches as our conveniences will accommodate. A statement of the work-shop account will be found in the Appendix.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, crocheting, beadwork, etc.; take care of their own rooms, and wash the table dishes of the entire household.

Though they may not be able to provide wholly for themselves from the pursuit of any or all of these acquirements, yet a knowledge of them is far more necessary and will contribute more to their happiness than the ability to solve some intricate problem in Euclid, or to repeat the paradigms of the French verbs.

Many of the pupils in this Institution are orphans, without home or friends, and have been placed here by some kind acquaintance or the proper authorities, in order that they may be educated and fitted in a great degree to support themselves, as well as made useful and agreeable members of society.

They have a good home while here, but their stay is limited, as this is an institution for learning, and not an asylum. And when the time allotted has expired, they must be discharged, sent out into the world "with no-where to go," unless it may be that a kind Providence has put it into the hearts of some benevolent persons to offer a home, which is seldom the case. This has always been a sad fact, and became more apparent at the close of the session of 1867, when several of these homeless ones were discharged, having remained the full time, and the place they occupied being needed for new pupils. And at the commencement of the next session, or the 8th of October, 1867, the young lady pupils organized themselves into a society called the "Band of Industry," for the purpose of raising means to establish a home for the indigent blind, so that those without natural homes and protectors may have a place where they can sustain themselves by their own industry, and put to usefulness the knowledge acquired while here. They have devoted their leisure hours to knitting, crocheting, making tatting, beadwork, etc., etc., and have realized from



the sale of articles thus manufactured, and those made for sale during work hours, \$350. They have also made many articles for use in the Institution, sheets, pillow-slips, towels, and various articles of their own clothing, for which they have received no pay.

It is not expected that the necessary funds can be raised by this slow process. They have merely set the stone to rolling, hoping that with the aid of contributions, donations and bequests from a liberal and benevolent people, enough will soon be collected to found the so-much-needed Industrial Home for the blind.

#### PRINTING.

We have continued our work in this department, adding to our collection of books in the Braille type an "Abridged Musical Dictionary of Italian, English, French and German words;" a Speller and Definer, abridged from "Town's Speller and Definer for the use of common schools;" and a "Selection of Prose and Poetry from the best English authors." Here our success has not been all that we would desire, but all that we might reasonably expect, when we consider that our corps of teachers is barely sufficient for the educational wants of the pupils, and the making of the text-books can only receive a secondary attention.

#### ASSISTANT OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Our worthy and efficient matron, Mrs. J. S. Wilkinson, still remains with us, extending her motherly care and sympathy to all. With the large increase of pupils, her labors have correspondingly increased, and in addition to the supervision of the entire household, care of the sick, etc., she has been required to give three hours per day to the instruction of the girls in the work-room. She should be relieved of this extra charge. It was supposed that one of the teachers from the literary department might be assigned to this, but it is not possible to do so without neglecting that division.

Mr. A. Kichli is foreman in the workshop, exercising the same saving care as if the shop were his own.

Since my last report several changes have taken place in the teachers of music and literature. Mr. Delvs R. Haynes resigned in March, 1867, to accept a position as Principal in a Public School, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. Mr. H. Morton Meyers a graduate of this institution has been appointed to fill his place. Mr. Adolphe Wilhartz has been appointed to fill the place formerly occupied by Mr. H. Robyn as Professor of Music.

Mrs. Elizabeth Houck a graduate of this institution, and for several years a most efficient teacher in both literature and music, resigned at the close of the last session, to accept a position offered her by the Kansas Institute for the Education of the Blind.

Mr. D. S. Wilkinson, also a graduate and a teacher in music, resigned his position here, and accepted that of Professor of Music in the Iowa Institute for the Education of the Blind.

Miss Flavilla A. Emery has been appointed as teacher in literature, and Mr. H. Schirmacher as instructor on stringed instruments.

So many changes occurring in so short a time would ordinarily be detrimental to the success of the school—but I am happy to testify to the faithful manner in which the new appointees have discharged the duties assigned them. To all of them our work was a

new one at the time of their appointment; but they have assiduously devoted themselves to their new profession, and their success and conduct, thus far, merit your fullest confidence.

In a school of this kind, the fixed policy should be to select officers and teachers, with strict reference to their qualifications, and to make only such changes as are imperatively demanded in the proper fulfillment of our responsible trust. We should have first class teachers, equal to the best in our educational establishments for the seeing.

In order to secure this requisite high order of talent, officers and teachers must receive such remuneration as will make it an object for them to devote themselves to our work as a profession for life. This fact is recognized in fixing the salaries in all Institutions for deaf mutes; but such is not the case in most of the Institutions for the Blind.

The general health of the inmates has been good. There have been several cases of illness—some quite severe; but through the blessing of God and the skill and care of our attending physician, none have resulted seriously and the death angel has not visited our household, for which we have especial reason to be thankful, since during the past two years the cholera has raged with fearful mortality around us.

#### OUR PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

My Assistants have co-operated heartily with me in discharging the responsible trust which you have committed to my supervision.

The pupils have been regular in their attendance, and have maintained a commendable standard of discipline, and deportment, and have shown a marked desire to excel.

Eleven new pupils have been received since opening of the present session, and nine more have been admitted who have not yet arrived. "What shall we do with them," becomes a question of more than passing importance—for, long ago our present accommodations were more than crowded, and we have been compelled to do, not as we should, but as we could.

After a careful consideration of this matter, I would suggest as the best and wisest course, a disposal of the present buildings and grounds, which have nearly doubled in value, since they became the property of the State, and the purchase of a lot upon which to erect such buildings in style and arrangement, as experience has shown are best adapted for the successful prosecution of our especial work.

I would not advocate going out from the city, where we would be debarred from the privileges we now enjoy of attending church, concerts and lectures, and which are so really essential to the education of the pupils.

But if a suitable lot of several acres could be procured in some healthy locality, in the suburbs of our fast growing city—and on the line of some one of the many horse railroads, we should then have the same city privileges, without the dust, and noise, in the purer air of the country.

In behalf of the officers and pupils, I hereby tender our hearty thanks to the Philharmonic Society for free entree to all their concerts; to the different Musical Troupes who have accorded us like favors; to the Public School Library for complimentary tickets to the course of Lectures given under its auspices; to the Starkweather and Misses L.

B. Irwin, E. M. Mack, O. H. Post, Florence Foster, E. Freeborn and S. F. Allen, for readings on Sabbath and other afternoons.

The *Missouri Democrat* and the *Missouri Valley Register* have been kindly furnished us, for which the proprietors will please accept our thanks, with the express wish that we may be similarly favored in the future. And we hope that the proprietors of other publications within our State will remember us in the same way. Our thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Baenger, for a present of a full set, 18 volumes of the New Testament and Psalms in German raised letters, printed at Stuttgart, Germany.

We are also under great obligations to the several railroads for the many favors shown to us in granting free passes to the pupils to go home, and also to return after vacation.

In conclusion, gentlemen, please accept my thanks for your uniform kindness, judicious counsel and earnest co-operation for the welfare of this institution.

With devout thanks to Almighty God for His continued favor toward us, and profiting from past experience, we go forward hopefully and prayerfully, to strive by our deeds to accomplish that, which our hearts so much desire: That we may be eyes to the blind.

Respectfully submitted,

H. RENSSELLAER FOSTER,

*Superintendent.*

St. Louis, December 8, 1868.

TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MISSOURI INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Nov. 1, 1866...	To balance in treasury.....	\$15,800 87	Nov. 1, 1868...	By salaries, books, musical instruments, etc., for two years.....	\$ 8,609 53
April 23, 1867.	To St. Louis county for indigent pupils.....	600 00	Nov. 1, 1868...	By manufacturing account.....	2,237 96
May 15, 1867.	To Marion county for indigent pupil.....	50 00	Nov. 1, 1868...	By maintenance account.....	18,153 30
May 16, 1867.	To annual State appropriation.....	10,000 00	Nov. 1, 1868...	By special taxes, insurance, etc.....	702 78
May 16, 1867.	To special State appropriation.....	5,000 00	Nov. 1, 1868...	By improvements, repairs, furniture, etc.....	6,861 45
Sept. 19, 1867.	To one piano.....	44 00	Nov. 1, 1868...	By dry goods and clothing.....	2,150 73
April 19, 1868.	To interest on current deposits.....	1,047 71	Nov. 1, 1868...	By balance in treasury.....	5,568 32
April 21, 1868.	To annual State appropriation.....	10,000 00			
May 12, 1868.	To annual State appropriation.....	50 00			
Nov. 1, 1868.	To Cole county for indigent pupil.....	1,342 64			
Nov. 1, 1868.	To sales from workshop.....	399 66			
Nov. 1, 1868.	To clothing account.....	53 97			
Nov. 1, 1868.	To books, slates and paper.....	195 22			
Nov. 1, 1868.	To sundry sales.....				
	Total.....	\$44,584 07		Total.....	\$44,584 07

CLASSIFIED LIST OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE TWO YEARS  
ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1868

Expenditures.	Amount.
Salaries of officers and teachers.....	\$ 8,150 92
Employees wages.....	3,040 13
Groceries and provisions.....	11,841 21
Fuel and lights.....	1,156 05
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances .....	146 63
Music and musical instruments.....	988 65
Tuning and repairing musical instruments.....	255 80
Books, stationery and printing.....	318 25
Binding books.....	68 55
Braille paper, slates, type, etc.....	844 71
Postage and revenue stamps.....	63 45
Dry goods and clothing.....	2,334 25
Blankets, bedding, carpets and furniture.....	847 86
Table, tin and wooden ware.....	361 35
Repairs to cooking and heating apparatus.....	666 07
Improvements and repairs on building.....	4,843 53
Mechanical department .....	1,503 06
Insurance and special taxes.....	335 91
Lumber, nails, paint and glazing.....	155 80
Car fare and travelling expenses.....	218 15
Stock and feed .....	325 56
Miscellaneous.....	266 81
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$38,715 75</b>
Receipts from sundry sales .....	1,991 49
<b>Net expenses .....</b>	<b>\$36,724 26</b>

WORKSHOP IN ACCOUNT WITH INSTITUTION.

DR.

CR.

Expenditures.	Amount.	Receipts.	Amount.
To inventory Nov. 1, 1866.....	\$ 277 85	By 443 1-6 dozen brooms.....	\$1,117 21
To raw material, for two years...	1,310 51	By 1½ dozen brushes .....	4 20
To six broom machines.....	90 00	By raw material.....	67 94
To four broom presses.....	60 00	By 6 broom machines.....	102 00
To half dozen brush shears.....	42 55	By 2 broom presses.....	28 00
To balance.....	8 23	By 3 pair brush shears.....	23 25
		By brooms and brushes used in institution .....	41 7
		By 3 broom machines loaned.....	51 0
		By 3 broom presses loaned.....	45 0
		By inventory Nov. 1, 1868.....	308 75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,789 14</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,789 1</b>

Adult males of any age, if physically capable of learning and pursuing a trade, are admitted to the mechanical department, and are discharged as soon as they have acquired it.

On leaving the shop they are furnished with a machine, press and other necessary tools.

These they seldom feel able to pay for, and in the above account I have given credit for them as loaned. We have generally sold our brooms to blind men unable to follow a trade, they finding ready sale for them among the citizens.

## LIST OF PUPILS OF THE INSTITUTION.

FROM THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL, JANUARY 1, 1851, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

Names.	County.	Date of Admission	Date of Discharge	Remarks.
<b>M A L E S .</b>				
Adams, James.....	Montgomery.....	1863		
Anderson, Joseph.....	St. Louis.....	1860	1861	Removed.
Anderson, William.....	do.....	1865		
Bahen, Dennis.....	do.....	1860	1861	Broommaker.
Behmer, August.....	Gasconade.....	1857	1858	Broommaker.
Blades, George W.....	St. Louis.....	1866		
Bliebs, Louis.....	do.....	1866		
Block, Eugene.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1855	1855	Removed.
Brady, John.....	St. Louis.....	1862	1863	Broommaker.
Brookins, Charles F.....	do.....	1859	1863	Broommaker.
Brown, Owen.....	Cole.....	1866		
Burks, William S.....	Warren.....	1864		
Buxton, William R.....	Henry.....	1865	1865	Broommaker.
Canavan, James L.....	St. Louis.....	1859	1860	Teacher Kansas Institute.
Castello, James.....	do.....	1865	1866	Broommaker.
Charlton, John.....	do.....	1855	1857	Deceased.
Choate, Jefferson.....	Bollinger.....	1861	1864	Removed to Kentucky.
Christopher, William L.....	Osage.....	1863	1865	Broommaker.
Comus, Eugene.....	St. Louis.....	1857	1864	Deceased.
Conrad, Henry H.....	do.....	1858	1859	Removed.
Cooper, Alexander.....	Cole.....	1863	1867	Moved to Kansas.
Corby, William.....	St. Louis.....	1863	1866	Broommaker.
Czwardenski, Z. H.....	do.....	1854	1855	Physician.
Cornett, James.....	Audrain.....	1859		
Cundiff, Marion.....	Monroe.....	1856	1859	At home.
Davenport, William.....	St. Louis.....	1868		
Deweese, Crasmus M.....	Lewis.....	1866		
Douglass, George A.....	St. Louis.....	1865	1866	Broommaker.
Douglass, William H.....	Marion.....	1866	1866	Broommaker.
Douglass, Hugh B.....	St. Louis.....	1865	1866	Broommaker.
Doggett, William.....	Moniteau.....	1864		
Duff, Thomas M.....	Sullivan.....	1868	1868	Broommaker.
Dunham, John.....	St. Louis.....	1864		
Durgate, Vincent.....	do.....	1858	1859	Broommaker.
Dixon, Charles C.....	do.....	1868		
Eggenman, Louis.....	do.....	1859		
Ellersieck, Gottlieb.....	do.....	1868		
Farley, James.....	do.....	1854	1866	Broommaker.
Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah.....	do.....	1856	1858	Brushmaker.
Fletcher, Richard S.....	Hickory.....	1859	1861	Broommaker.
Foley, William.....	St. Louis.....	1853	1858	Brushmaker.
Footman, Gerard.....	do.....	1866	1866	Broommaker.
Forhan, Patrick.....	do.....	1866	1867	Broommaker.
Franklin, James D.....	do.....	1866		
Franklin, Jesse D.....	Butler.....	1866	1867	Broommaker.
French, Josiah T.....	Franklin.....	1863	1865	Broommaker.
Fulbright, John F.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1865	1867	Teacher.
Gabriel, Francis.....	Carroll.....	1859	1861	Withdrawn.
Galey, George H.....	Clay.....	1864	1866	Unknown.
Grace, Patrick.....	St. Louis.....	1858	1859	Broommaker.
Groves, Charles M.....	Lewis.....	1863		
Hahneman, John.....	St. Louis.....	1859	1860	Broommaker.
Hare, Thomas.....	do.....	1859	1862	Broommaker.
Harp, Ichabod.....	do.....	1865	1866	Removed.

## LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION—CONTINUED.

Names.	County	Date of Admission	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
<b>MALES.</b>				
Harrison, John W.....	St. Louis.....	1868		
Henley, Charles C.....	do	1851	1853	Brushmaker.
Houck, Thomas L. R.....	do	1863		
Hoyle, Edgar H.....	do	1853	1854	Unknown.
Hughes, Henry.....	St. Charles.....	1858	1865	At home.
Hughes, B. Douglass.....	Pettis.....	1852	1862	Moved to Iowa.
Hurst, Albert.....	Pulaski.....	1860	1867	Broommaker.
Jonson, Nicholas.....	Jasper.....	1868		
Johnson, Lewis H.....	Ste. Genevieve.....	1855	1860	At home.
Johnson, Julius S.....	St. Charles.....	1857	1860	Broommaker.
Jones, Henry.....	St. Louis.....	1858	1863	Music teacher.
Jones, Samuel W.....	Marion.....	1868		
Kahn, Peter.....	St. Louis.....	1866	1866	Broommaker.
Kane, Patrick.....	do	1868	1868	Broommaker.
Kersey, John.....	do	1864	1865	Removed.
Ketchman, Matthias.....	Lafayette.....	1868	1868	Broommaker.
Kirby, Thomas.....	St. Louis.....	1856	1858	Removed.
Kohle, John.....	Clinton.....	1861	1863	Deceased.
Kramer, Henry F.....	Ray.....	1858	1859	Broommaker.
Kremer, John Fred.....	Lafayette.....	1865	1866	Broommaker.
Lainhart, John C.....	St. Charles.....	1854	1865	Broommaker.
Langley, William C.....	Gentry.....	1859	1867	Broommaker.
Laurence, Abelim.....	Fulton.....	1852		Teacher, died 1861.
Leake, George.....	St. Louis.....	1854	1855	Withdrawn.
Louden, Thomas.....	Nodaway.....	1867		
Lutrell, Churchwell.....	Callaway.....	1865	1865	Withdrawn.
Lynch, Mark.....	McDonald.....	1858	1859	Removed to Tennessee.
Magoffin, John B.....	St. Louis.....	1867	1867	Broommaker.
Manis, Calvin H.....	Fettis.....	1858	1861	Broommaker.
Maxwell, William H.....	Cole.....	1863	1864	Broommaker.
McGuire, Eddie.....	Washington.....	1853	1855	Broommaker.
Merwin, John.....	St. Louis.....	1867		
Mills, Wilson.....	do	1865	1865	At home.
Miller, George.....	do	1861	1862	Broommaker.
Moonan, Thomas.....	do	1863	1864	Vision restored.
Morgan, James E.....	do	1859		
Morris, Calvin H.....	Miller.....	1853	1855	Broommaker.
Musbach, Charles.....	Cole.....	1863	1864	Broommaker.
Mulligan, Charlie.....	St. Louis.....	1855	1858	Broommaker.
Murphy, Jeremiah.....	do	1867		
Myers, H. Morton.....	Jackson.....	1863	1864	Broommaker.
McCall, Charlie.....	Nodaway.....	1866	1867	Teacher at Institution.
McClusky, John.....	Buchanan.....	1853	1857	Removed.
McIvor, Daniel.....	St. Louis.....	1857	1859	Broommaker.
Neagle, Andrew.....	do	1865	1865	Broommaker.
Neukom, Fred.....	do	1864	1865	Broommaker.
Nunley, John A.....	do	1861		
O'Brien, William.....	Osage.....	1855	1865	
O'Fallon, Michael.....	St. Louis.....	1865	1866	Removed.
Orrick, Charles.....	do	1865		
Osborne, Thomas B.....	St. Charles.....	1864		
Patterson, George W.....	St. Louis.....	1867	1868	Broommaker.
Powers, Francis N.....	do	1864	1865	Moved to Iowa.
Ray, William S.....	Knox.....	1853	1863	Broommaker.
Robertson, Samuel.....	Montgomery.....	1863		
Routen, Lancelord L.....	Macon.....	1868		
Ruebels, George.....	Miller.....	1852	1861	Music Teacher.
Ruebels, Michael.....	St. Louis.....	1866	1867	Moved to Illinois.
Quirk, John.....	do	1862	1862	Moved to Illinois.
Saunders, Alfred W.....	do	1866	1867	Broommaker.
Shiels, John.....	Knox.....	1852	1854	Matmaker.
Sexton, Ambrose H.....	St. Louis.....	1868	1868	Broommaker.
Shaye, Daniel.....	Callaway.....	1857	1859	Broommaker.
Shebels, James.....	St. Louis.....	1853	1861	Deceased.
Simmons, James T.....	Perry, Ill.....	1865	1865	Broommaker.
Stephenson, Charles.....	St. Louis.....	1859	1863	Vision restored.
	Lewis.....	1865	1866	Removed.



## LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION—CONTINUED.

Names.	County.	Date of Admission	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
<b>MALES.</b>				
Stubbs, Elijah.....	Illinois.....	1862	1862	Broommaker.
St. John, Michael.....	St. Louis.....	1852	1863	Broommaker.
Talley, Barton W.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1867	1867	Broommaker.
Tirnan, John.....	St. Louis.....	1863	1864	Broommaker.
Trim, Joseph M.....	Phelps.....	1869		
Turk, Robert.....	Audrain.....	1864		
Valled, Francis.....	St. Louis.....	1854	1855	Brushmaker.
Valle, M.....	do.....	1856	1856	Unknown.
Vickers, John.....	do.....	1859	1860	Broommaker.
Wack, Jacob.....	do.....	1867	1867	Broommaker.
Wallein, Jefferson.....	Iron.....	18—		Killed by accident, 1858.
Wallace, Patrick.....	Kansas.....	1861	1862	Broommaker.
Walgell, Francis.....	St. Louis.....	1857	1858	Broommaker.
Webster, John A.....	do.....	1858	1860	Died in 1863.
Welch, Patrick H.....	do.....	1868		
West, William.....	do.....	1867	1867	Removed.
Wienoff, Bernard.....	do.....	1855	1860	Broommaker.
Wilkinson, Daniel S.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1851	1862	Music Teacher.
Williams, Joseph.....	do.....	1858	1863	Broommaker.
Wilmes, Antoine.....	Gasconade.....	1860	1861	Broommaker.
Woodcock, James.....	St. Louis.....	1866	1866	Withdrawn.
Wooliver, Ebenezer H.....	Dent.....	1863		
Wooliver, Jacob L.....	Dade.....	1859	1864	Music Teacher.
Yates, Willard G.....	Kentucky.....	1851	1854	Willowworker.
Zellar, Alex. W.....	St. Louis.....	1863	1865	Vision restored.
				Whole number...146
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
Adams, Mary E.....	Platte.....	1863	1861	At home.
Anderson, Mary J.....	Johnson.....	1867		
Balseger, Mary.....	St. Louis.....	1867	1868	Withdrawn.
Bayles, Emma W.....	do.....	1866		
Bernhart, Anna.....	Chariton.....	1859	1866	Withdrawn.
Brown, Fannie.....	St. Louis.....	1859	1866	Moved to Pennsylvania.
Nancy.....	do.....	1857	1858	Deaf, dumb and blind.
Caine, Katie.....	do.....	1863	1866	Removed.
Campbell, Sarah A.....	do.....	1866		
Courtright, Betty.....	Cole.....	1853	1863	At home.
Cox, Virginia B.....	Scotland.....	1864		
Crawford, Mary J.....	Pettis.....	1865		
Crudis, Anna J.....	St. Louis.....	1851	1867	At home.
Candiff, Harriett.....	do.....	1852	1853	Moved to Indiana.
Dixon, Jessie.....	do.....	1863	1866	Vision restored.
Doyle, Maggie.....	do.....	1866		
Durning, Eudora.....	St. Louis.....	1859	1861	Vision restored.
Durning, Lucinda.....	do.....	1859	1862	Music teacher.
Elliott, Julia.....	Ray.....	1857	1859	Withdrawn.
Everett, Mary.....	Gasconade.....	1868		
Fitzgerald, Mary.....	St. Louis.....	1859	1865	Moved to Illinois.
Goerlich, Amelia.....	St. Louis.....	1865		
Glenn, Annie.....	St. Louis.....	1864	1866	Vision restored.
Garroutte, Sophronia.....	Greene.....	1868	1868	Removed.
Gereke, Mary.....	St. Louis.....	1867		
Givens, Mary E.....	Pike.....	1867		
Gupton, Lucy.....	Macon.....	1859	1866	Died 1866.
Gumpton, Rebecca.....	Macon.....	1865	1866	Vision restored.
Gupton, Temperance.....	Macon.....	1859	1866	At home.
Hamsburg, Therasa.....	St. Louis.....	1863		
Harris, Jennie.....	St. Louis.....	1866		
Hart, Alice.....	St. Louis.....	1852	1853	Moved to Illinois.
Hassell Ella T.....	Lafayette.....	1865	1866	Deceased.
Hayden Lissie W.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1855	1861	At home.
Heitkamp, Josephine.....	St. Louis.....	1859	1864	At home.
Hill, Alice V.....	Caldwell.....	1866		
Houck, Mrs. E. F.....	Marion.....	1851	1864	Teacher in Kan. institute.
Hunter, Mary J.....	Cole.....	1863	1864	Vision restored.
Gerald, Maggie M.....	Bollinger.....	1865		

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION—CONTINUED.

Names.	County.	Date of Admission	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
Kane, Catherine.....	Crawford.....	1864		
Kavanaugh, Fannie.....	St. Louis.....	1856	1858	Vision restored.
Latour, Eugenia.....	St. Louis.....	1864	1865	Vision restored.
Mayberry, Emma.....	Livingston.....	1859	1866	At home.
Meredith, Doithula J.....	Pemiscot.....	1865		
Miller, Sarah E.....	Perry.....	1866		
Miner, Mary.....	St. Clair.....	1860	1861	At home.
Mockbee, Mamie.....	Pettis.....	1861	1867	At home.
McGinnis, Katie E. C.....	Dade.....	1860		
Murphy, Ann.....	Mississippi.....	1866	1867	Removed.
Malone, Mattie B.....	Lafayette.....	1868		
Neal, Elisabeth.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1855	1866	Vision restored.
Neal, Jennie D.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1857	1867	Teacher in institute.
Odle, Sarah R.....	Moniteau.....	1857	1862	Teacher.
Painter, Belle.....	Platte.....	1857	1867	Moved to Kansas.
Peery, Martha.....	Gentry.....	1859	1861	At home.
Pell, Hannah A.....	Daviess.....	1848	1868	Removed.
Prince, Martha.....	Dent.....	1866		
Quinn, Mary Ellen.....	St. Louis.....	1866		
Rents, Christina.....	St. Louis.....	1855	1867	Teacher in institute.
Rumsey, Mary.....	Cole.....	1863	1864	Vision restored.
Russell, Matilda.....	Miller.....	1865	1866	Moved from State.
See, Luann.....	Montgomery.....	1868		
Simsted, Anna M.....	St. Louis.....	1866	1861	At home.
Smail, Sarah.....	Grundy.....	1860	1865	Moved to Illinois.
Schmeideke, Anna.....	St. Louis.....	1858		
Smith, Fannie M.....	Bollinger.....	1865	1865	Removed.
Stark, Amelia.....	St. Louis.....	1868	1868	Vision restored.
Stark, Minnie.....	St. Louis.....	1868	1868	Vision restored.
Steele, Allie E.....	Pike.....	1867		
Stiefarman, Katrina.....	Osage.....	1867	1868	Vision restored.
Stuermer, Katie L.....	St. Louis.....	1865		
Stuart, Mary R.....	St. Louis.....	1863	1865	Moved to Illinois.
Taylor, Fannie M.....	St. Louis.....	1864		
Taylor, Lizzie L.....	St. Louis.....	1851		Died 1865.
Toole, Mary A.....	St. Louis.....	1865		
Truel, Nannie W.....	Pettis.....	1864		
White, Mary Jane.....	Boone.....	1861	1864	At home.
Williams, Sarah.....	Platte.....	1855	1857	Removed.
Wilson, Lucinda E.....	Franklin.....	1866		
Winnfield, Mary A.....	Cass.....	1860	1863	Removed.
Wanfield, Mary.....	St. Louis.....	1866	1866	Withdrawn.
Young, Mary Ann.....	St. Louis.....	1864	1866	Deceased.
Zattmann, Annie.....	St. Louis.....	1851	1867	Teacher in institute.

Whole number—83.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Males.....	146
Females.....	183
Total.....	229

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCHOOL BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

	Present value.	Remarks
One upright piano, cost \$225.....	\$100 00	In use 10 years.
One square piano, cost \$200.....	100 00	In use 6 years.
One square piano, cost \$382 50.....	250 00	In use 3 years.
One square piano, cost \$432 50.....	200 00	In use 3 years.
Two square pianos, cost \$600.....	300 00	In use 2 years.
One violincello, \$15, and bow, \$4.....	19 00	
One double bass, \$10, and bow, \$4.....	14 00	
Three guitars, each, \$5.....	15 00	
One viola, \$25, and bow, \$3.....	28 00	
One violin, \$15, and bow, \$2 50.....	17 50	
Two violins, each, \$5, and bows, each, \$1.....	12 00	
Three violins, each, \$25, and bows, each, \$4.....	87 00	
Two violin bows, each, \$2 50.....	5 00	
Three violin boxes, one \$3, two \$4 each.....	11 00	
Two cornets, each, \$25.....	50 00	
One cornet.....	10 00	
Two flutes, each, \$25.....	50 00	
Twenty-five volumes instrumental and vocal music.....	200 00	In common type.
Nineteen copies "Our Musical Leaves," each \$3.....	57 00	In Braille type.
Ninety-five copies musical dictionary, 10 bound, each \$2 50, 86 unbound, each, \$2.....	197 00	In Braille type.
Scales, exercises, amusements, pieces, etc.....	200 00	In Braille type.
Scores, orchestra parts, etc.....	50 00	In Braille type.
<b>Total value.....</b>	<b>\$2,122 50</b>	

BOOKS PRINTED IN RAISED LETTERS.

Title of books.		Total No. volumes.
Three copies Bible.....	8 vols.....	24 vols.
Four copies Book of Common Prayer.....	1 vol.....	4 vols.
Eight copies Book of Psalms.....	1 vol.....	8 vols.
One copy Psalms, in verse.....	1 vol.....	1 vol.
Three copies Psalms and Hymns.....	1 vol.....	3 vols.
Two copies Proverbs.....	1 vol.....	2 vols.
Two copies Pilgrim's Progress.....	1 vol.....	2 vols.
Two copies Pope's Essay on Man, and Diderot's Essay on the Blind.....	1 vol.....	2 vols.
Two copies Milton's Poetical Works.....	2 vols.....	4 vols.
One copy Vicar of Wakefield.....	1 vol.....	1 vol.
One copy Paley Evidences.....	1 vol.....	1 vol.
One copy Cyclopaedia.....	8 vols.....	8 vols.
One copy Lardner's Universal History.....	3 vols.....	3 vols.
Two copies Philosophy of Natural History.....	1 vol.....	2 vols.
One copy Constitution of United States.....	1 vol.....	1 vol.
One copy Dictionary of English Language.....	3 vols.....	3 vols.
Four copies Guide to Spelling.....	1 vol.....	4 vols.
Two copies English Reader.....	2 vols.....	2 vols.
One copy English Grammar.....	1 vol.....	1 vol.
Two copies Principles of Arithmetic.....	1 vol.....	2 vols.
Five copies Pierce's Geometry.....	1 vol.....	5 vols.
Four copies Blind Child's 1st Book.....	1 vol.....	4 vols.
Nine copies Blind Child's 2d Book.....	1 vol.....	9 vols.
Twelve copies Blind Child's 3d Book.....	1 vol.....	12 vols.
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>108 vols.</b>

A large portion of these books are so much worn as to render the text illegible to the pupils, and should be replaced by new ones.

BOOKS PRINTED IN THE BRAILLE TYPE.

Title of books.	No. copies.
Physical geography.....	16
Common school geography.....	9
Speller and definer.....	96
Selections of prose and poetry.....	100
Musical dictionary.....	96
Our musical leaves.....	19
Collection of songs with instrumental accompaniment.....	10

The above books were printed at this institution.

SCHOOL APPARATUS

One hemispherical map.	Braille slates, No. 1.....	40
One dissecting map.	Braille slates, No. 2.....	15
One set philosophical apparatus, incomplete.	Mathematical slates.....	5

EMPLOYEES IN THE INSTITUTION.

Names.	Occupation.	Compensation.
H. Rensselaer Foster.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000 per annum.
H. Morton Myers.....	Assistant teacher.....	500 per session.
Miss Flavilla A. Emery.....	Assistant teacher.....	250 "
Miss Anna Zaltmann.....	Assistant teacher.....	125 "
Adolph Willhartitz.....	Professor of music.....	1,000 "
H. Schirmacher.....	Assistant.....	125 "
Miss Jennie D. Neal.....	Assistant.....	250 "
Mrs. J. S. Wilkinson.....	Matron.....	875 per annum.
Andrew W. Kichli.....	Foreman.....	360 per annum.
M. T. Howarth.....	Porter.....	25 per month.
Mrs. Sarah Larkiu.....	Scam'tress.....	20 "
Mrs. M. Fitzgerald.....	Cook.....	20 "
Mary Bryan.....	Assistant cook.....	12 "
Mary Woodlock.....	Laundress.....	12 "
Ellen Dequire.....	Laundress.....	12 "
Annie Hickey.....	Chambermaid.....	12 "
Margaret Marony.....	Dining room girl.....	12 "
May Smith.....	Waitress.....	8 "

## REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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Any person wishing the admission of a pupil into the institution, should first communicate with the Superintendent and await the necessary authority before sending the person here.

Vacation from the third Wednesday in June to the first Monday in September.

Former pupils must be present at the opening of the session.

Persons admitted to the "department of handicraft" should be present as early in the session as possible, that they may acquire their trade before the close of the term.

Applications for the admission of pupils can be made at any time.

Relatives and friends are requested to give correct answers to the following questions:

1. Name and age of person for whom application is made.
2. Where was he or she born?
3. Was he or she born blind; if not, at what age was the sight impaired?
4. What degree of vision does he or she possess?
5. What was the supposed or real cause of loss of vision?
6. Has he or she been subject to fits?
7. Is he or she now in good health and free from eruptions and contagious diseases of the skin?
8. Is the blindness accompanied by any physical deformity?
9. Has he or she any marked peculiarity of temper or disposition?
10. Is he or she of sound mind and susceptible of moral and intellectual culture?
11. Were the parents related before marriage; and if so, in what degree?
12. Were or are any of the relatives blind, deaf and dumb, insane or afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind?
13. If an adult, state previous occupation.
14. Is he of good moral character, industrious, and physically able to pursue some industrial occupation?
15. What church shall he or she attend?
16. Who will provide clothing, a home during vacation, and receive when discharged?
17. Name of parents or guardians, and exact post office address?
18. Nearest point of communication by railroad, steamboat or other public conveyance.

Letters and packages for the pupils should be addressed: "Missouri Institution Education Blind, St. Louis Mo."

Any other information will be readily furnished by addressing the Superintendent.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

MISSOURI INSTITUTION

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

TO THE

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE YEARS 1867-68.

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SENATE.—Laid on the table and 200 copies ordered printed, January 18, 1869.

G. A. MOSEB, *Secretary of Senate.*

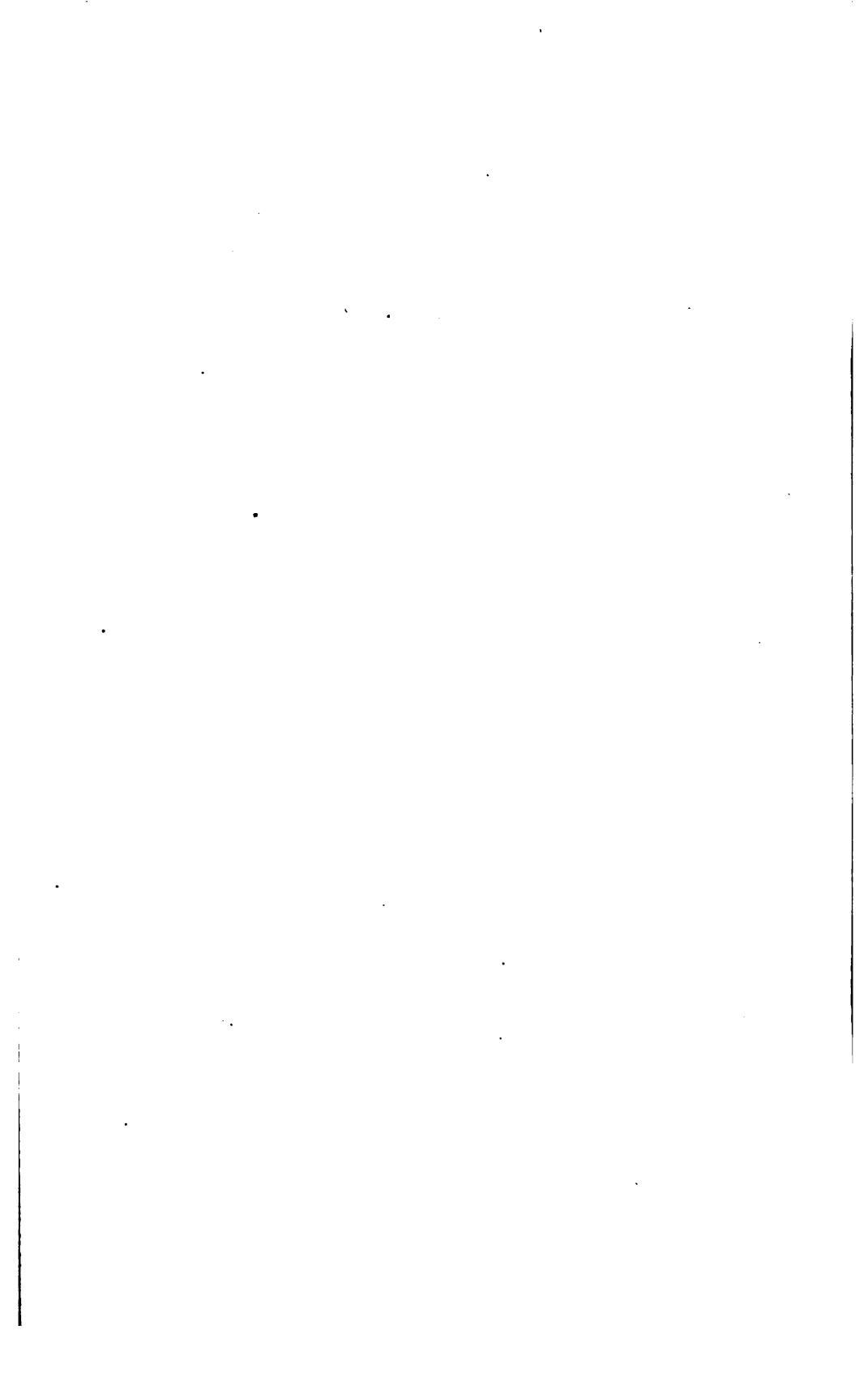
HOUSE.—Laid on the table and 2,500 copies ordered printed, January 14, 1869.


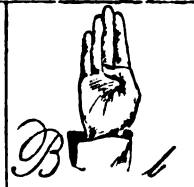






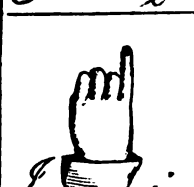




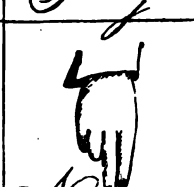

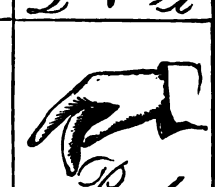

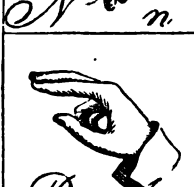
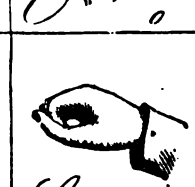

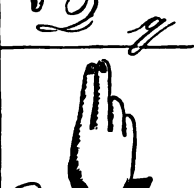
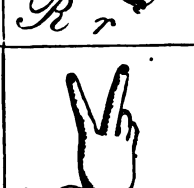
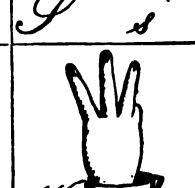
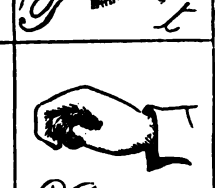



J. C. S. GOLBY, *Chief Clerk.*

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
WELWOOD KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1869.



 A a	 B b	 C c	 D d
 E e	 F f	 G g	 H h
 I i	 J j	 K k	 L l
 M m	 N n	 O o	 P p
 Q q	 R r	 S s	 T t
 U u	 V v	 W w	 X x
 Y y	 Z z	 C c	

DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.



# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

DANIEL NOLLEY, *Chairman.*  
W. W. TUTTLE, *Secretary.*  
T. B. NESBIT, *Treasurer.*  
JAMES H. TUCKER,  
MOSES MICHAEL.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

WM. D. KERR, A. M.

## TEACHERS.

W. S. MARSHALL, A. B., *Vice Superintendent.*  
R. P. KAVENAUGH,  
B. T. GILKEY,  
Mrs. DOLLIE S. KERR,  
Miss LYDIA A. KENNEDY.

## MATRON.

Mrs. SUSAN M. KERR.

## PHYSICIAN.

ELLJAH T. SCOTT, M. D.

# REPORT.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

The Seventh Biennial Report of the Missouri Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being for the years 1867 and 1868, is herewith respectfully submitted:

## BRIEF REVIEW.

In looking back to the 1st of November, 1851, when the institution was founded, my heart swells with, I trust, a laudable pride. Then we were in a frame building, illy suited to our purposes—cramped by the want of means to such an extent that our objects could not be carried out without personal sacrifice—under the embarrassment of beginning such an enterprize before public sentiment had been made fully alive to the dignity and importance of our aims. Now, we are in large, commodious and handsome buildings, surrounded by grounds, possessing rare natural advantages, with a history of seventeen years of constant progress.

Two hundred and seventy-seven pupils already taught within our walls, redeemed through this means from a life of ignorance, to intelligence, virtue and religion. I may well congratulate your body upon the history, as well as character and objects of the interests which I represent. Many of our former pupils are now pursuing useful callings. Some are unusually intelligent, accomplished and refined; numbers of them are members of churches of various denominations, while others have died in the triumphs of faith, with pleasing evidences of their acceptance with God.

## GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

The general improvement of our pupils deserves the highest commendation. With a few exceptions, they have been industrious, obedient and orderly, and we are persuaded they will compare favorably with those of similar institutions in our country. Of course, the progress made, has been in proportion to their application and mental endowments. A large majority of them have made rapid improvement in the correct use of written language. In some instances, even very dull pupils have rewarded the patient labors of their teachers to instruct them, with astonishing and gratifying success.

## HEALTH OF THE PUPILS.

Life is made up of sunshine and shadow, of joy and sorrow. In a sanitary point of view, during the past two years, we have had much of sunshine, the general health of the pupils having been remarkably good; more so than usual with us. Yet we have had some dark brief shadows which have greatly afflicted us and left us sad.

During the present session, though the number of pupils is larger than ever before, we have reason to be thankful for unusual health, there being scarcely any ailment whatever among the pupils.

But, while we feel grateful to a kind Providence for the pleasant periods of uninterrupted health, which we have enjoyed during the last two years, and would prefer to dwell upon them, we feel it but our duty, especially to those personally interested, to give a brief summary of those afflictive periods, which we have also suffered.

On the 14th of June, 1867, Martha F. Lucas died, in the eighteenth year of her age, of whooping-cough, which prevailed among the pupils as an epidemic. She had been under instruction two years, and was making good progress in her studies. She was loved by all who knew her, and trusted alone in Him who is the resurrection and the life.

On the 7th of October, of the same year, William W. Young, of Monroe county, died of epidemic dysentery. For some months previous to his last sickness he had been deeply concerned in reference to his future happiness. He was amiable, studious, and we trust, a sincere Christian.

Six days after, John L. Payne died of the same disease, in the fourteenth year of his age. His connection with the institution, was too short, for him to acquire any clear or definite ideas of the great future.

Ellen F. Bailey died February 17, 1868, of typhoid pneumonia, after a tuition of only five months. She could therefore have no clear views of God or of a future state.

George T. Estes died July 8, 1868, of congestive chills, at the age of nineteen years. This youth was gifted with more than ordinary powers of mind, and though he had been under instruction only five months, was able, through the significant language of signs, to assure us of his unwavering trust in Christ as his all-sufficient Saviour.

Were it compatible with the limits of this report, we could relate many pleasing reminiscences of those departed ones. While we weep over their early graves, we are cheered with the hope that they are now far removed from the sorrows of earth to an inheritance among the redeemed in heaven. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, we have been comparatively exempt from severe sickness. In all cases of indisposition, requiring medical treatment, a skillful and experienced physician is prompt in attendance.

## THE CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

The causes of deafness have been profoundly discussed by several able writers, and are a constant topic of inquiry to friends of deaf mutes. But this is no longer, at least in many respects, a matter of mere hypothesis or curious speculation. Conclusions have been reached, which should be known and studied by all, as matters of momentous practical importance. When it is substantiated, as it has been, that the unequal ages of parents—the ill-health or feebleness of one or both of them—the ill-health of the mother during gestation

—the imagination of the mother before the birth of the child—the intermarriage of blood relations—the occupation and mode of living of the parents—direct hereditary descent—and the tendency of certain diseases, such as scarlatina, measles, scrofula, and pneumonia—when, I say, it is well known that these are productive of this great calamity to man, is there not a potent, practical utility to all, in such information ?

But more, it is also known that certain features of physical geography tend powerfully to the production of deafness. In some countries, in proportion to the population, there are more deaf mutes than in others, and in some localities of the same country there are far more than in others. In Germany, for example, there are not as many as in France; and in France there are some provinces which produce one deaf mute to 700 individuals, while in others there is one to 2,000, “according to the situation of the province to the south or north of the empire, in a mountainous or flat country, in healthy or unhealthy places, in manufacturing or agricultural districts.” It is a well ascertained fact that, in proportion to the population, in the beautiful plains which occupy the centre of France, there are only one-half the number of deaf and dumb that are to be found in the “irregular table land, which border on the frontiers, north, south, and east, and in the uncultivated moors on the west.” There is, no doubt in my own mind, that these purely climatic and geographical causes have a large share in the production of this sad affliction of humanity. The “social causes at work, producing both congenital and acquired deafness,” are also potent and numerous as before stated. Having, in a former report, presented this subject more at large, we now dismiss its further consideration, with the earnest expression of the hope, that the researches and observations of men of benevolence and science, may rapidly tend to mitigate or lessen the prevalence of deafness. The facts introduced under the head of the causes of deafness, have, in a former report been given at length, and references made to the sources of information.

#### THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

To the often and anxiously asked question, can deafness be cured? I can only answer, as I have done in former reports in the negative. After an intercourse of more than forty years with the deaf and dumb, and having made the amelioration of their condition the study and aim of much of my life, I am still unshaken in the conviction that congenital deafness *cannot be cured*, and that those who make pretences of that sort are quacks and imposters that deserve the reprobation of mankind.

#### ARTICULATION.

In Germany, the instructors of the deaf and dumb have chiefly confined themselves to the method of articulation, or developing the latent power of vocal utterance in the possession of the deaf mute. While the French system, or the method of teaching by signs, is still and always will be, the main instrument of imparting instruction to the deaf and dumb, public opinion at present, demands that the German system should have a fair practical test. Some mutes, that is those who could once hear and speak and who still retain some idea of spoken language, may in many instances be thus benefited; but of

the congenitally deaf very few can be taught by that method to any useful extent. The following resolutions which were adopted at the Conference of the Principals of the American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, held in the City of Washington, in May, 1868, are expressive of the views of those best competent to judge upon so difficult and vexed a question:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Conference, it is the duty of all institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, to provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation in lip reading, to such of their pupils as may be able to engage with profit in exercises of this nature.

*Resolved*, That while in our judgment, it is desirable to give some mutes and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech which they may possess, it is not profitable, except in promising cases, discovered after fair experiment to teach congenital mutes articulation.

*Resolved*, That to attain success in this department of instruction, an added force of instructors will be necessary, and this Conference hereby recommends to Boards of Directors of institutions for, the deaf and dumb in this country, that speedy measures be taken to provide the funds needed for the prosecution of this work.

*Resolved*, That the American system of deaf mute education as practised in the institutions of this country for the last fifty years, commends itself by the best of all tests, that of prolonged, careful, and successful experiment, as, in a pre-eminent degree, adapted to relieve the peculiar misfortune of deaf mutes as a class, and restore them to the blessings of society.

The two methods—the French and German—have each undoubted merit, and while we thus cheerfully concede the value of oral language as a means for the intellectual improvement of some of those deprived of the sense of hearing, it must ever be true, as before intimated, that sign language is the basis of this improvement. Oral language is, and must be of secondary importance. Believing a combination of the two methods will be progress in the right direction and promotive of the greatest good to the greatest number of those whose improvement we seek, I would recommend that the Missouri Institution should have afforded it, the means of employing a teacher capable of imparting instruction by means of articulation and the labial alphabet. “Prove all things: hold fast that which is good.”

#### INDIGENT FUND.

Of the beneficent results accomplished by the indigent fund, the facts in my possession would enable me to say much that is highly interesting, and that would demonstrate the wisdom of this provision.

During the first years of the existence of the institution, the traveling expenses and clothing of many indigent pupils were paid chiefly by one person. It is easy to see how, great a tax upon individual benevolence this proved. When it is stated, that many of these children are without parents, homes, or friends,—that the natural guardians of others are in utterly indigent circumstances,—that the utmost others can do is to clothe their children, in part, it will be seen at once, that often times the alternative is presented between a future of ignorance and perhaps degradation, or personal generosity. In connection with this, we are in danger of overlooking the fact, that a very large number of people, even in our own age and country,

have no just conception of the unspeakable advantages of education. Only a few weeks since, I met a young girl, for a short time under my care, who told me her father retained her at home because he was unwilling to pay the necessary expenses of her tuition, and that now her lot was to cook and wash for the family for life. When we remember the length of time even a moderate English education of children of ordinarily good natural advantages requires, it may astonish some to know that the father of a deaf mute once asked me, whether his daughter could not learn enough in a year to stop school!

These facts speak for themselves, and render further appeal unnecessary. Provision must be *continued* both for the indigent, and also a reasonable discretion should be left to the Commissioners with reference to those who have parents that are unwilling, from the want of an intelligent perception of the blessings of an education, to incur the cost of board and tuition.

It may be well, in this connection, to state that in all the institutions of the west, so far as I know, for example, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, the doors are thrown wide open, free of charge, to all who desire the advantages of education. If the deaf and dumb are ever to be generally educated, this is the only way in which it can be accomplished.

#### BUILDINGS.

The buildings and grounds are in a good condition, but the increase in the number of pupils, necessitates our having more ample accommodations. It is my firm conviction, that if we had the facilities requisite in our hands, double the present number of deaf children would, with little effort, soon be enjoying the benefits of this noble charity.

*Chapel.* The chapel we now have is entirely too small. We need a building capable of seating at least six hundred people. The present chapel is scarcely one-third this size. On all public occasions examinations especially, we have not sufficient space to accommodate the spectators that assemble. The room at present in use for this object, is also required for a school room, and beside is much needed as a study room for the female pupils.

*School rooms.*—Every class should have a separate room in order that the teacher may have full opportunity to do justice to his work. At present three to four classes are in a single apartment. We should have four or five more.

*Apparatus.*—A valuable auxiliary in the instruction of the deaf and dumb is the philosophical apparatus, which has now been in our possession for a number of years, but this needs repairs, and also an addition of several useful instruments.

*Library.*—The \$500 which were appropriated to the library of the institution have been judiciously expended, and it would be a great advantage if \$500 or \$1,000 could now be expended in increasing the reading material, within the reach of our teachers and pupils.

*Shops.*—The building to be devoted to the instruction of the male pupils in the various mechanical trades, is under cover, but nothing further has been done, for want of funds, towards carrying out their design.

*Gas.*—We would call attention to the danger incurred in the use of kerosene oil in lighting the building. The safety, both of the pupils and of the house, is thus constantly imperiled. We most urgent-

ly call the attention of your body to the importance of lighting the institution with gas, and recommend that steps should be taken at an early date to make this improvement.

*Painting.*—Most of the building needs repainting, not only for the pleasantness of the appearance, but for its protection against the wastes of time.

*Bath rooms.*—We have no bath rooms, either in those parts of the building occupied by the male or female pupils. It would be highly conducive, both to the health and comfort of all, to have appliances of this sort, and we have long felt their need.

#### TEACHERS.

The present law authorizes the employment of only five teachers, but these are not enough for the number of classes to be taught. There should be at least six, apart from the Superintendent, whose duties have, by the growth of the institution, become so burdensome as to necessitate his relief from much of the labors of the school room. The law should also be so amended as to empower the Board of Commissioners to employ additional teachers, as they may from time to time be needed.

#### FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The duties of my office have led me to many parts of our State, and from this opportunity of personal observation, I am convinced that there are in our midst a large number of weak-minded or imbecile children. I cannot give exact numbers, but I think there are not less than 700 or 800.

Although these cannot possibly receive more than a very limited education, yet some of them may be improved to an astonishing degree. Most of them can, at least, be taught to work and so improve in their habits and manners, as to make them useful to society instead of being a burden to themselves, to their families, and often even an annoyance to the community.

In many of the States, institutions have been founded for this class, and in Missouri one is much needed. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty of these truly unfortunate ones actually suffer for the want of such a place of refuge, and I most earnestly commend this subject to your wise legislation.

#### CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I should do violence to my own feelings, did I not express my appreciation of the faithful manner in which the Board of Commissioners have discharged their duties, and of their uniform kindness to me personally.

Not least, among the evidences of the success and prosperity of the institution, I deem the character and qualifications of our teachers, and the pleasant and friendly personal relations which exist among them.

With expressions of gratitude for His favor upon us in the past, to the kind Father of us all, and with cheerful acknowledgment of the interest your honorable body has hitherto manifested in the success and usefulness of this institution, and urging your earnest attention to his report, I submit the same,

Most respectfully,  
W. D. KERR, *Superintendent.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The editors and publishers of the following papers will except our thanks, in behalf of the pupils, for whose benefit they are gratuitously sent. They are read with interest and profit by the most cultivated and intelligent among them.

Missouri Telegraph,  
Columbia Statesman,  
Lagrange National American,  
Mexico Ledger,  
Mexico Messenger,  
Clinton Advocate,  
Montgomery Independent,  
Macon City Times,

Warrensburg Banner,  
Lexington Register,  
Picket Guard,  
Signs of the Times,  
Kansas City Times,  
Kansas City Journal,  
Glasgow Journal,  
Deaf Mute Gazette.

Miss Dix, so famed for her philanthropy, has donated ten dollars to the institution. With this an addition has been made to our library.

Messrs. Hurun Burt and J. B. Williams have also donated valuable books.

Free tickets have been furnished by Col. G. R. Taylor, the humane and gentlemanly President of the Pacific railroad, to some of our indigent mutes, passing on that road to and from St. Louis.

Mr. J. Bennet, the proprietor of the line of hacks running to Mexico and St. Aubert, has charged only half-fare for conveying many of our indigent pupils to and from those points. For all these acts of charity, we tender our thanks.

W. D. KERR.



**LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEARS  
OF 1867-68.**

Names.	Pcstoffice.	County.	Cause of Deafness.
Sarah F. Sems.....	Millersburg.....	Callaway.....	Congenital.
Anna C. Ingram.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston.....	Congenital.
Thomas Pool.....	Bloomington.....	Macon.....	Congenital.
Mary Benneker.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Congenital.
James L. Stuart.....	Cap Au Gris.....	Lincoln.....	Congenital.
Hamden White.....	Keytsville.....	Chariton.....	Congenital.
James L. Vincent.....	Forkner's Hill.....	Dallas.....	Congenital.
William Patterson.....	Greenton.....	Johnson.....	Brain Fever.
William W. Young.....	Florida.....	Monroe.....	Congenital.
George Jones.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Fever.
Octavia C. Lacy.....	Cambridge.....	Saline.....	Congenital.
Elijah M. Terry.....	College Mound.....	Randolph.....	Congenital.
Thomas F. Russell.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Fever.
Maria L. Kavenaugh.....	Glasgow.....	Howard.....	Congenital.
Anna M. Fravel.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Scarlet Fever.
Ruth A. Stuart.....	Smith City.....	Pettis.....	Congenital.
Evaline Daws.....	Teely City.....	Lewis.....	Unknown.
Eliza Winn.....	Hallsville.....	Boone.....	Inflammation of Brain.
James Lewis.....	Concord.....	Callaway.....	Unknown.
Ellen Bunton.....	Jake's Prairie.....	Gasconade.....	Inflammation of Brain.
Martha J. Connelly.....	Columbia.....	Boone.....	Measles.
Sallie M. Newell.....	Carbondale.....	Montgomery, Ten.	Inflammation of Stomach.
Flora Duffield.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson.....	Scarlet Fever.
Nannie McBride.....	Centralia.....	Boone.....	Measles.
Theodora A. Grimmitt.....	New Boston.....	Macon.....	Scarlet Fever.
Jacob F. Ruff.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Congenital.
Paulina A. Laramore.....	New Haven.....	Franklin.....	Congenital.
Ann E. King.....	Bridgeton.....	St. Louis.....	Congenital.
Octavia A. Davidson.....	South Point.....	Franklin.....	Congenital.
Eliza McMullen.....	Concord.....	Callaway.....	Congenital.
Nannie McCoy.....	Independence.....	Jackson.....	Risings in Ears.
Maria Hubbard.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Defect of vocal organs, can hear
Andrew Flarity.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Not known.
Charles L. Minor.....	Nebraska City.....	Nebraska.....	Scarlet Fever.
James E. Rogers.....	Warren.....	Marion.....	Fever.
David T. Nelson.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Severe Cold.
Edwin Hord.....	Cote Sans Dessein.....	Callaway.....	Congenital.
Mary D. Smith.....	Bellair.....	Cooper.....	Fever.
Wm. S. Kempen.....	.....	.....	Scarlet Fever.
Henry McCamley.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Congenital.
John H. Wolf.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	By a fall.
Martha F. Lucas.....	Cambridge.....	Saline.....	Not known.
Sidwell A. Webberly.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Not known.
Wm. T. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	Scarlet Fever.
Mary McCamley.....	do.....	do.....	Congenital.
Sarah E. Warehurst.....	Salisbury.....	Chariton.....	Typhoid Fever.
Emma Gigas.....	.....	Moniteau.....	Not known.
John H. Terry.....	College Mound.....	Macon.....	Congenital.
Joel W. Estis.....	Liberty.....	Clay.....	Risings in Ears.
Sylvester W. Colyer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Too much quinine.
Kesiah C. Elsey.....	Chamois.....	Osage.....	Congenital.
Jacob Shamley.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Not known.
Mary Finneane.....	do.....	do.....	Congenital.
Thomas Finneane.....	do.....	do.....	Congenital.
Henry Maul.....	do.....	do.....	Unknown.
Fred. W. Stockrick.....	do.....	do.....	Unknown.
Lewis Minor.....	Louisiana.....	Pike.....	Congenital.
Elizabeth Smith.....	California.....	Moniteau.....	Congenital.
Joseph H. Marksburg.....	Emerson.....	Marion.....	Congenital.
Emilie Grager.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Unknown.

## LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Names.	Postoffice.	County.	Cause of Deafness.
Annie McCamley.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Congenital.
John Buehler.....	Hermann.....	Gasconade.....	Congenital.
Mary E. Hord.....	Cote Sans Dessein.....	Callaway.....	Congenital.
Edwin T. Guerin.....	Cambridge.....	Saline.....	Congenital.
Nancy J. Mefford.....	Palmyra.....	Marion.....	Congenital.
Wilhelmina E. Hacke.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Congenital.
Clara S. Perkins.....	Salisbury.....	Chariton.....	Unknown.
Frances A. M. Whiteaker.....	Salem.....	Dent.....	Congenital.
John L. Payne.....	Ozark.....	Christian.....	Typhoid Fever.
Mary A. Vincent.....	Forkner's Hill.....	Dallas.....	Congenital.
Eliza A. Daniels.....	Harrisonville.....	Cass.....	Congenital.
James C. Sims.....	Millersburg.....	Callaway.....	Congenital.
Sarah S. Lippman.....	Springfield.....	Greene.....	Scarlet Fever.
Anna F. Dickerson.....	Hannibal.....	Ralls.....	Brain Fever.
Adalaska Perdue.....	Savannah.....	Andrew.....	Scrofula.
Sarah E. Nelson.....	.....	Callaway.....	Congenital.
Marvilla Leeper.....	Sholesburg.....	Newton.....	Unknown.
Martha A. Baker.....	Huntsville.....	Randolph.....	Congenital.
Giles R. Summers.....	Fort Henry.....	do.....	Congenital.
Alverus Stuart.....	Humboldt.....	Pulaski.....	Congenital.
Emma C. Lawrence.....	Libertyville.....	St. Francois.....	Congenital.
Jannette Dags.....	Memphis.....	Scotland.....	Congenital.
Ellen F. Bailey.....	Winthrop.....	Buchanan.....	Congenital.
Emily Berkey.....	Lee's Summit.....	Jackson.....	Unknown.
Mary C. Ellis.....	Macon City.....	Macon.....	Unknown.
William Miller.....	do.....	do.....	Congenital.
Albert G. Songer.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.....	Unknown.
Melcena E. Morris.....	Longwood.....	Pettis.....	Epilepsy.
Margere Renfro.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.....	Fever.
Eliza Neil.....	Easton.....	Buchanan.....	Unknown.
Lycurgus Sims.....	Millersburg.....	Callaway.....	Congenital.
Nancy J. Fuller.....	Ten Mile.....	Macon.....	Unknown.
Margaret Hopkins.....	Longwood.....	Pettis.....	Fall.
Nancy A. White.....	Marionville.....	Lawrence.....	Fever.
Mary E. Kettle.....	Bethany.....	Harrison.....	Spotted Fever.
Geo. T. Estis.....	Prospect Hill.....	Clay.....	Rising on neck.
Cornelio Winget.....	Excelsior.....	Morgan.....	Congenital.
Geneva R. Smith.....	Modina.....	Mercer.....	Brain Fever.
Sarah Blackshaw.....	Wellsville.....	Montgomery.....	Congenital.
Mary K. Brannock.....	Clear Springs.....	Cedar.....	Unknown.
Archibald T. Peery.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.....	Paralysis of auditory nerve.
Jane V. Keller.....	Neosho.....	Newton.....	Brain Fever.
Mary E. Winn.....	Hallsville.....	Boone.....	Inflammation of the Brain.
Geo. Dougherty.....	Carondelet.....	St. Louis.....	Typhoid Fever.
Henry C. Hubbell.....	Ten Mile.....	Macon.....	Disease of Spine.
Elizabeth Martin.....	Memphis.....	Scotland.....	Unknown.
James C. Higgs.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.....	Unknown.
Olla O. Deakins.....	do.....	do.....	Spotted Fever.
Lydia J. Gentry.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll.....	Congenital.
Mary E. Roberts.....	Mexico.....	Audrain.....	Congenital.
Edward Engel.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Congenital.
Andrew C. Proudft.....	Phelps City.....	Atchison.....	Unknown.
Mary A. Sampson.....	DeKalb.....	Buchanan.....	Unknown.
Michael T. O'Brien.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Unknown.
John Bowe.....	do.....	do.....	Congenital.
Eugene See.....	New Florence.....	Montgomery.....	Congenital.
John T. Dailey.....	Linden.....	Atchison.....	Unknown.
Medora Pride.....	Lexington.....	Lafayette.....	Congenital.
Louisa Thomas.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Typhoid Fever.
Jemima W. Gentry.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll.....	Congenital.

Number of pupils in attendance, December 31st, 1868, sixty females and thirty-nine males.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants must be seven years of age, and under thirty.

Pupils who are not beneficiaries of the State will be charged one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for board and tuition, which, in all cases, must be paid as follows: One-half upon entering the institution, and the remainder on the first day of February succeeding.

Pupils who are beneficiaries of the State must bring a certificate from the county court of their respective counties, the form of which is appended to this report.

Each pupil must be furnished with comfortable clothing for one year, each article marked distinctly with the owner's name. A good trunk must also be furnished.

Parents must furnish money to procure books, stationery and postage stamps for their children, and, in all cases, their traveling expenses must be paid to and from the institution.

The Superintendent will not be responsible for any moneys sent to the children, but will take charge of all moneys sent to his care, and dispose of it as parents may direct. Except for good and sufficient reasons no pupil will be permitted to leave the institution until the close of the session.

No idiotic deaf mute will be received in the institution. None need apply.

The Superintendent will not be responsible for any trunks, baggage or clothing left at the institution for a longer period than six months.

When it is established that a pupil is in indigent circumstances, and the parents unable to furnish necessary clothing, etc., it will be supplied by the Board of Commissioners.

All pupils, both male and female, will be expected to perform such duties as may be required by the Superintendent and matron; and male pupils to learn some branch of mechanical arts, when such is provided; reference being had to the wishes of their friends.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to W. D. Kerr, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Fulton, Missouri.

The opening of the session is the most suitable time for admitting pupils, and it is particularly desired that parents have their children ready in time, although none will be rejected at any period of the session.

The annual session begins on the third Tuesday in September, and closes the second Thursday in July.

Written answers to the following questions should be sent with each pupil to the asylum, unless accompanied by some one who can furnish the desired information, to wit:

What is the name of the person? If a middle name, state it.

What is the name of parents (father and mother), or in case both are dead, the name and postoffice address of the guardian or nearest friend?

When and where born? Give year, month and day.

Was he or she born deaf?

Has he or she any relations deaf and dumb?

Were his or her parents related before marriage? e. g., were they cousins?

At what age was hearing lost?

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COURT, \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY,  
\_\_\_\_\_, MISSOURI, \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

This is to certify, that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, the county court of \_\_\_\_\_ county, upon satisfactory evidence produced, order that it be certified to the Commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, that \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ years of age, is a resident of this county, is deaf and dumb, and is a proper object of the charity of the State.

[L. s.] A true copy from the record.

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

**GENTLEMEN:** My remarks in reference to the sanitary condition of the asylum during the last two years will be brief.

I am happy to say that, in general, the pupils have enjoyed remarkable good health. I think there has been less of casual, ordinary complaint, than I ever knew among them, and less of obstinate chronic disease; still, we have had times of severe sickness, and some deaths.

During the year 1867 we had two epidemic visitations of considerable severity, leaving some unpleasant results. The first of these was whooping cough, in the early part of the summer; it passed through the whole institution, selecting many victims, all of whom, however, made a safe recovery, except one, who, at the close of a severe ordeal of the cough, was attacked with pneumonia, which proved fatal, more from the previous exhaustion of the whooping cough than from the severity of the pneumonia attack.

Our second epidemic visitation was in October, from dysentery or flux. We had many cases, some of them quite severe—two died. One of them was a delicate boy, whose physical constitution was scarcely sufficient for the confinement of the school room. During the previous year, the Superintendent and myself had more than once discussed the propriety of his remaining in the institution; but in view of the great necessity to him of the advantages of education, he was allowed to continue. The other had passed through his attack to a state of convalescence, and gave promise of a speedy recovery, when he suddenly became very ill, and soon died, leaving us at a loss (even with the addition of able counsel) to account for the sudden change, as there was no re-appearance of the previous disease.

In the early part of the year 1868, we had quite an epidemic, or rather endemic, of catarrhal fever. We had a great many cases of it, rendering the patients very sick for a few days, after which they speedily recovered, except one, which resulted in typhoid pneumonia, with indications of great prostration from the commencement of the attack. During the remainder of the year the health of the pupils was unusually good, although in July one of the boys was attacked with a congestive chill, from which we were unable to rally him. There was no premonition of this, save a slight chill, and a brief fever

on the previous day, giving no indication of anything more than a light intermittent, to prevent the return of which he was taking the usual remedies at the time of the congestive attack.

During the present season, although the number of pupils is greater than ever before, their health is remarkably good indeed. They are cheerful and happy, well cared for physically, morally and intellectually, and seem to be making fine progress in the acquisition of knowledge, by means of the inimitable sign-language.

Respectfully,

E. T. SCOTT,  
*Physician.*

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## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Board of Commissioners of the Missouri Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, beg leave to present to the General Assembly of the State the following, as their seventh biennial report:

Referring with pleasure to the comprehensive report of the Superintendent, herewith presented, in which much will be found to interest those whose sympathies have been awakened in behalf of the unfortunate child of silence; and also an intelligent account of the internal workings of the institution during the two years past, since the date of our last report to the Assembly of 1866, it only remains for the Board of Commissioners to report its financial condition, its wants and future prospects.

### FINANCES.

Whilst the Commissioners have often been cramped in their efforts to afford necessary facilities for educating the deaf mute, and have not been able to supply many of the modern improvements, to say nothing of desks and slates, on account of the limited means at their disposal, it has been our aim to supply every comfort and facility within our power, carefully guarding against involving the institution in liabilities, to be hereafter provided for.

The accounts for "incidental expenses," under which head every article of supply (except for the table, and clothing for indigent mutes), are enumerated, including all repairs, improvements, fuel, furniture, bedding, etc., have been kept distinct from all others; as also the accounts against the "indigent fund" and "workshop fund." The condition of each fund, as well as a detailed statement of the expenditures on each account, will be found in the treasurer's report appended to this communication, a summary of which, embracing two years from the date of our last report, is as follows:

INCIDENTAL FUND.

CR.

By amount on hand Nov. 26, 1866.....		\$ 401 58
By amount annual appropriation for 1867.....		5,000 00
"    "    "    1868.....		5,000 00
Received from other sources.....		209 15
		<b>\$10,610 73</b>
DR.		
To amount expenditures, 1867.....	\$4,660 29	
"    "    "    1868.....	4,617 93	9,278 22
Balance on hand Nov. 27, 1868.....		\$1,332 51

INDIGENT FUND.

CR.

By amount annual appropriation, 1867.....		\$2,000 00
"    "    "    1868.....		2,000 00
		<b>\$4,000 00</b>
DR.		
To amount expenditures, 1867.....	\$1,023 12	
"    "    "    1868.....	1,161 66	2,184 78
Balance due Nov. 27, 1868.....		\$1,815 22

WORKSHOP FUND.

CR.

By amount appropriated, 1866.....		\$3,000 00
By amount borrowed of indigent fund.....		175 17
		<b>\$3,175 17</b>
DR.		
To amount expenditures, 1866.....	\$ 526 17	
"    "    "    1867.....	2,649 00	3,175 17

Payments made from the above balances on the 1st of January *entirely exhausted*, the incidental fund, and left only a small amount in the hands of the Treasurer due to the fund for clothing indigent mutes.

From the above, it must occur to every intelligent legislator, that those who have charge of an establishment of this kind, devoted to the protection and elevation of those whose silent eloquence so strongly appeal to their liberality and benevolence, most naturally feel great solicitude; when it is remembered that in a case of sudden emergency, they would at the end of each recurring year, be without means to make provision for those who are so illy prepared to provide for themselves.

This being the practical result, after two years of the most economical management, we are prepared to speak advisedly when we state that the sum of five thousand dollars is insufficient for the annual support of the institution, even with its present capacity, and we therefore strongly urge the annual appropriation for incidental expenses be increased to

## TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This sum will not be more than adequate to meet imperative wants, and it will not be considered a large appropriation, when it is remembered, that out of this amount all expenditures, except for the table, for a family numbering largely over one hundred, must be supplied, including improvements, repairs, and the keeping of the grounds and buildings; and with the ratio of increase experienced during the past four years, the number of pupils may be safely estimated at 200, besides employees, before the close of four years to come.

## THE DEAF AND DUMB—WHAT OTHER STATES ARE DOING.

Nearly every State in the Union has made liberal provision for the education of this unfortunate class of persons. In some of the older States, through the munificence of individuals, together with the liberality of their legislatures, institutions have been reared in their behalf unsurpassed by any of our colleges for hearing persons, and supplied with teachers and apparatus for giving the deaf mute, not only a liberal, but a scientific education. This expenditure is not an experiment—but the fruits of fifty years experience in America—demonstrating the fact, that the highest state of mental and moral culture may be attained. The educated mute has gone out from these institutions, not only learned in the arts and sciences, but in trades and mechanism; so well prepared are they to battle with the storms of life, that in the possession of these attainments, they forget in some measure that God in his providence has deprived them of the sweet sounds of music, and the tender voice of a mother's love.

When such results may be accomplished through the beautiful art of sign-language, can any philanthropist withhold the means necessary to its attainment, or regard the cause of deaf mute instruction with indifference.

The State of Ohio has recently torn down her old buildings, and erected others in their stead, at a cost of \$625,000. Iowa has expended for her 200 deaf mutes \$300,000. Illinois a much larger sum, and the bill reported and now before the legislature appropriates \$100,000 for additional buildings alone, due \$75,000 for the support of the institution for 1869 and 1870. Indiana having already accommodations for over 200 pupils, will ask this winter for additional improvements, to cost some \$75,000. And this amount will be in addition to an establishment already fitted up with gas, steam, workshops, and a good supply of modern improvements for the instruction of her mutes.

What shall we say for proud Missouri, the pride of her people, and the gem of the constellations; her, whose fair fields and endless resources invite the emigrant from every land to come and till her soil, and exhume her minerals? What has she done for the five hundred mutes within her territory? We answer, that her generous and noble people, through their representatives in General Assembly, have met every call up to the present, that has been made upon them. Her buildings, though erected at a cost of less than fifty thousand dollars, have served their purpose. A number of mutes who have been educated here are now useful citizens in the communities in which they reside, earning a competent support for themselves, and in some cases, families. Although not supplied with many appliances necessary for instruction and comfort, they have proved a blessing to many families whose children have been led within these walls from "Na-

ture's darkness to Nature's God"—but now their full capacity has been reached, and the poor child who may hereafter seek admission, must either be crowded into dormitories already full, or remain in darkness and ignorance.

With one hundred pupils in daily attendance, there are still 250 mutes in our State, as justly entitled to the benefits of this charity as those now enjoying it. Without presumption, the Board of Commissioners ask of the Legislature, now assembled, the means to erect

#### ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS,

in order that the demands hereafter made upon us, by the mutes of our State, may be met without detriment to those already in attendance. The plan of the present building is, fortunately, such as to admit of enlargement without alteration, except to tear away a building which is utterly insufficient, and unfitted for the purposes for which it was erected. It is now occupied on the first floor for culinary and laundry purposes, but the rooms are by far too small for the demands of the institution—besides the heat in summer, and fumes from the kitchen, we have found it exceedingly unpleasant in the hospitals for the sick, situated in the rooms above. These important rooms cannot be ventilated, and the physician of the institution, strongly recommends their removal, which would have been done, but for the want of rooms to locate the hospitals elsewhere.

Plans with specifications and estimates for an additional building, in which the basement will be used for cook-room, bakery, laundry, store-rooms, etc.; the second and third stories for dining-room, hospitals, and dormitories, will be found in the hands of the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to which we invite the intention of all who will interest themselves in this behalf, and also plans for a

#### A CHAPEL.

This much needed building, we propose to erect on the east side of the asylum, two stories high, and sufficient in dimensions to furnish additional school-rooms of which we are now deficient, and also a chapel large enough for daily services, and to accommodate visitors on public occasions; if the Legislature should favor these improvements, another important and much needed purpose will be accomplished, in supplying a room the want of which has been greatly felt, and has retarded, to some extent, a branch of instruction, which will commend itself to every thinking mind.

#### A GIRLS' WORK-ROOM.

The present dining-room is admirably suited to this purpose, and also for an evening study-room. The institution has never been able to do, all that might be done, in the way of training the female pupil in the practice of those duties, which will be of practical utility after they have left the school, simply for the want of a suitable room.

To educate the mute, male or female, and send them away unprepared to be useful to themselves or others, will be to a great extent to defeat the aim of their friends, and the claims of humanity. Heretofore nearly all the clothing for the boys has been either bought ready-made, or by hired labor. With a suitable room for the purpose, the female pupils may soon be taught to do nearly all the sewing, not



only for themselves, but also for the boys; preparing all for usefulness, and some, perhaps with the means to gain a support after they shall have received an education. The absolute necessity for additional buildings is earnestly urged for the consideration of your honorable body, and especially before your Committee on Asylums, whose attention we hope to direct in person to the wants of this institution at some suitable time during the session.

#### WORKSHOPS FOR BOYS.

By act, approved February 19, 1866, the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the erection of workshops for boys. This sum has been expended, and an excellent building 24x60, two stories high, has been inclosed, which consumed the amount appropriated. To finish this building and supply it with suitable materials and tools to commence this important branch of instruction, will require an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars.

The experience of institutions who have successfully prosecuted this branch of education, will guide the Commissioners in selecting such trades as have been found to be the best adapted to the tastes and capacity of the Deaf and Dumb. Shoemaking and cabinet-making have been adopted by most of the institutions of the kind in this country, and it is believed that after the workshops have been fairly gotten into operation, they can be made self-supporting, except for the wages of a foreman for each department. The importance of immediately organizing this department, we cannot too strongly urge.

Most of the boys under instruction will necessarily be thrown in after life upon their own resources for support, and we regard their instruction in the practical knowledge of some trade, as an essential part of their education.

#### HEATING BY STEAM.

To heat an establishment of this kind by stoves, is at once expensive and dangerous. A uniform heat throughout the dormitories at night would save, in the purchase of bed clothing, alone, when the number of pupils shall reach one hundred and fifty, from three to five hundred dollars per annum, which, added to the cost of stoves, would, in ten years, more than supply the institution with heat by steam. Upon the score of economy, alone, this improvement should be made; and yet another and perhaps more important argument is found in the fact that where so many children are congregated, it is almost impossible to keep bed clothing on them at night, and it requires the most careful watching to prevent suffering in very cold weather, resulting as exposures always do, in sickness and disease.

#### OF LIGHTS.

When we say that from *thirty to fifty coal oil lamps* are nightly used in this institution, subject at any time to be broken and ignited by careless handling, resulting, probably, in the serious loss of both life and property, we have used all the arguments demanded by the thoughtful and humane, in favor of providing this building at an early day with gas. The frequent disasters occasioned by explosions from coal oil, fills us with alarm upon this subject, and we trust that it may not require any persuasion on our part, to induce the adoption of a safer mode of lighting the buildings.

The Asylum for the Insane, located at this place, has recently been fitted up with gas at a cost of less than \$3,000, which gives satisfaction. It is estimated that this Institution can be lighted for two thousand dollars, and we would regard this sum as most wisely appropriated for that purpose.

#### CHANGE OF STATUTE.

By reference to the report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that he deems the appointment of an additional instructor for the purpose of teaching Articulation, as essential to the advancement of a number of children under his charge. The present law, as to officers and teachers, is a copy of the original enactments, passed when the institution was first founded, and when five teachers were entirely sufficient for the duties before them. With more pupils in attendance than ever before, and the advancement of the age in the science of deaf mute instruction, the necessity for an instructor in Articulation has arisen; and as the number of pupils continue to increase, which will certainly occur if additional buildings are provided, additional assistance will be required in the faculty. No matter how great the demand may be for additional teachers, they cannot be supplied under the present law, as it restricts the board to the employment of five—without the change suggested. We respectfully ask that the views of the Superintendent upon this subject be met, and that the law be changed to read as follows: "The Board of Commissioners may increase the number of teachers as circumstances may require, and that master workmen may be appointed for each trade taught in the mechanical department, who shall draw their salaries as other officers of the institution."

#### OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Commissioners are happy to state that the most pleasant relations have existed between them and the officers of the Institution. Since the date of our last report, Miss Lydia A. Kennedy, from the National College at Washington City, has been added to the corps of teachers, and we take pleasure in recognizing commendable zeal and success in the discharge of her duties.

The want of an additional hearing teacher, qualified to take charge of the more advanced classes, and relieve the Superintendent of some of the arduous duties of his office, has been greatly felt for some time past, and we are happy to announce that the services of W. S. Marshall, A. M., who has long been connected with the Indiana institution, has been obtained to fill this important position. This gentleman will enter upon the discharge of his duties in a short time, and it is hoped that his labors among us as Vice Superintendent may result in great good to all who come under his influence and control. We are pleased to state, in this connection, that the efficient services of Professors Kavanaugh and Gilkey have been retained, as also of Mrs. Dollie Kerr, a hearing teacher, who has been connected with the Institution for two years past, and who gives great promise of usefulness in her profession.

With the corps of teachers now employed under the able control of the Superintendent, we anticipate a future of success to this institution unsurpassed by any of a similar kind in our country, and with liberal legislation may be made to advance in usefulness commensur-

ate with the rapid advances of the great and growing State in which it is located.

We congratulate ourselves, as well as the parents and friends of the unfortunate mute, that Prof. W. D. Kerr has been induced to give up a purpose to discontinue his labors in this Institution. We should have regarded his resignation at this time as a great calamity. His long experience, zeal and success as an instructor of deaf mutes, together with those high qualifications so happily blended in his character for training the young mind in morality, truth and religion, eminently fits him for the responsible position he has so long and so ably filled. He has been re-elected as Superintendent for ten years, as also his excellent lady as Matron. It would be the wish of all who know them, that as the founders of the Institution, they may long live to see the results of their labors; and when increasing years shall have wasted the sands of life, may they, at a green old age, within these walls, lay off the harness, and peacefully enter that asylum, where the deaf hear the music of angels, and the dumb unite in singing praises unto God.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit us to say, that in asking appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in former reports, we have only sought to meet *immediate wants*.

To continue this policy, in view of the rapidly increasing population of our great State, and consequent increase in the number of those who may claim the benefits of this noble charity, would at once be contrary to the intelligence and liberality of your honorable body and to manifest an indifference, if not ignorance, on our part, as to the magnitude of the interests committed to our charge. The poor we have always with us, the unfortunate and distressed, these all claim our commiseration and relief; and yet among all the children of sorrow there are none from whom *Charity* receives so rich a reward as that interesting class in whose behalf we now address you.

If the minds of any are impressed with the opinion that there are but few deaf and dumb to be provided for, and are indulging in apathy upon this subject, simply because your attention has not been called to the subject, we refer you to the fact that at the date of our last census there were over 500 in the State, and the number has since been increased.

New York had, in 1868, four hundred and fifty children in her asylum; Indiana has over two hundred in hers; Illinois two hundred and fifty; Ohio has near three hundred, and Iowa has recently made provision for accommodating two hundred pupils. Shall we fall behind these, our neighboring States, in providing for our charitable institutions? Had it not been for the misfortunes incident to the late conflict in our State, closing the doors of this Institution, demand would necessarily have been made, ere this, for increased facilities for the instruction of our deaf and dumb.

With the exception of \$3,000 alluded to in this report for building workshops, no appropriations have been made for building purposes for the benefit of this Institution since 1855.

Having thus imperfectly set forth our own convictions as to the wants of this Institution, matured after its management for a number of years past, you are prepared for the statement that during the session, bills will be presented for your consideration appropriating means for consummating the purposes herein enumerated.

With feelings of assurance that this subject will commend itself to your wisest counsels, and that no contracted view of its importance will cause you to withhold your munificence from a cause which appeals to your sympathy and the highest interests of your enlightened constituency, we most respectfully commit to your hands its destiny. Believing that ample appropriations to this Institution, at this time, will yield to the State and to society a most direct and palpable return, in the accession of useful citizens from the children of silence, who, without your aid, may never learn their duty to "themselves, their neighbor and their God," we confidently anticipate your liberality in their behalf.

DANIEL NOLLEY,  
T. B. NESBIT,  
I. H. TUCKER,  
MOSES MICHAEL,  
W. W. TUTTLE,  
*Commissioners.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Thomas B. Nesbit, Treasurer Missouri Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,*

TO INCIDENTAL FUND.

DR.

Nov. 26, 1866..	To balance on settlement.....	\$ 401 58
Jan. 1, 1867...	To cash received on annual appropriation, 1867.....	2,500 00
May 22.....	" " " " 1867.....	2,500 00
Jan. 1, 1868....	" " " " 1868.....	2,500 00
July 1.....	" " " " 1868.....	2,500 00
	To cash on sale of sundry articles.....	209 15
<b>CREDITS.</b>		<b>\$10,610 78</b>
	By amount paid on warrants from Board, December, 1866.....	406 00
	" " " " January, 1867.....	329 14
	" " " " February, 1867.....	411 78
	" " " " March, 1867.....	149 63
	" " " " April, 1867.....	773 37
	" " " " May, 1867.....	647 59
	" " " " June, 1867.....	1,108 91
	" " " " July, 1867.....	93 55
	" " " " August, 1867.....	8 57
	" " " " September, 1867.....	466 52
	" " " " October, 1867.....	156 45
	" " " " November, 1867.....	209 78
	" " " " December, 1867.....	1,042 08
	" " " " January, 1868.....	52 90
	" " " " February, 1868.....	863 45
	" " " " March, 1868.....	247 23
	" " " " April, 1868.....	503 75
	" " " " May, 1868.....	199 00
	" " " " June, 1868.....	650 10
	" " " " July, 1868.....	32 05
	" " " " August, 1868.....	63 77
	" " " " September, 1868.....	768 27
	" " " " October, 1868.....	104 95
	" " " " November, 1868.....	586 06
	Amount paid on exchange.....	4 37
		<b>\$9,278 22</b>
Balance due incidental fund, Nov. 27, 1868.....		<b>\$1,332 51</b>

TO INDIGENT FUND.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1867....	Amount received on appropriation for 1867 .....		\$1,000 00
May 22.....	" " " " 1867 .....		1,000 00
Jan. 1, 1868....	" " " " 1868 .....		1,000 00
June 30.....	" " " " 1868 .....		1,000 00
			<b>\$4,000 00</b>
<b>CREDITS.</b>			
March 31, 1867	By amount paid on warrants from Board.....		15 88
April 31.....	" " " " " .....		176 05
May 31.....	" " " " " .....		231 40
June 31.....	" " " " " .....		264 63
Sept. 30.....	" " " " " .....		157 50
Oct. 31.....	" " " " " .....		2 50
Nov. 27.....	Amount loaned "Shop Fund".....		175 17
Dec. 27.....	By amount paid on warrants from Board.....		292 21
March 31, 1868	" " " " " .....		5 10
April 31.....	" " " " " .....		130 97
June 31.....	" " " " " .....		515 53
Sept. 31.....	" " " " " .....		217 85
			<b>\$2,184 78</b>
Balance due Indigent Fund.....			<b>\$1,815 22</b>

TO WORKSHOP FUND.

DR.

Nov. 26, 1866..	To balance on hand.....		\$2,473 83
	To amount borrowed of Indigent Fund.....		175 17
			<b>\$2,649 10</b>
<b>CREDITS.</b>			
Dec. 31, 1866	By amounts paid on warrants from Board.....	\$300 00	
Jan. 31, 1867..	" " " " " .....	250 00	
June 30.....	" " " " " .....	59 85	
July 31.....	" " " " " .....	649 64	
August 31.....	" " " " " .....	913 46	
Sept. 31.....	" " " " " .....	360 10	
Nov. 31.....	" " " " " .....	116 05	
			<b>\$2,649 10</b>

RECAPITULATION.

To amount received from all sources, as per statement.....		\$17,259 83
<b>CREDIT.</b>		
By amount disbursed of Incidental Fund.....	\$9,278 22	
By amount disbursed of Indigent Fund.....	2,184 78	
By amount disbursed of Workshop Fund.....	2,649 10	
		<b>\$14,112 10</b>
Balance due on annual settlement Nov. 26, 1868, as follows:		<b>\$3,147 73</b>
Due to Incidental Fund.....	1,332 51	
Due to Indigent Fund .....	1,815 22	
		<b>\$3,147 73</b>

T. B. NESBIT, *Treasurer.*

**EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF MANAGERS**

**INCLUDING THE REPORTS OF**

**SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER**

**OF THE**

**MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,**

**FOR THE YEARS 1867 AND 1868.**

**NOVEMBER 30, 1868.**

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**SENATE.**—Laid on the table, and 3000 copies ordered printed, 1000 for the use of the Superintendent. January 22, 1869.

**J. C. S. COLBY, Chief Clerk.**

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**JEFFERSON CITY:**  
**WILLIAMS KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER.**

**1869.**

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

---

### MANAGERS :

H. LAWYER, *President.*  
HIRAM CORNELL, *Secretary.*  
STEPHEN D. BARLOW.  
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
CHARLES W. STEVENS, M. D.  
WESLEY HUMPHREYS, M. D.  
JOHN P. CLARK.  
JAMES M. MARTIN, M. D.  
—— —, *Vacancy.*

### TREASURER,

JAMES S. HENDERSON.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,  
CHARLES H. HUGHES, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,  
HAMILTON SHIDY, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,  
WILLIAM H. WOOD, M. D.

### STEWARD,

RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN.

### MATRON,

Mrs. LAURA A. HUGHES.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

*To the General Assembly of Missouri:*

GENTLEMEN:—Conformable to the requirement of the Statutes of the State, the undersigned, Managers of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, respectfully submit their eighth biennial report.

We are pleased to be able to state that the Institution is now filling its full measure of usefulness to the unfortunate beings who require its benefits.

The resident officers of the Institution are efficient and competent, and actuated by those humane and philanthropic impulses so essential to the well-being of so noble a charity.

Harmony prevails throughout the entire establishment, and evidences of public confidence have been received from all parts of the State.

Its inmates now number three hundred and sixty-nine, being nineteen more patients than the actual capacity of the building, and an increase of one hundred and four more patients than at the time of the last report.

We are looking anxiously forward to the time when the St. Louis patients, one hundred and thirty-five in number, shall be removed to the new asylum now preparing for their reception, so that the doors of the asylum, now closed to patients, may be again thrown open to them.

The report of the Treasurer, showing the condition of the finances, is herewith submitted.

Especial attention is called to the accompanying report of the Superintendent and Physician.

The recommendations therein contained, meet with our approval, and it is hoped that they may be deemed worthy of consideration and action during the present session.

Respecting the progress of improvements, made in compliance with the act which passed your honorable body at the last session, appropriating the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose, we have to report as follows:

The old sewer has been replaced, wherever found defective, with Alton stoneware. Work upon its extension will be resumed in the spring. All the materials for the purpose are on the ground.

Work on the new reservoir has been discontinued, in consequence of unfavorable weather. About six weeks or two months' labor are requisite to complete it. It will hold, when finished, at least one million gallons of water—sufficient to supply all our wants.

The materials for lighting the building with gas are nearly all upon the grounds, and are being rapidly put up. We expect to light the house with gas by the middle of February.



The repairs and painting contemplated in the bill are about completed, and the piano and melodeon have been purchased.

Materials for the ten pin alley are on the ground, so that it can be constructed early in the spring.

All work has been done by day labor, under the supervision of the Superintendent and Managers.

We have purchased, from the Missouri Gas Works Building Company, the patent gas apparatus of Archer, Pancoast & Co., for making gas from gasoline, parafine oil and other fatty substances. The cost of the works at St. Louis is \$1,013 91, to be paid for when in working order and found to give satisfaction.

The work is being done by one hand, aided by our engineer and regular employees.

These works are no experiment, being now in successful operation at the Laclede Hotel and county jail, St. Louis, and at Long Branch, N. Y. The same works are now being put up at Sedalia, to light that city with gas.

Accurate estimates cannot now be made of the cost of the respective improvements now in process, but, when completed, it is probable that all the objects contemplated in the bill making the appropriation, will be accomplished out of the amount provided.

The following is an exhibit of the materials purchased for improvements, and work done on same, and paid for out of the fund appropriated:

Date.	For what purpose expended.	Amount.
Nov. 30, 1868..	Amount paid to date for lumber.....	\$ 501 52
" " "	" " " fencing materials.....	463 00
" " "	" " " sewer ".....	803 06
" " "	" " " Work on sewer.....	388 10
" " "	" " " on reservoir.....	710 57
" " "	" " " Horse, cart and harness.....	133 00
" " "	" " " Wheelbarrows and scrapers.....	98 35
" " "	" " " Sundry tools.....	20 11
" " "	" " " Harness and repairs.....	25 69
" " "	" " " Carpenters' work.....	328 00
" " "	" " " Cabinet organ.....	141 25
" " "	" " " Kitchen range.....	840 39
" " "	" " " Freight.....	13 55
" " "	" " " Work on cisterns.....	592 51
" " "	" " " Painting materials.....	670 31
" " "	" " " Painters.....	350 35
" " "	" " " Masonry.....	227 12
" " "	" " " Books.....	84 57
" " "	" " " Iron pipe.....	34 74
		\$6,426 64

[Signed.]

H. LAWTHER,  
HIRAM CORNELL,  
STEPHEN D. BARLOW,  
WM. H. THOMAS,  
CHAS. W. STEVENS, M. D.,  
WESLEY HUMPHREYS, M. D.,  
JNO. P. CLARK,  
JAS. M. MARTIEN, M. D.

# REPORT

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

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*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN:—With the return of another biennial epoch in the history of this institution, comes the duty of drafting our report.

A retrospective glance at the history of the Asylum for the past two years affords us abundant cause for devout thankfulness to Almighty God, for the full measure of prosperity He has vouchsafed unto us. He has averted from our household the “pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday.”—No unusual occurrences have complicated our labors, or aggravated our mortality. The general health of our patients has never been better. For the past two years, our death rate, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly crowded condition of the hospital, has been less, and our proportion of recoveries greater, than for any similar period since the re-opening of the institution, in 1863.

The actual and proportionate number of patients discharged improved, for this period, is also greater than the number so discharged during any preceding two years, except 1861. In the latter year it will be remembered, all the patients in the house were sent away, and the Asylum was closed up on account of the disturbed condition of the State.

Successful elopements of patients have been unfrequent, and none of those startling fatal casualties incidental to asylum life, and sometimes unavoidable under the best of human management, have happened, to cast a gloom over our comparatively happy, though afflicted household. The homicide has been restrained from violence, and the hand of the suicide has been stayed. We have not always been so fortunate.

But exemption from accidents, freedom from pestilential visitation, a diminished mortality and increased number of recoveries are not the only measure of our prosperity. An asylum for the insane is prosperous in proportion to the amount of home life, rational conduct, good order, quietude and contentment, secured to all its inmates, hopeless or curable. In this respect, Providence has smiled upon our efforts, and intermingled with the daily life of our household, more than the usual share of domestic happiness and tranquility.

The following tables, condensed from the records of the Asylum, exhibit the number admitted and discharged since the last biennial report, and the biennial per centage of recoveries, deaths, etc., since the re-opening of the Asylum in 1863.

TABLE I.

*Showing the Admissions and Discharges from Nov. 26, 1865, to Nov. 30, 1868.*

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum, Nov. 26, 1866.....	129	137	266
“ “ “ admitted since Nov. 26, 1866.....	169	130	299
Total under treatment in two years.....	298	267	565
Of these there have been discharged :			
Recovered.....	45	*36	81
Improved.....	21	6	27
Stationary.....	5	9	14
Died.....	45	29	74
Total number discharged.....	116	80	196
Total number remaining.....	180	189	369
*Four recovered female patients, not included above, now await removal home.			

The age of the oldest patient that died in the Asylum, since the last biennial report, was eighty-three, and of the youngest, seven years. The age of the oldest patient remaining, is seventy-six, and of the youngest, five years.

TABLE II.

*Showing the biennial per centage of deaths, recoveries, etc., to the whole number under treatment, embracing the years 1863-64-65-66-67 and 1868.*

	*1863 and 1864	1865 and 1866	1867 and 1868
Per cent. of deaths.....	.075	.174	.131
“ “ recoveries.....	.080	.113	.152
“ “ improved.....	.021	.030	.047
“ “ stationary.....	.....	.002	.025
Total per cent. of discharges to number under treatment.....	.123	.379	.356
*This column embraces only from Sept. 7th, 1863, to Oct. 28th, 1864.			

We have been gratified at the recovery of some of our apparently hopeless cases, and pained to witness some of our most promising ones, lapse into incurable dementia. This is the experience of all asylum superintendents.

Some of our patients, whose insane history anti-dates the foundation of the Asylum, have lately passed away, and some still remain, living reminders of the almost utter hopelessness of confirmed chronic mania.

The history of the physical decline of most of our patients who have died, repeats the same story told in the records of all other asylums, of progressive enervation and masked phthisis, the bronchial and pulmonic nerves being insusceptible to customary impressions, and the purulent pulmonary excretion exciting little or no expectoration.

Tubercular deposition may be as rapid in the phthisis of insanity, as in that of sane persons, but the breaking down of the deposited tubercle, appears to go on slower.

TABLE III.

*Showing the civil condition of those discharged since the opening of the Asylum, and that of those now in the Asylum.*

	Males.	Females	Total.
<b>Discharged :</b>			
Single.....	309	111	420
Married.....	195	216	411
Widowed.....	20	42	62
Unascertained .....	68	62	130
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1023</b>
<b>Remaining :</b>			
Single.....	82	48	125
Married.....	44	65	109
Widowed.....	6	12	18
Unascertained .....	48	69	117
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>369</b>

TABLE V.

*Showing per cent. of recoveries, etc., to whole number under treatment.*

	1852 and 1853	1854 and 1855	1856 and 1857	1858 and 1859	1860 and 1861
Recoveries.....	.180	.168	.103	.092	.129
Deaths.....	.092	.031	.016	.060	.218
Improved.....	.033	.005	.007	.018	.266
Stationary .....	.02	.084	.095	.095	.411
<b>Total per cent. of Discharges.....</b>	<b>.326</b>	<b>.294</b>	<b>.190</b>	<b>.266</b>	<b>.976</b>

TABLE VI.

Showing the supposed causes of insanity in 1392 cases.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebritis.....	4	2	6
Deranged menstruation.....	...	22	22
Domestic bereavement.....	10	25	35
Domestic infelicity.....	15	19	34
Dyspepsia.....	19	11	30
Epilepsia.....	57	26	83
Exposure to sun and weather.....	2	...	2
Hereditary transmission.....	133	105	238
Intemperance.....	40	4	44
Intense study.....	6	2	8
Injuries of the head.....	23	3	26
Measles.....	1	3	4
Menstrual climacteric.....	...	8	8
Mental anxiety.....	6	8	14
Masturbation.....	47	1	48
Opium eating.....	2	3	5
Prior attacks.....	4	6	10
Physical diseases and general debility.....	40	32	72
Pecuniary embarrassment.....	22	...	22
Puerperal state.....	...	68	68
Senility.....	4	...	4
Seduction.....	...	2	2
Spirit rappings.....	2	2	4
Tobacco.....	2	1	3
Typhoid fever.....	4	6	10
Unrequited affection.....	21	9	30
Unascertained.....	274	243	517
Religious excitement.....	15	6	21
War excitement.....	19	3	22
Total.....	772	620	1392

TABLE VII.

Showing the ages of 1392 patients when admitted.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under ten years.....	7	2	9
Between ten and twenty.....	44	44	88
“ twenty and thirty.....	238	169	407
“ thirty and forty.....	178	157	335
“ forty and fifty.....	91	90	181
“ fifty and sixty.....	61	30	91
“ sixty and seventy.....	26	11	37
“ seventy and eighty.....	12	1	13
Unascertained.....	115	116	231
Total.....	772	620	1392

TABLE VIII.

Showing the forms of disease of 1392 patients when admitted, and the state of 1023 patients at time of discharge.

	Mania.	Melancholia.	Monomania.	Dementia.	Total.
Whole number admitted.....	1093	158	31	110	1392
Discharged, recovered.....	254	38	11	10	313
" improved.....	125	19	2	3	149
" stationary.....	102	6	4	9	121
" otherwise.....	104	15	5	7	131
" died.....	239	17	2	51	309
Whole number discharged.....	824	95	24	80	1023
Whole number remaining.....	269	63	7	30	369

TABLE IX.

Showing the whole number admitted (and remaining) from each county, from December 2, 1851, to November 30, 1868.

COUNTIES.	Whole No.	Remaining.	
		Private.	Co.
Adair.....	9		4
Andrew.....	18	3	
Andrain.....	18	2	5
Atchison.....	8		3
Barry.....	1		
Bates.....	5	1	1
Benton.....	8		
Bollinger.....	1		
Boone.....	30	2	2
Buchanan.....	61	6	18
Caldwell.....	2	1	
Callaway.....	41		8
Camden.....	3		
Cape Girardeau.....	17	1	8
Carroll.....	7		2
Cass.....	10	3	1
Cedar.....	3		
Chariton.....	10		
Christian.....	2		2
Clark.....	14	1	2
Clay.....	5		
Clinton.....	6		
Cole.....	13	1	3
Cooper.....	18	5	3
Crawford.....	3		2
Dade.....	5		
Daviess.....	8		2
DeKalb.....	2		
Dent.....	4		
Doniphan.....	1		
Franklin.....	14		3
Gasconade.....	7		1
Gentry.....	5	2	1
Greene.....	4	1	1
Grundy.....	20	1	6
Harrison.....	2		
Henry.....	3		
Hickory.....	2		
Holt.....	2		1
Howard.....	30	2	4
Iron.....	5	1	1
Jackson.....	31	1	9

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole No.	Remaining.	
		Private.	Co.
Jasper .....	3		1
Jefferson .....	12		3
Johnson .....	11	2	
Knox .....	12		3
Laclede .....	5		
Lafayette .....	30	3	4
Lawrence .....	7		
Lewis .....	7	1	
Lincoln .....	20		7
Linn .....	9		2
Livingston .....	4		2
Macon .....	11		3
Madison .....	3		
Marion .....	2		
Marion .....	35	2	5
McDonald .....	1		
Mercer .....	6		1
Miller .....	8	1	1
Mississippi .....	5		1
Moniteau .....	10		1
Monroe .....	25		
Montgomery .....	30	1	3
Morgan .....	7		2
New Madrid .....	4		1
Newton .....	3		
Nodaway .....	8		3
Osage .....	11		2
Pettis .....	8		3
Phelps .....	4		3
Pike .....	24	1	3
Perry .....	5		
Platte .....	27	2	3
Polk .....	5		2
Putnam .....	2		
Ralls .....	16	3	1
Randolph .....	26		5
Ray .....	9		
Saline .....	16		2
Schuyler .....	10		3
Scotland .....	6		1
Shelby .....	10		2
St. Charles .....	24	2	3
St. Clair .....	3		1
St. Francois .....	3		
St. Genevieve .....	2		
St. Louis .....	410	4	134
Sullivan .....	1		
Texas .....	1		
Vernon .....	3		1
Warren .....	14		3
Washington .....	8		
Worth .....	1		1
Other States .....	4	1	
State patients .....	4		2
Whole number .....	1392	58	311
Total remaining .....			369





Our thanks are due to the investigating committee who visited us last winter, for so forcibly urging, and to the last General Assembly, for so promptly granting the special appropriation of twenty thousand dollars asked for, for improvements, repainting and repairs; and to you, gentlemen of the board, are due the thanks of the people of the State, for the judicious and economical manner in which you have expended, and are expending the money appropriated, and for the efficient and substantial character of the improvements you have made and are making.

The five new cisterns which you have constructed, and the auxiliary reservoir, now rapidly approaching completion, with an aggregate capacity of one million gallons of water, added to the capacity of the old cisterns and reservoir, not less than two hundred and fifty thousand gallons, will give us a supply of water amounting to twelve hundred and fifty thousand gallons, sufficient at our present rate of consumption, about ten thousand gallons per day, to last us through the longest drought.

I am glad that the days of hauling water to supply the laundry, the kitchen, and heating coils of this vast building are over.

Our ice, also, will hereafter be cut on our premises, and carried but a few hundred yards to our ice-house, instead of one or more miles, as heretofore. Nor need the quantity be ever again uncertain, because no longer dependent on a precarious supply of water. The quantity of our ice may be uniformly good, hereafter, because of our ability, at pleasure, to overflow the new reservoir from the old, and make good thick ice there, when the weather is not cold enough to make it elsewhere.

The new Alton stoneware piping, with which you have replaced the old, decaying, and obstructed sewer, promises to give entire satisfaction. It possesses, I think, all the merits claimed for it over other drainage material, namely: Greater durability, cheapness and smoothness, and is laid with facility and at little expense.

Conformable to your order, the material for "replacing worn out floors, and for ceiling rooms" of violent and destructive patients, the third object specified in the bill making the appropriation, has been purchased, and the whole lower floor of the center building, including the back porch, has been relaid with a good quality of narrow yellow pine lumber. The remaining floors which need replacing, and the bowling alley, the materials for which have also been purchased, can be laid at a future time, and at less expense than now, when our carpenter will be less engaged than at present.

The "painting of the halls and inner building, and the painting of the wood work on the entire eastern side of the house," contemplated in the bill, and entrusted to my superintendence, is completed, besides the painting of the iron window sash of the whole eastern side of the building, within and without, the floor and wood work of the amusement hall, the three upper floors of the center building, the walls and wood work of the first hall dining rooms, and several bath rooms.

It is to be regretted that the means at our command would not permit us to go further with the painting. In a large building like this, painting should be going on constantly. In an economical point of view, no expenditure is so judicious as that made for paint. Our halls cannot be whitewashed, because the patients would rub off the wash as fast as applied, besides painted walls are curative of insanity, especially if their colors are brilliant, and dissimilar on the different halls. They please the eye, and avert the thoughts of patients from the subject of their delusions.

The piano purchased by your order out of the current expense fund, pending the bill appropriating money for this purpose, was a most opportune purchase. The old instrument had become useless from long service, rendering the new one an imperious necessity, as we had at the time, no other instrumental music for female patients.

The Mason and Hamlin cabinet organ, purchased instead of the melodeon contemplated in the bill, proves to be a very fine instrument and a most valuable accession to our chapel service, being sweet in tone, and possessed of the organ swell, peculiar to the best of these instruments. Our thanks are due Saxton & Co., of St. Louis, for selling it at a reduced price.

I regard the lowering of the kitchen floor, and the enlargement of the kitchen by removing, and including the room of the old bakery, the introduction of Van's improved wrought iron range and steam table, and the copper steam kettle for expeditiously boiling coffee, tea, and soup, as among the best of the many substantial improvements made during the past two years. These changes, with the side entrances, replastering and repainting, have effected an entire transformation in our kitchen, and made it adequate to the large and daily increasing demand upon it.

With a new hotel broiler to accompany the range, and tramways and trucks to carry food from the latter to the dumb waiters, our culinary department would be complete. Our present method of conveying victuals by hand, to the remote waiters, a distance of over two hundred feet, each way, from the kitchen, is rather too primitive for the present age of progress, too expensive and too slow. In winter months, the food gets cold before it reaches the tables. The tramways would obviate this, and dispense with four of the six waiter hands now employed. The cost of this track and trucks would be about two thousand dollars, and would be saved to the State in a few years' use. I urge these two yet needed improvements.

A well-ordered kitchen is as essential as a well-arranged dispensary, and the presiding genius of the former, with access to a well supplied larder, has as much to do with the well-being of the insane, as the physician, who commands the therapeutic armamentarium of the latter. Each, in his sphere, is a potent instrumentality of relief, and beef is sometimes more effectual than physic.

The insane, with few exceptions, are hearty eaters. The enervation, and often concomitant gastric irritability of exhausting mania, demand an abundance of nutritious and well-cooked food, to replace the daily waste of the system, and to elevate the depressed vital actions to the standard of healthy function, a diet super-abundant for a sane person, is often requisite.

The prospective early immunity from one more source of danger, from fire, in the substitution of gas for coal oil, relieves us of a weight of anxiety. During the past two years, we have had one kerosene explosion, which might have resulted disastrously, had it occurred otherwheres and less opportunely for extinction. It was the lamp of the fourth hall, south, that exploded, but, fortunately, when no one was in immediate proximity to it, and the attendant was sufficiently near at hand to promptly put out the flames, before any damage had been occasioned, other than the destruction of the lamp and contents, and the soiling of the wall and floor.

In this connection, let me urge the better security of the building from fire and its disastrous consequences. I shudder when I contemplate the possibility of our house on fire, with no better means at hand than we now have for its extinguishment, and no better avenues

of escape for our patients than are now provided, from the halls immediately adjoining the center building. The structure would not only have to be abandoned to the flames, but, with every attention directed to the rescue of the patients, it would be a miracle if all escaped with life, and if some of the more dangerous among the rescued did not, in the confusion incident to such a catastrophe, and freedom from customary restraint, destroy themselves or others. During the present month, the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, has been burned to the ground, and, with its destruction, perished six of its unfortunate inmates. With fire-proof walls and zealous care we guard our public archives. The afflicted, confided to the keeping of the State, demand no less attention.

I recommend that the tops of the house be amply supplied with water-tanks and hose, and the building throughout, at proper distances, be amply furnished with means of promptly extinguishing fire. The rear center building, including the laundry and boiler house, should be re-covered with some fire-proof material, instead of the pine shingles which now cover it, and which will have to be replaced, in many places, on account of leakage.

Fire-proof rear exits should be provided, by means of stone or iron stairways, from the halls on each side of the center building, not only to afford better facilities of escape in case of fire, but to furnish convenient and ready access to the back yard at all times, and thereby diminish the amount of annoying travel through the passages of the centre building.

The omission of these stairways was an oversight in the original construction of the building, which, however, can be easily remedied by erecting them in the recesses occasioned by the junction of the northeast and southeast corner rooms with the corridors of these halls.

I recommend that the whole ventilating and heating apparatus be overhauled at as early a date as practicable, and put in more perfect working order, and that drying rooms be provided for all the long halls, such as we have on all the short halls. Though we have gone long without drying rooms on the long halls, they are almost indispensable for drying the bedding and clothing soiled, and small articles washed on the halls. By adjoining them to the bath rooms, as in the Dean additions, they would serve an additional purpose of warming the patients while bathing. Our bath rooms get all their heat from the hall registers, which is insufficient, in very cold weather, to make them as comfortable as they ought to be.

I have to call your attention to the defective condition of the tin roofs on the center building and Dean additions, and recommend that they be repaired, and the plastering, damaged, and fallen off in consequence, and whenever the old floors of the original building are replaced, as they will all eventually have to be, the interspaces between them and the ceilings beneath, should be filled with cement and gravel, or other suitable material, to prevent the transmission of fire, sound and water.

I recommend the purchase of two new pianos for the convalescent halls, and a music box for every hall in the house. A visit to the halls where we now have music, would suffice to convince the most skeptical as to the power of music over the insane, and the necessity of abundantly supplying it. The Pennsylvania hospital for the insane has twenty pianos, four melodeons, and other musical instruments in proportion, and no more patients than we have.

Our long neglected cemetery, wherein lies buried many a cher-

ished member of our household, should be inclosed with a neat fence, to separate it from the remainder of the grounds.

The north basement is sadly in need of better drainage. The air which goes from there to supply the halls above it, is too much impregnated with unhealthy telluric emanations and moisture, for long continued health, and the foundation walls will soon begin to rot and crumble, unless a speedy remedy is instituted.

Our laundry is badly placed, and our Shaker washing machine is wearing out. The machinery should be removed from the second to the ground floor. The constant jarring produced by the steam boiling tub, and the motion of the centrifugal wringer, has produced a sensible effect on the whole rear center building. The floor of the ironing room is lowered many inches in some places, and the bake oven underneath the wash room will have to be rebuilt, owing to damage received from constant shaking and leakage.

I recommend the construction of a new laundry building, large enough to include a bake oven, at right angles north of the present one, and the introduction of new washing machinery.

It would be well, also, to consider the propriety and economy of making aerated bread, as now made by steam, in other asylums.

The old farm house should be repaired and tenanted by a practical dairyman and farmer.

It will be necessary, before the close of another two years, to replace, at least, one-third of all our bedding and bed furniture, and the house needs a much more liberal supply of furniture.

The corridors and bedroom floors of the first, second and fifth halls, on each side of the house, should be carpeted, as they were before the war, to give them that home-like, cheerful appearance so essential to the comfort and recovery of those who occupy them.

The passage ways of the center building should be covered with stout hemp matting, so as to drown the noise occasioned by their almost constant use as thoroughfares.

Many of our dining and bath rooms, and all the attendants' rooms, require steam heating coils to make them comfortable in winter, and our garden would be incomplete without a hot house.

Renewed efforts ought to be made to decorate our promenade grounds in front of the asylum with shade trees and shrubbery, and much care will be requisite to insure success to our efforts, owing to the barrenness of the soil, or rather absence of soil, it having been removed when the grounds were being leveled. Unexpected success has attended our efforts at transplanting forest cedars along the carriage way. They were made to grow by removing and replanting them along with their native earth. This process will have to be resorted to in all successful transplantations.

Of course, you will not be able to supply these things out of the current expense fund, legislative appropriations have always, heretofore, been made for such purposes.

A pressing want of the institution at this time is an infirmary, detached from the main building, for separating cases of serious bodily disease for special medication and nursing, and in time of an epidemic, for isolating the infectious and contagious. I recommend the cottage infirmary building recently constructed in connection with the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, as a suitable model.

Our colored insane are rapidly increasing. On the north wing, the hall set apart for their accommodation is full, and the hall on the south wing, similarly appropriated, is nearly so. No more colored males, and but four more colored females can well be accommodated,

and there are probably, at the present time, not less than one hundred and twenty colored insane in the State, or one in every one thousand of the colored population.

The Legislature should at once imitate the example of other States, and make suitable provision for this class of our people. However unfounded the prejudice of color, the fact is, that it exists intensified among the insane, and it would perhaps be well to respect this prejudice, and erect a separate building. A structure of sufficient capacity for the immediate wants of the colored insane, could be cheaply constructed on the present Asylum grounds, and sufficiently convenient to the present asylum building, to render the water and steam accessible to it, and a separate corps of officers unnecessary.

Should the colored insane asylum be located elsewhere than here, it should be at Jefferson City, the proper place for our State institutions, so that the Legislature might visit it frequently, and ascertain its wants, and supply them. This institution has felt the inconvenience of distance from the General Assembly in failing to get needed appropriations, because that body, not seeing our necessities, could not be impressed by representation, with a belief in their existence.

The removal of the St. Louis county patients, soon to be effected, will greatly relieve our over-crowded wards, but at the rate of increase of patients during the past two years, two more years will not elapse before we are again over full. Since November, of 1866, we have admitted two hundred and ninety-nine patients, and gained over one hundred.

The increasing facilities of travel make the asylum, every year, more accessible to the insane in remote parts of the State, and the recovery of the people from the financial embarrassment consequent upon the late prevalence of war in their midst, enables them to better provide, than heretofore, for their insane charges.

In 1860, the census of the United States gave the proportion of insane as one to every thirteen hundred of the whole population. The census of the same year gave to Missouri twelve hundred and eighty insane, demented and idiotic. Subsequent estimates, carefully prepared, make the present proportion throughout the United States, about one to seven hundred.

New York, has one in nine hundred, Massachusetts, one in four hundred, and California, one in six hundred.

The proportion of one to one thousand would give to Missouri, with her present population, about fifteen hundred insane. Of this number, three hundred and fifty can be accommodated here, two hundred and fifty at the new St. Louis county asylum, and one hundred and fifty at St. Vincent's Asylum, St. Louis, making a total provision for seven hundred and fifty, and leaving half of the insane of the State still unprovided for.

The great battle for the nation's life is ended, "the clash of sounding arms" has ceased, but the never-ending conflict of life goes on.

Our wounded patriots no longer claim our attention, but the mentally maimed are all about us, calling for sympathy and aid. Our present means of relief are inadequate.

The duty of making more ample provision for the care of the seven hundred and fifty uncared for insane of the State, now devolves upon the Legislature, and the question presents itself as to whether the present asylum had better be enlarged, or new ones erected elsewhere.

It would be more economical to add to the present structure, but, in my opinion, not more conducive to the welfare of the insane. Three hundred and fifty patients, and fifty to seventy-five officers and employees, making an aggregate of at least four hundred people, are as many as should be congregated at one time in one compact building, far too many in time of epidemic visitation.

The "Association of Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane," has vacillated somewhat in its opinion on this subject; at one time declaring two hundred and fifty, and at another declaring five hundred as the maximum number. The average capacity of State asylums now in operation in the United States, is about three hundred.

A large central asylum is also objectionable, because of its inaccessibility to many parts of the State. The statistics, collected by that eminent statistician, Dr. Ed. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, show conclusively that the benefits of insane hospitals are mostly bestowed upon the insane of adjacent and readily accessible counties. New York has one large asylum at Utica, which is the common receptacle for all her insane. Ohio, until the recent destruction of one by fire, had three; a northern, a southern and a central one. I recommend the Ohio plan as the preferable one for providing for our insane. New York is now adopting it by erecting two more asylums, in different portions of the State, instead of enlarging the one at Utica, and Kentucky is now doing likewise.

It is not necessary to urge upon the General Assembly the duty of providing for all her insane, it is only necessary that that body should be convinced of the necessity for the discharge of the duty.

It was the custom of another, and in many respects an exemplary people, in a remoter age, to destroy those among their number who did not promise, by reason of early acquired or congenital, mental or physical deformity, to become useful members of the State. Their unfortunates were looked upon as dead weights in battle, and patriotic mothers regarded them as incumbrances, and grieved not at the law which lopped them off as excrescences from the body politic.

Our mothers cling to their deformed offspring with greater tenacity and affection than to the sound, and it is our boast that we take care of all our unfortunates, that they may enjoy as much of life and realize as much as possible from the talents God has given them. The idiotic and the feeble minded are trained to think; the deaf and blind, through the sense of touch, are taught to hear and see; the mute speaks, an inaudible, yet intelligible language, and the unfortunate lunatic goes out restored from the hospital for the insane, to reunite the severed ties of the family, to become again a tax payer of the State, and supporter of the household. The latter returns to society "as one risen from the dead," and testifies to the wisdom and philanthropy of the State, that restores to the family circle, and the body politic, valued members otherwise lost to both.

We have refused admittance, as in duty bound, under the law, to many idiotic and feeble minded persons, during the past two years. We could have done them no good could we lawfully have admitted them. The large number of these unfortunates in the State, suggests the necessity and duty, on the part of our law makers, of establishing a training school for their education and support.

Other States are far in advance of our own, in providing for this class of unfortunates.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon your successful management of the financial affairs of the institution during the past two years.

The report of the treasurer exhibits a very satisfactory state of the funds in the treasury, in view of the fact, that you have maintained a daily average of one hundred more county patients than have ever before been supported in the asylum, and at the same rates for board as heretofore, two dollars and a half per week.

By close management, you have provided beds, bedding, and room furniture for these one hundred additional patients, besides replacing worn out bedding, furniture, etc., without calling upon the Legislature for a special appropriation for the purpose. This, I believe, is unprecedented in the former history of the institution, and evinces the most rigid economy, rather too rigid perhaps, than is best for the welfare of the insane. Cheap management is not the most prolific of cures, and hence, in the end, not the most economical.

Much more is requisite to the cure of insanity than wholesome and substantial food. Of this, our patients have had abundance. The surroundings of the insane cannot be too cheerful; they cannot have too many comforts, or be provided with too many means of beguiling their time or diverting their thoughts from all-absorbing and self-destroying delusions.

Pecuniary restraint in the management of an insane asylum, restricts the means for moral treatment, and this restriction diminishes the proportion of recoveries. I would rather exclude all medical treatment than do without the many moral appliances now brought to bear upon the mentally afflicted in every liberally conducted hospital for the insane.

I doubt if many patients would ever recover, if placed in a bed and treated with medicine alone, like one sick of a physical disease, is treated in an ordinary hospital.

The cure of insanity is an expensive process, and insane hospitals are of necessity our most costly charities.

It may interest you, gentlemen, to know the actual amount we receive from the State, counties, and individuals for board of our patients, and to compare the same with the cost of maintenance in other institutions.

We have now in the asylum three hundred and sixty-nine patients, for the board of which we have received since November 30th, 1867, the sum of \$51,574 03.

We have received from the State the regular annual appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars. The two sums added together make a sum total of \$67,470 03, for maintaining three hundred and sixty-nine patients for one year, so that we are now supporting our patients at the rate of \$183 00 each per year, or \$3 52 each per week.

Our present rate of maintenance, per patient, is \$89 40 per annum less than the average cost in all the asylums, and \$24 00 less per annum than the cost of maintenance in the cheapest asylum in the United States, of which I can get any information, and \$1 72 per week below the average, and forty-seven cents per week lower than the lowest, as the following table will show:

TABLE XI.

*Showing the cost and maintenance of patients in twenty asylums of the United States.*

No.	NAME OF ASYLUMS.	No. of patients.	Annual cost per capita.	Weekly cost per capita.
1	Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Philadelphia.....	336	\$438 00	\$8 33
2	Government Hospital for Insane, Washington, D. C.....	271	410 00	7 88
3	Northern Ohio Asylum, Newberg.....	141	372 00	7 17
4	Tennessee Insane Hospital, Nashville.....	181	333 00	6 40
5	Michigan Insane Asylum.....	169	316 00	6 04
6	Illino's Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	308	305 00	5 87
7	New York Asylum, Utica.....	641	283 00	5 64
8	Longview Asylum, Hamilton county, Ohio.....	413	274 00	5 27
9	New Hampshire Asylum for insane.....	235	269 00	5 19
10	Southern Ohio Asylum, Dayton.....	178	255 00	4 91
11	West Virginia Hospital, Weston.....	45	233 00	4 50
12	New Jersey State Asylum, Trenton.....	450	247 00	4 75
13	Wisconsin Hospital, Madison.....	180	233 00	4 48
14	Massachusetts Hospital, Northampton.....	413	226 00	4 34
15	Dixmont Insane Hospital, Pittsburg.....	247	222 00	4 26
16	Eastern Kentucky Asylum, Lexington.....	250	215 00	4 13
17	State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	340	215 00	4 13
18	Central Ohio Asylum, Columbus.....	330	212 00	4 07
19	Western Lunatic Asylum, Stanton, Virginia.....	333	207 00	3 99
20	Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton.....	369	183 00	3 52
21	Insane Asylum, North Carolina, Raleigh.....	217	250 00	4 80
	Average cost.....		272 40	5 24

This sum of three dollars and fifty-two cents per week includes all that we receive for bedding and bed room furniture, medicine, and all articles of personal comfort and convenience, except clothing. It includes, also, the customary repairs and improvements, and some additional ones rendered necessary in consequence of the sudden filling up of the house to its utmost capacity. These repairs and improvements amounted during the past year, to about five thousand dollars, which, if deducted, would materially lessen the actual cost of maintenance of each patient.

It would be well if the board rate for county patients, or the annual appropriation now provided by the statutes, were increased, so that we might be enabled annually to make all required improvements and repairs, and to provide more liberally for our patients, without having to call so often on the General Assembly for special appropriations.

The present appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars per year, was fixed when we had not over half the number of patients that are now in the asylum. The annual appropriation should be increased to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, to enable us to properly keep up the repairs of the building, farm, garden, fences, walks, steam coils, gas fixtures, water apparatus, etc., and to make up deficiencies in the board of county patients at two dollars and a half per week, the present statutory limit of charge for board of such patients.

The rapid progress of provision for the care of the insane throughout the United States within the present century, the improved methods of treatment now in vogue, and the successful results attending the same, are sources of gratification to the philanthropist, and the man of science, and indicative of the humanitarian and enlightened spirit of the age in which we live.



We may now reasonably hope, that the day is not far distant, when ample provision will be made, throughout the length and breadth of this broad land, for the relief and cure of every unfortunate being, bereft of reason within its borders.

Up to the commencement of the year 1800, there but three insane hospitals in the country: one in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia, and one in New York; there are now upwards of sixty in operation, or soon be to opened.

The following table, extracted from a recent "Report on Insanity," to the American Medical Association, by Dr. Chas. A. Lee, of New York, and slightly corrected, exhibits much valuable information respecting the location, number and capacity of American Insane Asylums.

## TABLE XII.

Showing the Names, Location, State, Date of Opening, Present Superintendent or Physicians, Number of Patients, and Date of reported number of Patients, of Existing Insane Hospitals in the United States, (1868).

No.	Name.	Location.	Date of Opening	Present Superintendent or Physician.	Number of Patients	Date of the reported number of Patients.
1	Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	Williamsburg, Va.....	1817	Dr. R. M. Garrett.....	204	Oct. 1, 1866.
2	Friends' Asylum.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1818	J. H. Worthington.....	59	March 1, 1867.
3	McLean Asylum.....	Somerville, Mass.....	1821	John E. Tyler.....	178	Jan. 1, 1868.
4	Bloomington Asylum.....	New York, N. Y.....	1821	D. Tilden Brown.....	161	Dec. 31, 1867.
5	Retreat for the Insane.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1824	John S. Butler.....	240	April 1, 1867.
6	Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1828	W. S. Chipley.....	258	Sept. 30, 1867.
7	State Lunatic Asylum.....	Columbia, S. C.....	1828	J. W. Parker.....	243	About 1866.
8	Western Lunatic Asylum.....	Staunton, Va.....	1838	Francis T. Stribbling.....	193	Sept. 30, 1867.
9	Lunatic Hospital.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1833	Menick Bemis.....	338	do do
10	Maryland Hospital.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1834	John Fonerden.....	355	Sept. 30, 1867.
11	Insane Department Philadelphia Hospital.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1834	D. D. Richardson.....	53	Dec. 31, 1867.
12	Asylum for the Insane.....	Brattleboro, Vt.....	1836	W. m. H. Rockwell.....	523	About 1861.
13	Central Lunatic Asylum.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	1838	William L. Peck.....	511	Aug. 1, 1867.
14	Boston City Lunatic Asylum.....	South Boston, Mass.....	1839	Clement A. Walker.....	330	Nov. 1, 1867.
15	New York City Lunatic Asylum.....	New York, N. Y.....	1839	R. L. Parsons.....	174	May 1, 1867.
16	Insane Hospital.....	Augusta, Maine.....	1840	Henry M. Harlow.....	767	Dec. 31, 1866.
17	Hospital for the Insane.....	Near Nashville, Tenn.....	1840	W. m. P. Jones.....	303	Nov. 30, 1867.
18	Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1841	Thomas S. Kirkbride.....	271	Oct. 1, 1867.
19	Asylum for the Insane.....	Concord, N. H.....	1842	W. m. H. Stokes.....	336	Dec. 31, 1867.
20	Mount Hope Institution.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1842	Jesse P. Bancroft.....	246	May 1, 1867.
21	Lunatic Asylum.....	Milledgeville, Ga.....	1843	Thomas F. Green.....	162	Dec. 31, 1867.
22	Lunatic Asylum.....	Utica, N. Y.....	1843	John P. Gray.....	37	About 1859.
23	Bath Hospital for the Insane.....	Providence, R. I.....	1847	J. W. Sawyer.....	641	Nov. 30, 1866.
24	Lunatic Asylum.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1848	H. A. Butolph.....	131	Dec. 31, 1867.
25	Insane Asylum.....	Jackson, Louisiana.....	1848	Preston Pond.....	460	Nov. 30, 1867.
26	Hospital for the Insane.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1848	Wilson Lockhart.....	171	Dec. 31, 1866.
27	Lunatic Hospital.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1851	John Curwen.....	373	Oct. 31, 1867.
28	Hospital for the Insane.....	Fulton, Missouri.....	1851	Andrew McFarland.....	340	Dec. 31, 1867.
29	Lunatic Asylum.....	Stockton, California.....	1851	C. H. Hughes.....	369	Nov. 30, 1868.
30	Insane Asylum.....	Mill Creek, Ohio.....	1853	G. A. Shurtleff.....	769	Oct. 1, 1867.
31	Longview Asylum.....	Taunton, Mass.....	1854	Geo. C. S. Choate.....	418	Oct. 31, 1868.
32	Lunatic Hospital.....	Hopkinsville, Ky.....	1854	James Rodman.....	376	Sept. 30, 1867.
33	Western Lunatic Asylum.....	Jackson, Miss.....	1854	A. B. Canalis.....	263	Oct. 1, 1867.
34	Lunatic Asylum.....	Jackson, Miss.....	1855	Clus. H. Nichols.....	106	Oct. 1, 1859.
35	U. S. Government Hospital for Insane.....	Near Washington, D. C.....	1855		280	June 30, 1867.

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Location.	Date of Opening	Present Superintendent or Physician.	Number of Patients	Date of reported number of Patients.
36	Northern Lunatic Asylum.....	Newburg, Ohio.....	1855	Dr. Byron Stanton.....	149	Oct. 31, 1867.
37	Southern Lunatic Asylum.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	1855	Richard Gundry.....	178	do do
38	Brigham Hall.....	Canandaigua, N. Y.....	1855	G. Cook & J. R. Chapin.....	40	About 1861.
39	Kings County Lunatic Asylum.....	Flushing, N. Y.....	1855	Edward B. Chapin.....	116	July 31, 1867.
40	Insane Asylum.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	1856	Edward C. Fisher.....	165	Nov. 1, 1866.
41	Western Pennsylvania Hospital.....	Near Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1856	Joseph A. Reed.....	147	Dec. 31, 1867.
42	Lunatic Hospital.....	Northampton, Mass.....	1858	Pliny Earle.....	413	Sept. 30, 1867.
43	Asylum for Insane Convicts.....	Auburn, N. Y.....	1858	Chas. E. Van Anden.....	70	Sept. 30, 1866.
44	Asylum for the Insane.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1859	E. H. Van Deusen.....	172	Nov. 30, 1866.
45	Hospital for the Insane.....	Madison, Wis.....	1860	A. H. Van Norstrand.....	199	Sept. 30, 1867.
46	Hospital for the Insane.....	T. scalloosa, Ala.....	1860	Peter Bryoe.....	115	Oct. 1, 1867.
47	Hospital for the Insane.....	Austin, Texas.....	1860	W. P. Beall.....	48	March 1, 1867.
48	Hospital for the Insane.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	1861	Mark Ranney.....	344	Oct. 31, 1867.
49	Hospital for the Insane.....	Weston, West Va.....	1864	R. Hills.....	45	Sept. 30, 1867.
50	Hospital for the Insane.....	St. Peter, Minn.....	1866	S. E. Shantz.....	84	Nov. 30, 1867.
51	General Hospital for the Insane.....	Middletown, Conn.....	1868	A. M. Shew.....		
52	The Willard Asylum.....	Dvid, N. Y.....	1868			
53	Asylum for the Colored Insane.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1868			
54	The Hudson River Asylum.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	1868	J. M. Cleaveland.....		
55	The Sheppard Asylum.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1-60	Lomax.....	92	
56	The Marshall Infirmary.....	Osawatomie, Kas.....	1867	O. A. Ganse.....		
57	Kansas Insane Asylum.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1868	Chas. W. Stevens.....	150	
58	St. Louis County Asylum.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1853	Baudway.....		
59	St. Vincent's Asylum.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1853			
				Total.....	13,502	

The United States has now about 35,000,000 inhabitants, and about 35,000 insane, requiring asylum provision, so that over one-third of the insane of the United States are now provided for in asylums.

When the greater cost of insane asylums, over all other charitable institutions is considered, it must be conceded that the American people have made exceedingly rapid progress in provision for their insane.

The following table, from the same source as the preceding one, exhibits the cost of thirteen leading asylums in the United States:

TABLE XIII.

*Table of Insane Asylums, with Costs of Buildings.*

No.	Names.	Capacity.	Cost.	Cost per patient.
1	New York State Asylum, Utica.....	440	\$517,400 00	\$1,185 00
2	Maryland Hospital, Baltimore.....	130	213,800 00	1,443 00
3	McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.....	200	321,000 00	1,605 00
4	Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane.....	240	330,000 00	1,377 00
5	New Hospital for Insane, Philadelphia.....	250	325,000 00	1,300 00
6	New Jersey Asylum, Trenton.....	250	250,000 00	1,000 00
7	Marine Hospital for Insane.....	175	150,700 00	861 00
8	Mt. Hope Institution, Baltimore.....	120	200,000 00	1,666 00
9	Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.....	140	118,000 00	828 00
10	Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, Mass.....	250	250,000 00	1,000 00
11	Michigan Hospital, Kalamazoo.....	288	340,000 00	1,180 00
12	Northampton Hospital, Mass.....	250	335,000 00	1,340 00
13	Iowa Hospital, Mt. Pleasant.....	250	359,666 00	1,440 00
...	Average cost per capita.....	.....	.....	1,243 00

While much remains to be done for our asylum, before it will be equal to others in States no older than our own, a good deal has been done, especially during the past two years, to promote the comfort, happiness and cure of our insane.

I have not space to enumerate all you have accomplished in this direction. Let it suffice to say, that every day has witnessed some new and beneficial improvement. With the limited funds at our command, we have been unprecedentedly prosperous, and I am grateful to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, and to that Providence whose fostering care over our house has been so signally manifest, in enabling you to accomplish so much substantial and enduring good from such meagre means.

## TREATMENT.

### MORAL AGENTS.

It is, doubtless, expected that we should say something respecting the means employed for the restoration of our patients, and to the medical members of the board, a few remarks respecting the general pathology, nosology and therapeutics of insanity, may not be uninteresting.

Three quarters of a century ago, the celebrated Pinel, in France, and the philanthropic Tuke, in England, abolished, from their respective hospitals, the manacle and the dungeon, and substituted kindness for violence, medical treatment for physical restraint.

From that day to this, lunatic asylums have been gradually assuming the characteristics of hospitals, presided over by humane and enlightened medical and other officers, and differing in their appointments from other hospitals, only in the better security and watchfulness provided for their inmates against escape, or personal injury.

Their inmates are now regarded as afflicted human beings, requiring moral and medical treatment, rather than fiends in human shape, to be confined and punished for supposed diabolical possession.

An insane asylum is an aggregation of the consequences of disappointed ambition, physical affliction, unsatiated avarice, blasted hopes, unrequited affection, domestic affliction and bereavement, vicious indulgences, crime and sin and folly. "The iniquities of the parents visited unto the third and fourth generation," are there manifest, and the offspring of the comparatively sinless, afflicted by the mysterious hand of Providence, are also there.

All ages, sexes and conditions; the evil and the good, the high and low, the rich and poor are there, all reduced, by loss of intellect, to one common level. There, the prince removed from his palace, and the vassal from his cot, the intellectual giant, breaking like the shattered oak, and the mental pigmy, bent and distorted by the storm of life's conflict, alike command our sympathy, and the sympathy demanded, is an essential element in their treatment.

#### KINDNESS.

Kind words, personal attention, and acts of kindness evincing our sympathy and friendship, will often subdue the most violent maniac, and always exert a favorable influence over the melancholic. Sympathetic kindness is the "balm of Gilead" to the wounded in spirit and the broken-hearted, on whichever side of that shadowy line of demarkation, separating sanity from insanity, we may manifest it. The law of kindness, as our by-laws require, continually governs here, and all whom we employ are required to obey it.

#### RESTRAINT.

Personal surveillance takes the place, in a great measure, of mechanical restraint. The strait waist, the leathern wristlet, the lock-up seat and bedstead, for the destructive, the impulsively homicidal and suicidal, are in use only when attendants are so few, or so much employed that they cannot be constantly watchful of each individual. The dark room and the shower bath, for seclusion or punishment, we do not employ. Mechanical control irritates patients. They regard it as degrading. The less of this kind of management the better. Anæsthetics and narcotics are preferable, as means of restraint, to camisols and bed straps.

#### EXERCISE.

Exercise in the open air, and a bountiful allowance of sunlight are salutary. Long walks, in pleasant weather, compose the mind and invigorate the body. Our patient, who can be entrusted out of

the asylum, walk out an hour or two twice daily, with their attendants, whenever the weather is not too inclement for such exercise.

#### LABOR.

I regard a judicious system of organized labor for patients, as one of the most efficient means we can employ toward effecting their restoration. It is both prophylactic and curative; prophylactic in maintaining and improving the tone of the physical organs; curative in the occupation it gives to the mind, modifying, dissipating or holding in obedience, insane thoughts, and in the healthy fatigue it produces in the body, substituting the wholesome sleep which naturally follows bodily weariness, for the abnormal and fitful somnolency of narcotics. Idleness begets many vices, among them those which not infrequently lead directly to mental derangement. By arresting the prime cause, we may prevent or modify its effects.

I would make labor, in a certain sense, compulsory. I would lead the patient out to work by a system of rewards and special privileges for any manual labor he might perform, and deprive him of those rewards in case of refusal. "The laborer should always be worthy of his hire."

This, in effect, would be the same as driving to labor, but not so objectionable, and the end accomplished would be better on mind and body. Paradoxical as appears the proposition, this system would be both compulsory and voluntary. Compulsory as that of the tiller of the soil, whose daily recurring wants, compel him to labor for the bread which God giveth to all his children, on condition that they earn it in the "sweat of their faces," voluntary, because the patient may either forego the labor or the enjoyment of its reward.

Labor will probably be more generally employed, better regulated and somewhat more compulsory than now, in the psychopathic hospital of the future, but few, I apprehend, will ever be found willing to introduce into insane asylums the systematic coercive drudgery of the penitentiary, though distinguished alienists now advocate it. I would esteem goaded labor as detrimental to an unwilling patient as mechanical restraint. Compulsory exercise associated with pleasure of some kind would be less objectionable.

Our male patients work about the farm, dairy and garden, our female patients in the laundry, kitchen and sewing room, and all help more or less about the work done in their respective halls. We have not been able to dispense with much paid help on account of the labor done by patients. They work too irregularly to be always relied on, but the work done by them is remunerative in bodily health, mental quietude and restoration, and this is what we want,

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements and recreation play an important part in the restoration of the insane, and the new gymnasium and bowling alley, provided for in last winter's appropriation, will add much to our facilities for cure. We now have croquet, billiards, chess, dominoes, cards, dances, lectures, magic lantern exhibitions, tableaux, theatrical exhibitions and music. No agency so potent as the latter in calming the excitement of the maniac and dispelling the gloomy thoughts of the melancholic. Few there are, sane or insane, who are not susceptible to its influence. It has more than "charms to soothe" or power to

calm. It cures, especially when the patient is not only susceptible of being "moved by concourse of sweet sounds," but has "music enough in his soul" to produce them, through mastery of an instrument.

#### DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

Devotional exercises, and the reading of the scriptures exert a very beneficial influence over the minds of those accustomed to them during sanity, if their delusion appertain not to scripture subjects. The bible is forbidden to religions monomaniacs, and such patients are kept away from the chapel.

#### MUTUAL INFLUENCE.

Patients are frequently curative of each other. One monomaniac, unconscious of his own insanity, will readily recognize the existence of mental aberration in another, and, if sympathetically constituted, will forget his own delusions while commiserating the misfortunes of others, or in endeavoring to correct what are to him manifest absurdities, hence the importance of classification of patients according to their social affinities and their disorders, and hence, also, arises one of the advantages of treatment *within* over treatment *without* an asylum for the insane.

#### DIETARY.

The dietary of an insane hospital should not only be wholesome and substantial, but it should abound in variety. Some patients are constantly asking for particular delicacies, and where gratification is possible, they should have their requests complied with. Those unfortunate lypemaniacs, who fancy that the world bears heavily upon them, that they are friendless and forsaken objects of derision or approbrium, are often made worse when we have to refuse them any particular article of diet which they crave.

#### CLOTHING.

The clothing of a patient often materially influences the result of treatment.

A patient made insane by reverse of fortune, and accustomed during the days of his prosperity and sanity, to broadcloth and the artificial comforts and conveniences of wealth, will not always convalesce so rapidly if fed on plain diet and clad in homespun, though the latter be good enough for any man. An insane asylum is not a social reformatory school. A judicious blending of restraint and indulgences exists in every well-ordered asylum, and habits not always the most economical, are sometimes fostered in patients, when such a course promises to cure.

The removal of all sources of irritation from a patient, entire change of scenery, and surroundings, placing the over-wrought mind under the most favorable conditions for rest and recuperation, are essential to recovery. The exhausted mind, like the wearied body, regains its lost tone by timely relaxation, opportune exercise, wholesome food, mental recreation and ample rest.

## MEDICAL TREATMENT.

In those atonic states of the nervous system accompanying melancholia and hysteria, no tonic proves so speedily and certainly reconstructive of weakened nerve power as nux vomica, iron and opium combined, as circumstances require, with aloine and protoiodide of mercury.

Therapeutic placebos exert a powerful moral influence for good, on the insane mind and will often come to the aid of the alienist physician when other means fail him. Give a patient the remedy he deems most potent in addition to any other treatment you may institute, if it be not contraindicated.

Blisters and emetics do great good in melancholia by rousing the system, and transferring the attention from delusion to local uneasiness and pain. Antispasmodics, especially assafoetida and Hoffman's anodyne, with valerian, are temporarily beneficial in melancholia. The cold bath is here of much service.

The warm bath is relaxant to the skin and calmative of the nervous system. Anæsthetics are sometimes invaluable, especially chloroform saturated with camphor, administered by inhalation, in subduing exhausting maniacal paroxysm and epileptic spasm. Maximum doses of ferrocyanide of iron, and of the bromide of potassium have in our hands aborted, but never cured epilepsy.

The whole class of narcotics comes to our aid, and opium is the *sine que non*.

I would part with any other remedy before I would give up opium. When the erratic wanderings of the insane mind are restrained in narcotic splints, it is in the most favorable state for recovery. Morphine administered with valerian, and black drop, given in beer, are the best forms of giving an opiate. The more lupulin in the beer the better.

I recall one case of unremitting excitement which would always yield to opium given with beer, when the same dose of the remedy was ineffectual administered any other way. He would converse rationally for hours under this treatment, and his wife thought him recovering, though he was rapidly wearing out from maniacal exhaustion and physical complications.

Recent melancholia almost always yields readily to opium, through the sleep engendered and the substitution of the peculiar exhilarant influence of the drug for the diseased impressions of the patient.

Of course the condition of all the physical organs will be inquired into, and if any co-existent or precedent bodily disease can be detected, it must be remedied, if possible, by appropriate medication.

The quantity and frequency of repetition of any hypnotic must be commensurate with the effect desired as in delirium tremens.

A correct pathology and sound nomenclature have much to do with the proper treatment of insanity.

I think when the scalpel, the microscope and the crucible shall have done for physiology, physiological chemistry and pathology, what the telescope has already done for astronomy, medical alienists will, with one accord, admit that the true disease, in every case of mental alienation, consists not in its symptomatic manifestations, but in the altered molecular action, and consequent structural cerebral change existing precedent to the mental derangement. The term functional insanity, with its attendant erroneous nomenclature, will then be



abolished. Physicians will speak of the structural change and its precedent co-existent, and consequent abnormal molecular action, as the true disease, and regard the functional derangement as the *effect* of disease, obscure or manifest, and not the *disease itself*. Then the homicidal and suicidal manias, the dipso, klepto and pyromanias, the whole class of monomanias, moral insanities and melancholias, will be discarded, or employed to represent prominent functional manifestation.

When the pathology of epilepsy, catalepsy, chorea, paralysis and paresis shall become known, and their exact relation to the pathology of insanity better understood, then will insanity be called epileptic, cataleptic, choreic, or insanity *from* or *with* epilepsy, catalepsy, chorea, etc., according as investigation shall reveal the existence of the *materies morbi* of these affections to be identical with, antecedent to, or co-existent with, the true *materies morbi*, or altered cerebral molecular structure of insanity.

The nomenclature of mental diseases will then be as exact as that of chemistry, and physicians engaged in the practice of our specialty will understand each other better than now, when a disease is named in regard to its specific nature. Such terms as dipsomania and oinomania will not mean, as now, either *mania a potu* or *mania pro potu*, according as the person using the term may regard an over indulgence in alcohol as the cause, or the effect, of the insanity. Erotico-mania will then no longer signify either the melancholy of unrequited love, or the violent, insatiable venereal fury of the nymphomaniac.

A specific lesion of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, or a reflected one of the vascular or absorbent systems or physical organs, will be looked for in every case, and the disease will derive its name from the structural lesions or pathological changes upon which it is found to be dependent.

Pyromanias and kleptomaniacs then, as now, may become insane when detected in the acts of arson or theft, or their mental derangement may precede these violations of the laws, but they will be known to the pathologist by another and more scientific nosology. These terms may answer well the purpose of the criminal pleader at the bar, but in the domain of psychopathic medicine, they do not help the cause of science.

#### INTERESTING CASES.

Some interesting cases have fallen under our observation within the past two years.

We record first the case of H. J., aet. four years at time of admission. Her mother had puerperal mania. This child was lively and intelligent until immediately subsequent to an attack of measles, which occurred a short time before admission. Has had some epileptic seizures since, and frequent outbursts of maniacal excitement, characterized by great destructiveness and violent fits of uncontrollable passion. Unable to talk. Comprehends pretty well when spoken to. Addicted to masturbation.

S. T., aet. eight years, when admitted. Had convulsions when an infant, and occasional spells (probably epileptiform seizures) as he grew older, but seemed as healthy and intelligent as most children, until fourth year. At that time inflammation of the brain destroyed his mind. Now has epileptic dementia. Addicted to masturbation. His parents are healthy.

F. J., aet. ten years. Admitted when eight years of age. A fall,

in his fourth year, deprived him of speech, which he has never regained, though he now utters a few words, and comprehends moderately well when spoken to. *Is not epileptic, but maniacal.* He is always in motion, violently passionate and destructive. Can brook no restraint.

Fannie A.—No history before admission. *Has spells of periodical sick headache, and violent passion. No epileptic or epileptiform seizures.* Attacks occur in day time. Admitted September 27, 1865, and is now about nine years old.

A case of chronic hydrocephalic dementia came in recently, and is worthy of record.

The history of the case, as given by her father, makes it one of acute general mania, of two months' duration, with violent impulse. The hydrocephalus was congenital.

The autopsy revealed no sub-arachnoidan or subserous surface effusion. The water was all in the lateral ventricles, and amounted to forty-eight fluid ounces. The anterior lobes of the brain were pushed forward, attenuated, and compressed against the os frontis. The middle and posterior lobes were reduced, by the pressure of the inter-ventricular effusion, to a thickness varying from one to five lines, and resisted, under the knife, more like semi cartilaginous than medullary matter. The thin cerebral envelope that inclosed the water seemed, in places, like the sac of an abscess ready for the surgeon's knife. White and grey matter, in about equal proportions, composed what remained of the posterior and middle hemispheres.

This patient, also, had had rickets and curvature of spine.

She came in on the eighth and died on the twentieth of the present month, in her twenty-seventh year. We made the following measurements:

Height, anterior median line.....	4 ft., 8 in.
Length, following spine posteriorly.....	5 ft., 2 in.
Antero posterior diameter of thorax.....	11½ in.
Greatest circumference of thorax.....	33½ in.
Oecipito frontal circumference of head.....	27½ in.
Line over vertex, from ethmoidal spine to occipital protuberance.....	18 in.
Lateral antero posterior semi-circumference of right side of head.....	21 in.
Antero posterior diameter of head.....	10½ in.
Transverse diameter of head, between the ears.....	7½ in.
Length of face, from ethmoidal spine to chin.....	4½ in.

The history of this case recalls a class of cases, against the sending of which to the asylum, we desire to enter our earnest protest. They are hopeless, harmless cases, in which early dissolution is apparent. They can only die here, and had better be allowed to remain and die at home. The fatigue and exposure on the way here often hastens their demise. Such cases are usually the senile demented, puerperal and typhomania cases. They reach us almost *in articulo mortis*, and over-sanguine friends sometimes wonder that they do not recover. It is sad to have to admit such patients,

"Whose poor brains \* \* \* doth, by the idle comments that they make, Fortell the ending of mortality."

But humanity forbids us to bar the door, even though within there exists no hope.

Since the last biennial report, thirteen cases have been admitted, who have died from maniacal exhaustion in from two to thirty days after admission.

I desire now to address a few words to those directly interested in insanity.

A morbid public sentiment, extending to those who should be more enlightened, attaches an odium to the unfortunate victim of insanity. He is not always regarded, as he should be, as an afflicted brother, demanding care and sympathy, and prompt medical aid, as any other sick person.

The knowledge of the existence of this diseased public sentiment often leads the conscious insane to conceal from their friends the early manifestations of their malady, and to defer efforts for cure, until the time for relief has passed. This feeling also leads misguided friends to screen the vagaries of those whom they esteem, from the public gaze, and to keep them out of an asylum until too late for cure.

It is thus that the misdirected kindness of mistaken friends leads to death, or to that which is but little better, confirmed chronic insanity.

Friends of patients should bear in mind that delay in treatment of insanity, as in the treatment of all other grave disorders, is dangerous, while no serious physical disease yields so readily to treatment as recent mental derangement. Three-fourths of all cases treated within three months after the first symptoms are manifest, recover, while not much more than one-fourth of the cases of longer standing get well, and nearly all recoveries take place within one year from commencement of the attack. Insanity of longer standing than one year, is nearly hopeless.

Marked eccentricities and sudden changes of character are sometimes overlooked until an unexpected suicide renders friendly assistance unavailing, and robs society of a valued member, whom prompt asylum treatment might have restored to family and friends.

A startling and unprovoked homicide, or other stupendous crime, is necessary to convince some people of the existence of insanity.

#### DECOYING PATIENTS TO THE ASYLUM.

I have to reiterate the oft-repeated protest against the reprehensible, but innocently practiced device, so often improperly resorted to by those having the custody of the insane, to induce them to leave home and come willingly to the asylum.

Any deception practiced towards patients, either in regard to the object of their removal from home, or respecting their place of destination, is pernicious, and should always be avoided.

This practice evidently originates in a very natural desire to get along well with the patient, to have as little difficulty with him as possible, while on the way to the asylum, and is sometimes regarded as exceedingly adroit; but, while it relieves friends of a temporary burden, *in transitu*, it not unfrequently, at the asylum, entails a heavy and enduring one upon those there having the subsequent care of the patient, and materially retards, and sometimes effectually prevents his restoration to reason.

Never promise a confiding patient a pleasure trip to a distant friend, as is often unwittingly done, and then bring him direct to the asylum, unless, indeed, as may justly be done, he be told that the asylum is the abode of friends who understand the nature and treatment

of his mental malady, and will sympathize with him in his affliction, and endeavor to restore him speedily to reason.

He may be assured, also, that he will find pleasant companions here, even among those similarly afflicted, and that he will here have an opportunity to enjoy agreeable pleasure walks, church privileges, relaxation and amusements suited to his state of mental and bodily health.

Never make definite promises to a patient respecting his probable length of stay in the asylum. The most experienced adept in the treatment and prognosis of mental alienation, cannot pronounce, with absolute certainty, upon the duration of any case, or foretell the manner of its termination.

In all our intercourse with mankind, sane or insane, honesty is, certainly, the best policy. If patients are decoyed here by false promises, which cannot be fulfilled on arrival, they lose faith in those friends who have been instrumental in getting them here through deception. and the transition is easy and natural, from loss of confidence in friends, to distrust and suspicion of strangers, *therefore, deal candidly* with every patient. If he objects to coming to the asylum, encounter his resistance, and combat, if possible, his objections to coming, before leaving home with him.

Tell him that competent judges have pronounced him insane, and that the mind, like the body, when diseased, should have relaxation and medical treatment, and that a residence in the asylum promises the best chance for speedy recovery. If you fail to induce him to come by honest argument and persuasion, then bring him by overpowering force, rather than through deception. By such a course, the interests of the patient are better subserved, and the cure is often begun.

#### PREMATURE REMOVALS AND VISITS.

Premature removals of patients, during their convalescence, often result in hopeless relapses, and inopportune visits, on the part of friends, are equally disastrous in their consequences.

It is painful to see promising acute cases thus converted into hopeless chronic insanity, and the life prospects of the patient forever blasted, by the injudicious conduct of indiscreet, though well-meaning friends.

No one would think of imposing upon the body, just recovering from a physical disease, the customary burdens endured by it with impunity, while in perfect health. Yet, friends insist on taking patients home just as soon as delusions vanish, and on seeing them even before. The effect of such a course is to throw upon the mind a burden of retrospective thought, which it is not sufficiently recovered to endure.

Wait until the cure is complete, before removing a patient, or seeking an interview with him. Familiar scenes and faces excite the mind of the recovering patient to *diseased*, instead of healthy, action. Dormant delusions are awakened into new life, the work of the physician undone, and the fate of the patient sealed, by the conduct of those whose interest and desire it is, above all others, to have him restored.

When written upon this subject, we always advise candidly, but when those connected to patients by the closest ties of consanguinity, present themselves at the office, and ask to be permitted to see a wife or a husband, a son or a daughter, a father or a mother, we

cannot find it in our heart to peremptorily refuse the solicited interview, notwithstanding our duty to counties, in the case of patients sent and maintained by them, would seem to require such a course.

#### BEQUESTS.

This institution has never been favored by any considerable donation from any source, except the State. Yet, no institution in the State is more worthy the attention of our philanthropic millionaires than this, and a legacy bequeathed to no other institution could more thoroughly perpetuate the name of the donor.

What better inscription over one's grave than one like this: "He bestowed his means to restore lost intellects."

The trustees of the Massachusetts general hospital acknowledge the receipt, for last year, of \$43,312 75, from donations and legacies. How long shall it be before the Managers of this institution shall be permitted to publish a similar acknowledgment?

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due the Presbyterian Board of Education, American Tract Society, Ticknor & Fields, Putnam & Sons, Routledge & Sons, Nichols & Noyes, C. D. F. Randolph, Iveson, Phinney, Blake-man & Co., and Copperthwaite & Co., for gratuitous donations of books, in all, five hundred volumes, obtained through solicitation of the philanthropic Miss Dix, to whom we also desire to record our thanks.

We are under obligations to Reverends Fisher, Caughland, Penn. Shumate, Farrah, Pedelupe, Campbell and Williams, for ministerial services, also to our Steward, for conducting the chapel services regularly, in the absence of ministers from abroad.

The editor of the *Guardian*, of St. Louis, has our thanks for the separate contributions of books and exchanges, and the Young Men's Christian Association, of St. Louis, for bibles, testaments and tracts. Our thanks are also due the Surgeon General, United States Army, for circulars Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

The following papers and periodicals come regularly to us: Missouri Republican, Missouri Democrat, St. Louis Dispatch, Central Christian Advocate, Guardian, St. Joseph Herald, St. Joseph Union, Hannibal Courier, Wakenda Record, Ralls County Record, Lagrange American, Fulton Telegraph, North Missouri Messenger, Ledger, Mexico, Colman's Rural World, Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, New York Herald, Danville Star, Democratic Picket Guard, Louisiana Republican, Grand River News, Chillicothe Spectator, Boonville Eagle, State Times, St. Charles Cosmos, Warren County Banner, Jefferson County Leader, Southwest Missourian, Anzeiger Des Westens, Volk's Zeitung, Westliche Post, Mississippi Blatter and Der Fortschritt.

These papers are all appreciated by our patients, and are among our instrumentalities of cure. I would be glad if the list included every paper in the State.

#### DISCIPLINE.

A review of the interior workings of the house is, at the present time, quite satisfactory. Personal friendship and harmony prevail among the employes, and a more than usual amount of congeniality

exists between attendants and patients. During the past year, a steady improvement in the *esprit de corps* of the house has been manifest.

The fatiguing, and often trying duties of attendants, entitle those who faithfully discharge them, to our gratitude and esteem, and the qualities they are required to possess, intelligence, morality, even temper, affability and sympathy for the afflicted, command the approbation of mankind in whatever sphere of life displayed.

The assistant physicians, steward, matron, and supervisor, are each entitled to my grateful thanks for fidelity and zealous discharge of duty.

#### CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report without expressing to you, gentlemen of the board, my grateful thanks for opportune and prudent counsel, harmonious support and united confidence, and for that singular unanimity, which has uniformly characterized your official action in everything appertaining to the true interests of the institution and to which is mainly due its present prosperous condition.

I am sure that a grateful public would unite with me in thanking you, could they know the amount of gratuitous and disinterested labor you have performed, during the last two years, in the cause of Christian charity and philanthropy.

I am sure, also, that you have a higher reward than my poor thanks or public gratitude. You have the approval of satisfied consciences, and what is still higher, of Him who, centuries ago, uttered those significant words, still re-echoing from Palestine: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

C. H. HUGHES,  
*Superintendent and Physician.*

NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH JAMES S. HENDERSON, TREASURER.

Dr.

1867 & 1868....	To cash paid as follows:	
	For Bacon.....	\$ 2,776 99
	“ Beef.....	12,134 34
	“ Blacksmithing.....	438 10
	“ Butter.....	1,952 13
	“ Clothing.....	12,853 96
	“ Coffee.....	3,646 57
	“ Cornmeal.....	126 97
	“ Stone-coal (4,466 tons).....	10,857 17
	“ Cash refunded patients.....	444 70
	“ Domestic, calicoes, etc.....	6,921 98
	“ Eggs.....	285 01
	“ Exchange, stationery, postage and revenue stamps.....	499 58
	“ Farm and garden expenses.....	510 85
	“ Freights and commission.....	1,123 58
	“ Flour.....	12,383 17
	“ Fish.....	208 38
	“ Furniture.....	1,049 10
	“ Fruits—green, dried and canned.....	996 38
	“ Hauling ice and water.....	700 93
	“ Household expenses.....	13,063 35
	“ Hauling and drayage.....	436 75
	“ Lard.....	42 26
	“ Lights and wood.....	1,001 39
	“ Lumber.....	427 14
	“ Miscellaneous.....	1,286 95
	“ Molasses.....	1,662 65
	“ Medicines and medical supplies.....	3,210 07
	“ Mutton.....	2,774 90
	“ Mechanic's, gardner's, carpenter's and farmer's tools and implements.....	1,008 30
	“ Milk.....	362 22
	“ Paints and painting materials.....	1,279 39
	“ Printing.....	235 80
	“ Pork.....	3,664 66
	“ Poultry.....	755 74
	“ Provender.....	1,313 12
	“ Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	3,392 79
	“ Rice.....	302 53
	“ Removals, elopements and traveling expenses.....	1,267 91
	“ Salt.....	285 65
	“ Soap.....	1,571 55
	“ Live stock.....	660 50
	“ Straw.....	197 00
	“ Sugar.....	4,377 49
	“ Shoemaker's materials.....	76 97
	“ Tea.....	3,155 05
	“ Tobacco.....	139 29
	“ Vegetables.....	841 63
	“ Contingencies.....	83 40
	“ Wages of employees.....	26,621 59
	“ Special improvements, act of 1868.....	6,426 64
	“ Balance.....	1,537 42

CONTRA.

CR.

1866.	By balance due the institution as per statement.....	\$ 8,570 92
November 29...	By cash from County patients.....	34,712 76
1867.	“ “ Pay patients.....	12,061 93
	“ “ State of Missouri.....	19,750 00
	“ “ Sale of dry hides, etc.....	381 14
1868.	“ “ County patients.....	39,130 21
	“ “ Pay patients.....	12,343 82
	“ “ State of Missouri.....	16,000 00
	“ “ State of Missouri, for special improvements.....	10,000 00
	“ “ Sales of dry hides, tallow, empty barrels, etc.....	421 31
		<b>\$153,372 09</b>
November 30...	By balance brought down.....	<b>\$ 1,537 42</b>

JAMES S. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum.

FULTON, November 30, 1868.

Approved by the Board,

H. LAWTHER, President.

HIRAM CORNELL, Secretary.



# FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

SEC. 21. The request for the admission of a patient into the asylum shall be in writing, and of the following form, with all blanks suitably filled:

*To the Superintendent of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum :*

The undersigned, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, and hereby requests the admission therein of \_\_\_\_\_, a resident of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, whose age is \_\_\_\_\_, and has been (here state what the occupation of the person has been). He (or she) is a native of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and is (here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be) of the undersigned (then should follow a written history of the case, including the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars thereof).  
Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

SEC. 22. The certificate of two physicians shall be substantially of the following form, with all blanks suitably filled :

State of \_\_\_\_\_, }  
County of \_\_\_\_\_, } ss.

We, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, of the county and State aforesaid, physicians, do hereby certify that we have this day seen and examined (here insert the name of the patient), of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and believe \_\_\_\_\_ to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

The above named \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, say that they are practicing physicians of the county aforesaid, and that the facts stated in the above certificate, by them subscribed, are true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

\_\_\_\_\_, J. P.

SEC. 23. The bond provided for in section two shall be of the following form, with all blanks appropriately filled :

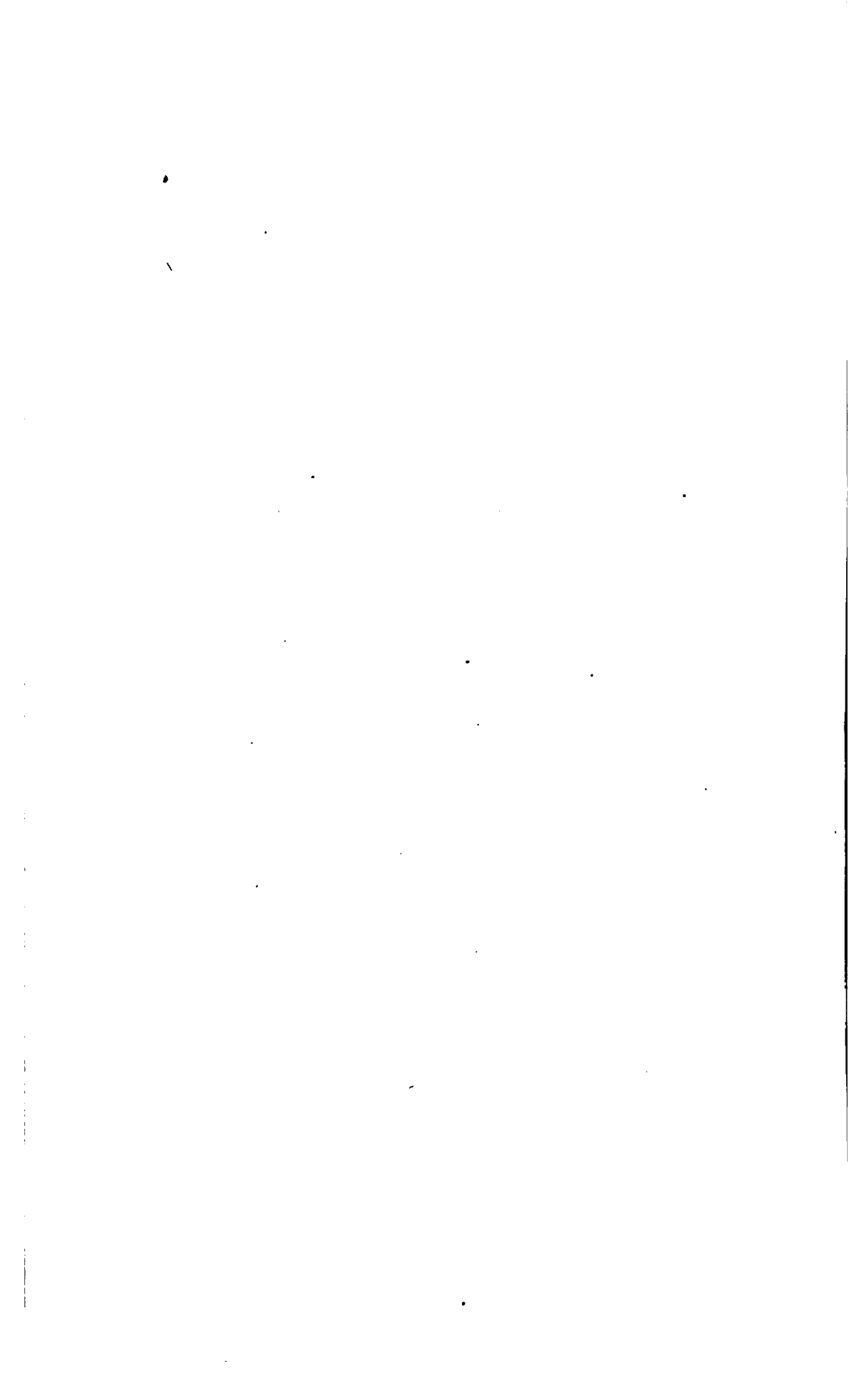
Know all men by these presents, that we, \_\_\_\_\_, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, are held and firmly bound unto \_\_\_\_\_, Treasurer of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we, jointly and severally, bind ourselves firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—. The condition of this obligation is such that: Whereas, \_\_\_\_\_, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton; now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall pay to the said treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as he shall continue in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by \_\_\_\_\_ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for \_\_\_\_\_ suitable clothing, and shall pay for all necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for \_\_\_\_\_, by the steward of said asylum, and shall remove \_\_\_\_\_ from said asylum, whenever required to do so by the superintendent; and if he shall be removed by either of us, or by any one, before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then, if said obligors shall pry board

for thirteen weeks, unless ——— should be sooner cured; and if they also pay not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages said ——— may do to the furniture or other property of the asylum, and for reasonable charges, in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made in advance, quarter-annually, on the first day of October, January, April, and July in each year, and at the time of removal, or in case of death, within one month thereafter, with interest on each bill from and after it becomes due, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force.

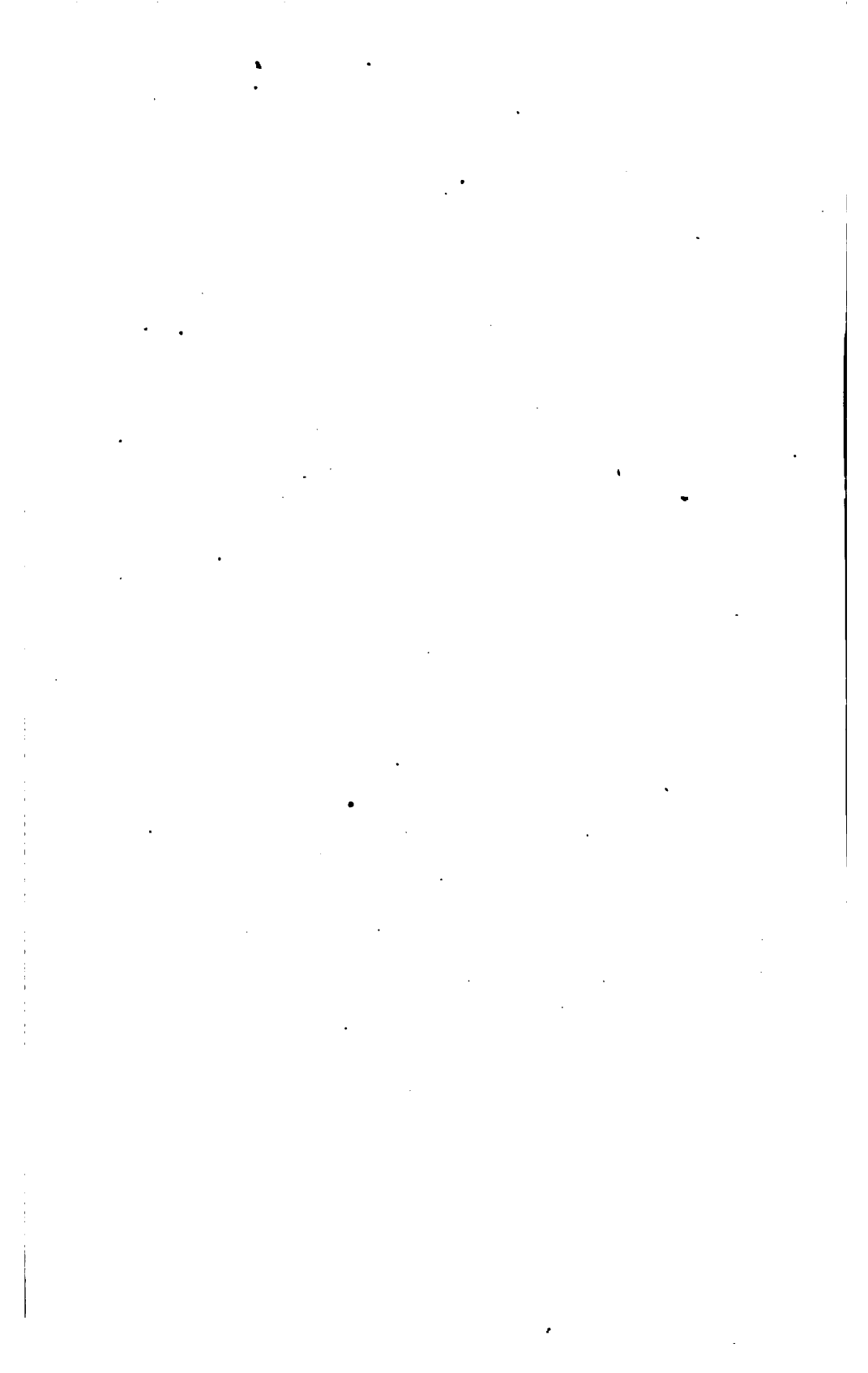
————— [L. S.]  
 ————— [L. S.]

Those that take private patients to the asylum must be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, evidence must be taken of their responsibility.

SEC. 24. Before pay patients shall be received into the asylum they shall be provided, by those accompanying them, with suitable changes of raiment, of the kind, quality, and quantity specified in section twenty-six of this chapter, to be provided for the insane poor; and whenever pay patients shall be in need of clothing, the steward of the asylum shall, under the direction of the superintendent, furnish the same, at the cost of those executing the bond provided for in the last preceding section.







# REPORT

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE

### STATE OF MISSOURI,

TO THE

### TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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T. A. PARKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

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SENATE.—Laid on the table, and 1,000 copies ordered printed, 200 for the use of the Superintendent, January 18, 1869.

G. A. MOSER, *Secretary.*

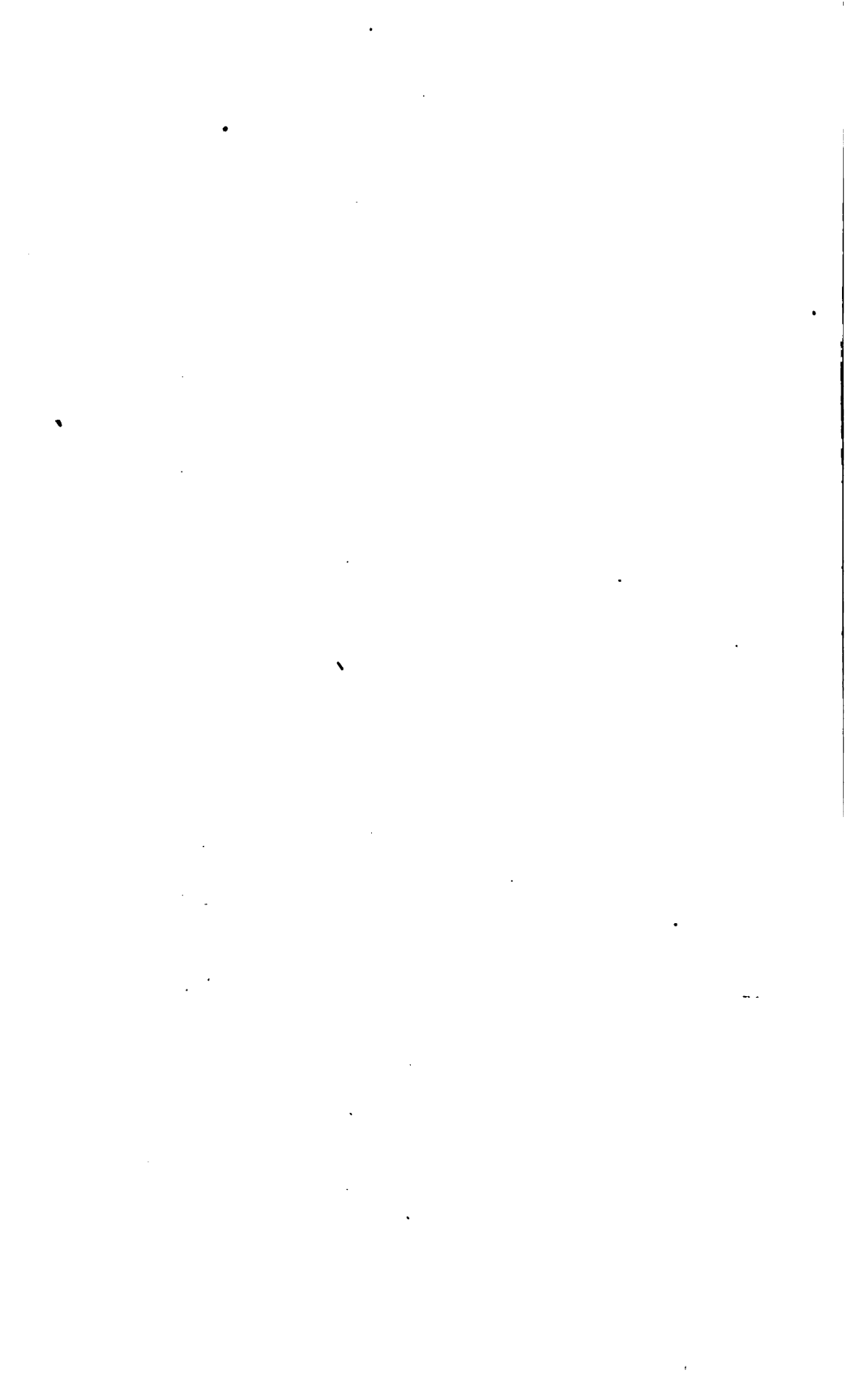
HOUSE.—Laid on the table, and 5,000 copies ordered printed, 1,000 for the use of the Superintendent, January 18, 1869.

J. C. S. COLBY, *Chief Clerk.*

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
ELLWOOD KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1869.



REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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*To the General Assembly:*

If, in midst of the multifarious business which presses upon you, this report can gain a moment's attention, I venture to say it will afford you gratification.

Nothing can be more grateful, in public, as well as in private labor, than continuous prosperity, and this is the fair test by which to try the utility of any movement, which has within it the means of self development, and is designed for general and perpetual use. Of this character is the plan of public instruction devised by your predecessors, now deeply fixed in the interests and affections of the people, and by that test is to be tried. It is free; capable of indefinite expansion; has settled to its place in the commonwealth, and will continue to grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength. But, lest the moment claimed for this report be nearly exhausted, I present, at the outset, these considerations:

1. *Do not attempt any further amendments of the school law, except in few unimportant particulars*, which, in due time, will be proposed to the Committees on Education. In 1865, a general school law was passed, which, although excellent in the principal features, was found to be too complex for successful operation by the people. At the last session, the same law was reduced and simplified, but as the officers elected by its provisions did not assume their duties until September last, it is scarcely possible to judge of its efficacy. By comparison with similar laws in other States, I conclude that the school laws of this State are well adapted to the objects contemplated. The best laws, those of the oldest institutions in this country, fail to give entire satisfaction; and it is a curious fact, that fewer objections are presented to the school laws in Missouri, than the people of the New England and Middle States urge against their respective codes with so many years of peaceable experience.

2. Complete the system of public instruction by the establish-



ment of schools for the proper education of its teachers. The time for such schools arrived long ago, but the opportunity never presented itself more auspiciously than now. A number of years ago, a bill was passed, authorizing the erection of a normal professorship at the State University, but the generous offer of the State was rejected by the curators. This was at the time when the State was deeply involved in debt, and when the comparatively new experiment of common schools scarcely justified the measure. Now the public debt is in course of rapid liquidation, and the public credit firm and surely appreciating, and there will be a surplus from the general revenue, after all demands are met. The time is approaching when the honor of this enterprise will not belong to you; and that consideration urges you to complete the work so well begun, and add lustre to a history already replete with great and good acts. For the first time, a plan of normal schools, both practical and economical, is proposed, and I respectfully refer you to its provisions, contained in a subsequent chapter.

3. Slightly amend the chapter relating to county superintendents, to the effect that those officers may receive equitable compensation for the labor required of them. The provision, as it now stands, is absurd and unjust. Glance over the list of special duties required by law of the superintendent, and then at the compensation provided for him, and mark the ridiculous contrast. The work done by the various county superintendents may be fairly estimated by reading their reports included in this volume. We are now sufficiently acquainted with the county superintendency to appreciate that office as it deserves. It is now an indispensable part of the school system, and for that reason, it is surely the wisest economy to properly sustain it. I suggest, therefore, that section 49, of the chapter concerning county superintendents, be amended by striking off the provision that he *shall not* serve, and receive compensation for, more than sixty days, unless otherwise ordered by the county court. He should be permitted to serve as long as the public interests require his services, and no longer; but when actually employed in that service, he should be properly compensated, whether the time be *ten or three hundred* days.

4. The article concerning the organization of separate schools, as far as it concerns the duty of boards of education, should be revised and made explicit. As it now stands, it only defeats the object in view, and it is questionable whether or not it is in contravention to the provisions of the Constitution, and so long as it so remains it is almost inoperative.

5. An act providing for the encouragement and support of teachers' institutes will be presented by the proper committee, for your favorable consideration. Almost every county in the State now has an institute regularly organized. What benefit has been received by the teachers, and, indirectly, by the cause of public education, can be

estimated by a glance at the reports of the respective county superintendents. It has become necessary that the institute should be made a *legal* organization, as well as a mere educational school. Public school teachers should, by virtue of their office, be made members of the county institute, and be required to attend them. The incidental expenses absolutely necessary at the semi-annual sessions of the institute, should be partially borne by the teacher and the county, as both are benefited; and directors should be made to understand that the time occupied thus by the teacher is neither to be lost nor to be "made up."

6. I also urge the adoption of an act instituting and maintaining township "school libraries." A careful study of the plans pursued by other States on this subject, reveals the cause of their failure, in some cases. It originates in the *compulsory* nature of the acts, instead of making the establishment of a library purely *voluntary* upon the part of school authorities, and only in compliance with the clearly pronounced will of the people in the township. If an act can be passed, which authorizes a certain per cent. of the income for common school purposes to be applied to the purchase of books and periodicals, but does not *compel* this to be done, I am assured that it will meet the cordial sanction of all intelligent citizens. Every city, town and village in the State, organized under special acts for school purposes, and every populous township, will soon have a perpetual fund, and an increasing library, to which individual contributions will be added, to make it of incalculable advantage to the youth, and the pride of the community.

As required by law to make a statement of the work done in this department, I have the honor to say that the work has been prosecuted with delight. County after county has been organized under instructions from this department, until, within two and one half years, every county in the State is organized, and receiving the benefits of public instruction. The correspondence of the office has largely increased, and averaged about three hundred letters per month during 1868. It is a perplexing task to reply promptly to the various questions which come up from the small subdistricts over the State. Great care, in many instances, must be exercised, in order to appease a whole neighborhood, excited with a rancorous dispute, which, it is agreed, can be settled by a decision from this department; and this correspondence is not confined to one class, but extends to all grades of school officers, directors, township boards, county clerks, county superintendents and boards of education, organized under the "special act." This species of official correspondence is multifarious and large, but not much larger than that of a non-official character, proceeding from citizens directly and personally interested in the welfare of the "district school," a class of correspondence which is cheerfully and promptly acknowledged, as it surely indicates the growth of the free school system in the popular appreciation. Besides, thousands upon

thousands of circulars of instruction, laws and blanks for returns are prepared and distributed through the successive lines of officers to the seven or eight thousand directors, to be used in their work for the purpose of securing systematic operation of the school law, and uniform reports to the General Assembly. It is necessary for you to hear from every subdistrict in the State. It is a difficult problem to so arrange a vast system of returns, as is required in Missouri, so that it shall work smoothly and effectively throughout all its parts, and so that every school district shall be properly represented to you. I take the liberty of assuring you that this work cannot be done successfully until the people have confidence in the permanence of the laws, and that they will not be disturbed every year. It deserves mention, also, that when the returns are made from the one hundred and fourteen counties of the State, they are generally in such a crude and imperfect state that about three months are consumed in correcting, condensing and tabulating them for the report annually required from this office. You can easily conclude, how perplexing the work is of finally arranging and correcting returns which, directly and indirectly, come from the eight thousand directors, from about eighteen hundred township boards, and from one hundred and fourteen county clerks and county superintendents.

In the annual report of labors and observations, required of me, I include the grateful work of visiting "teachers' institutes," educational meetings and conventions, where were met together hundreds of citizens, to whom the interests of public schools were presented as of chief importance. About *thirty weeks* have been employed by myself and assistant, in attendance upon educational meetings, and, in that time, less than one-half the State was visited, it being my design to travel throughout the remaining portions the present year. One conclusion, from extensive observations, is, that nowhere on the continent is there more general and intelligent interest shown in the subject of popular education, than in this State, with some localities to be excepted, but which cannot be mentioned without offense. As much cordial pride is exhibited in the rapid development of our free school system, as in the recounting of our material resources, or the repetition of our flaming military history.

Silently the work moves on. Gradually all opposition is dying out. Local political antagonism is giving way. The chief obstacles yet to overcome, are the pride of wealth, which shrinks from the indiscriminate society of the free school, and the pride of selfishness, which grudges the small tribute which the law demands for the public good.

#### STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Amount invested in United States 5-20's under act of General Assembly, 1868.....	\$1,646,000
United States consols.....	17,950
From sale of Tobacco Warehouse.....	132,000
From Saline Fund.....	3,549
From Internal Improvement Fund.....	17,622
From Road and Canal Fund.....	5,223
Amount invested in twenty Pacific Railroad Bonds.....	20,000

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number children in State between five and twenty-one years of age.....	544,664
“ children in public schools.....	183,564
“ teachers in public schools.....	7,100
“ public schools in State.....	6,434
“ public school houses.....	6,040
Total value of school houses in State.....	\$1,971,896
Total amount of Township Fund.....	1,911,922
“ “ of State School Fund.....	1,842,344
“ “ levied for school purposes.....	1,803,403
“ “ paid for teacher's wages.....	730,307 14

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Number of children in the State between five and twenty-one years of age, 1867.....	476,192	
Number of children in the State between five and twenty-one years of age, 1868.....	544,664	
Increase.....		68,472
Number children in public schools, 1867.....	169,270	
Number children in public schools, 1868.....	183,564	
Increase.....		14,294
Number of teachers in public schools, 1867.....	6,262	
Number of teachers in public schools, 1868.....	7,100	
Increase.....		838
Number public schools in State, 1867.....	4,840	
Number public schools in State, 1868.....	6,434	
Increase.....		1,594
Number public school houses, 1867.....	4,135	
Number public school houses, 1868.....	6,040	
Increase.....		1,905
Total value of school houses in State, 1867.....	\$1,430,729	
Total value of school houses in State, 1868.....	1,971,896	
Increase.....		\$491,167
Total amount Township Fund, 1867.....	978,073	
Total amount Township Fund, 1868.....	1,911,922	
Increase.....		933,849
Total amount State School Fund, 1867.....	1,637,074	
Total amount State School Fund, 1868.....	1,842,344	
Increase.....		155,270
Total amount levied for school purposes, 1867.....	870,650	
Total amount levied for school purposes, 1868.....	1,803,403	
Increase.....		932,753
Total amount paid for teachers' wages, 1867.....	641,974	
Total amount paid for teachers' wages, 1868.....	730,307	
Increase.....		88,333

## TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

The township school fund of this State had its origin in a proposition made by Congress to the convention, to determine on the formation of a Constitution for the State. The proposition is as follows: "That section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equiva-

ent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools." This proposition was accepted, and the convention which assembled at St. Louis on the 12th day of June, 1820, passed an ordinance to this effect, which was finally signed on the 19th of July following. Under this ordinance, and subsequent acts of Congress, there has been granted to this State for school purposes 1,199,139 acres of land, an amount had it been judiciously managed in each township, would have laid a foundation for a school fund, the annual income from which would constitute the schools free for at least six months in the year. Section 1, article 6, of the Constitution of 1820, contains the following provision: "Schools, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this State, and the General Assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage, such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States, for the use of schools within each township in this State, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands in strict conformity to the object of the grant. One school, or more, shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

Notwithstanding, the safeguards that have been thrown around the munificent provisions of Congress for our public schools, by the people in forming the Constitution, and of the acts of the General Assembly, many of the townships have lost the entire fund, and others have suffered greatly from the mismanagement of those who have had charge of this matter. It was early enacted that the county should have charge of the township school fund belonging to each township, and all subsequent legislation has placed this fund under the care of the same guardianship, with the provision that these moneys "shall be secured by a mortgage in fee on real estate, free from liens and incumbrances within the county, of double the amount of the loan, etc." Had these funds been invested in accordance with the above enactment, or in United States bonds as is further provided by law, much more would have been saved to the school fund than is now the case, yet, after all, the losses from unsafe investment and sales of lands prematurely, the township school fund amounts in the aggregate to \$1,911,922 39, with an annual income of nearly \$200,000. Many of the counties of the State have not yet disposed of the school lands belonging to the townships, and as the lands in the State are constantly and steadily increasing in value from the great flow of immigration, in a few years, these lands, if sold, will swell the township funds to about \$3,000,000, with an annual income of \$300,000, an amount greater by about \$37,000, than was distributed last year to the counties of the State, from the income of the State school fund.

My attention has been called within the last year, to some irregularities committed in some of the counties, indisposing of the income,

from the township school funds. In a few of the counties, the county courts have ordered that the school moneys be appropriated toward defraying the expense of building a court-house, or in defraying expenses entirely disconnected with school matters, and in other counties, the indebtedness to the school fund has been allowed to be paid in county bonds, not bringing, in many instances, fifty cents on a dollar. In this way, these moneys have been diverted from their original purpose, and the people living in such counties have great cause of complaint. County courts should be made to understand that while they are the trustees of this fund, they have no right, either legal or moral, to appropriate any part of this fund, to any other than school purposes. If the law is not already sufficient to insure a right use of these funds, and to compel a return of all that has been misapplied, I would recommend that it be so amended, as to speedily reach those who have thus presumed to pervert this sacred gift, or in any way impair or diminish this rich inheritance, which our children and our children's children have a right to demand, should descend to them unimpaired.

The following table carefully collated, exhibits the total of the township funds, in the counties therein named:

Atchison.....	\$ 6,242 49
Audrain.....	23,710 96
Bollinger.....	300 00
Boone.....	35,033 07
Buchanan.....	4,903 10
Camden.....	5,861 38
Cape Girardeau.....	8,161 29
Carroll.....	33,071 02
Carter.....	60 00
Christian.....	5,467 30
Clay.....	13,125 80
Cedar.....	9,300 00
Crawford.....	7,426 12
Cooper.....	15,449 90
Dade.....	5,308 44
Daviess.....	20,286 00
Dent.....	5,253 04
Grundy.....	16,766 40
Greene.....	18,755 17
Harrison.....	14,779 24
Henry.....	24,231 75
Hickory.....	12,129 00
Howard.....	16,277 39
Jasper.....	19,774 00
Jefferson.....	31,612 95
Johnson.....	28,394 82
Laclede.....	5,232 53
Lawrence.....	1,236 00
Lewis.....	45,680 11
Linn.....	1,712 67
Livingston.....	25,000 76
Madison.....	2,848 54
Marion.....	27,091 34
Mercer.....	30,101 80
Miller.....	9,170 20
Monroe.....	31,149 00
Morgan.....	7,399 00
New Madrid.....	2,581 14
Osage.....	10,676 60
Pemiscot.....	6,343 39
Pettis.....	7,192 30
Phelps.....	5,500 00

Putnam .....	13,003 02
Perry.....	19,864 00
Ralls.....	11,032 86
Randolph.....	22,168 04
Ray.....	23,276 07
St. Charles.....	73,144 02
St. Francois.....	21,336 00
St. Genevieve.....	11,206 68
St. Louis.....	577,126 41
Saline.....	9,796 65
Schuyler.....	1,620 47
Scotland.....	10,653 83
Shelby.....	20,893 81
Sullivan.....	343 69
Warren.....	15,740 72
Washington.....	25,149 00
Worth.....	498 38

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

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The act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, donated to the several States, ten millions acres of public lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Of this amount, three hundred and thirty thousand acres (330,000) were allotted to Missouri.

It is not my design to dwell, in general terms, even upon either the importance of this act, or the necessity of using our munificent gift to the best advantage, for the object contemplated. The practical questions before this General Assembly are:

1st. Shall a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts be established as an independent institution, or in connection with the State University at Columbia?

2d. Is it better for this college, however established, that the lands now selected and registered, be permitted to remain *unsold* for the present, so that the increase of value on the available portions may, when finally sold, be such, as to form an endowment, sufficient to maintain the school generously. No small, or half-sufficient income will answer. It must be ample and unfailing in order to sustain a college of a character, such as the nature of our wants and the capacity of our commonwealth require—with the college of agriculture is to be combined the department of the mechanic's arts, and if necessary, that of literature—classical and modern. To meet the requirements of such an institution, with full scope for expansion, will require a large board of instruction, consisting of not less than sixteen teachers—for the support of whom a large productive fund will be absolutely necessary—to say nothing of the expenditures contingent upon the supply of experimental apparatus.

On the 28th of November last, I addressed a circular to the *superintendents* of the respective States, in which action has been taken, looking to the establishment of a college, as contemplated in the Congressional act of 1862. The following were the questions proposed in the circular:

1. How much land was granted to your State to maintain a "college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, by act of Congress, July 2, 1862?"

2. How much fund has been realized, (or will be realized) from the sale of the lands?

3. Will the fund, so realized, be sufficient to support the institution, independent of State aid?



4. If established, is the college separate from any other institution of learning?

Replies from a number of the States have been received, as follows:

**MASSACHUSETTS**—Received three hundred and sixty thousand (360,000) acres of land, from which a fund of two hundred and thirty-six thousand and three hundred and seven dollars (\$236,307 00) was realized, of the income of this fund, two-thirds will go to the agricultural college, the other third to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The fund is *not* sufficient to support the college, without aid from the State. The institution is separate, and located at Amherst, in the neighborhood of Amherst college.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Has two hundred and seventy thousand acres (270,000.) Nothing has, as yet, been realized. The scrip has been sold, but under such circumstances that the trustees of the university declined to receive the proceeds. If the act under which it was sold is not invalidated, the university will realize \$135,000. "By no means," is the emphatic reply to the third question. No decision has yet been made, whether or not the college of agriculture shall be attached to the State University.

**NEW JERSEY**—Received two hundred and ten thousand acres from the sale of which a fund of one hundred and ten thousand dollars (\$110,000,) was accumulated; but which is insufficient to maintain the college in a suitable manner, The institution is connected with Rutgers College and Scientific School.

**INDIANA**—Received three hundred and ninety thousand (390,000) acres, which have been sold for two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), which is supposed to be much below the sum adequate to the support of an independent school, if such should be established.

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Had a grant of one hundred and fifty thousand acres (150,000), for which only eighty-five thousand dollar (\$85,000) were received, an amount not quite sufficient to maintain the college. It asks now for legislative aid. It is separate and distinct from any other institution of learning.

**KANSAS**—Congress granted to this State ninety thousand acres (90,000). The endowment will amount to nearly three hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$360,000), which, if judiciously managed, will support the college. It is disconnected from any other institution, and located at Manhattan.

**MINNESOTA**—Received one hundred and twenty thousand acres, from the sale of which a fund was established, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000). This income will be amply sufficient to maintain the college, which is a department of the State University.

**MICHIGAN**.—The agricultural college grant was two hundred and forty thousand acres (240,000). The land has been recently put into market; but little, however, is yet sold. It is valued at two dollars and fifty cents per acre; but many are in favor of reducing the price.

which may be done, so that from the sale of the lands, a fund will be received between four or five hundred thousand dollars. The lowest amount will be ample for its design. The college is distinct and prosperous, after eleven years of operation.

**CONNECTICUT**—Received one hundred and eighty thousand acres of land (180,000), the representing which, was sold at seventy-five cents per acre, yielding the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000). This sum is invested in State bonds, at six per cent. interest, and affords an annual income of eight thousand one hundred dollars (\$8,100). This income is not sufficient to support a school of agriculture and mechanic arts, independent of State aid. The fund, therefore, was placed in the hands of the commissioner of the school fund, who is required, by law, to pay over the interest, semi-annually, to the president and fellows of Yale College, who are to devote it wholly and exclusively to the maintenance of certain courses of instruction, in that department of Yale College, known as the "Sheffield Scientific School."

**KENTUCKY**—Located three hundred and thirty thousand acres of land (330,000), which were sold at great sacrifice by an agent appointed by the Legislature, and only fifty cents per acre realized (\$165,000). The Agricultural College is part of the State University. It is fully organized, having two hundred students for the last two years.

**ILLINOIS**—Received four hundred and eighty thousand acres. The land is not yet all sold, but, at present, the sales have yielded over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,192 60). The hope is expressed, by the president, that the whole amount, when finally invested, will be ample to sustain the college without State aid. It is distinct from any other institution.

**OHIO**.—The whole amount of lands granted to this State, was six hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres (629,920). It has all been sold for three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars (\$342,450 80). This sum has been invested in six per cent. stocks. The college has not been established, nor any plan, concerning it, determined.

**WISCONSIN**—Received two hundred and forty thousand acres (240,000). The fund, thus far realized, is only fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars (\$14,488 40); but the lands are selected, and it is anticipated that a large fund will be accumulated, sufficient to support the college, without further aid. The fund has been given to the State University, and an agricultural department connected therewith. Forty thousand dollars were given by the county containing the university, with which an experimental farm was purchased, adjoining the college grounds.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—From a donation of seven hundred and eighty thousand (780,000) acres of land, received four hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$439,186 80). The State has also given some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000)

to the Agricultural College, and, unless differently managed in the future, the income from its present fund will not be sufficient to support it. The college is distinct from any other institution of learning.

**IOWA**—Received two hundred and forty thousand acres (240,000). The scrip was located within the State, by an agent, whom the trustees appointed, and the lands have since been offered for sale or for lease. The plan of leasing for ten years has been preferred. The lands selected are valued at four hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$480,000). The Agricultural College is distinct from any other institution, with a farm of 640 acres, and buildings, valued at one hundred and eleven thousand dollars (\$111,000).

**MARYLAND**—From the sale of two hundred and ten thousand acres of land (210,000), received but one hundred and five thousand dollars (\$105,000). This amount was assigned to the agricultural college, already in existence, yielding an income of six thousand dollars (\$6,000). The Secretary of State adds that it is doubtful, as to the competent support of the institution from this income, that the college is distinct from other schools. "But the best agriculturists and educators are dissatisfied. The prophecy is that the State will sink \$100,000, and then the college will go under. It cannot thrive as a purely agricultural school.

**NEW YORK**—Received nine hundred and ninety thousand (990,000) acres in scrip, valued at one million dollars (\$1,000,000). The Legislature, in 1865, devoted this national grant to the endowment of "Cornell University," at Ithaca. It is an institution combining the features of general education, with a school of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In 1824, the scientific school of Troy, afterward named Rensselaer Institute, was opened. From this institute, for thirty years, went out more State geologists, principals and assistant engineers, practical chemists, naturalists, and scientific professors, than from all the colleges in the Union for the same period. The school of agriculture was unsuccessful.

**CALIFORNIA**—The share of this State amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land. The proposition is favorably considered of locating the "college of agriculture, mining and the mechanical arts," at Oakland, and also, to make here the foundation of the State University.

The national grant to Missouri was three hundred and thirty thousand acres, which, on account of a portion having been selected by the commissioners along the line of the South Pacific railroad, was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand acres (280,000). One year ago, these lands were valued at three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars (\$336,380). The Register of Lands, in a communication to me, of date, January 15, 1869, says, that "since February 5, 1868, I am safe in estimating an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the valuation of the lands along the line of the South Pacific railroad.

Two conclusions force themselves upon us after a careful review of the history of agricultural education in this country. First, that the policy of establishing distinct colleges of agriculture was discouraged in the eastern portions of the Union, but was followed generally in the west. Second, that as the failures of this class of institutions was chiefly owing to insufficient support, the General Assembly should not be in haste to add Missouri to the list of failures. Our lands are rapidly improving in value, and must so continue, and, however strong the inducements to sell them may be for the interest of immigration, yet the vital interest of agricultural education, dictates the contrary. I recommend that the lands be suffered to lie unsold for the present, that legislation be had to protect such as are timbered from injury. All experience testifies that it is unwise and unprofitable to authorize the establishment of such a school as is contemplated by the national grant, until the capital fund shall afford a certain income of at least thirty thousand dollars.

# SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

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## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The growth of ideas is slow. Those which underlie the institutions of our commonwealth have had development, through incessant opposition. The maxims—which are spiritual powers—which regulate legislation and determine the institutions of a community are few, and take long time to impress themselves. We may be permitted to call the idea of *normal school* as a State idea, the legitimate child of a community which boasts its foundation upon popular intelligence and virtue. The round of connection between them is easily reached. The prosperity of the commonwealth is proportionate to the aggregate intelligence and virtue of the people, and owes to itself the duty of providing for its prosperity. A thorough system of public instruction is the best means ever devised for that end. All intelligent observers concede the fact, and experience certifies it. Yet a system of public instruction cannot be, from its character, thorough nor successful, except as the teachers are thorough, well-trained and permanent, that is, who seek the business of teaching for a life-business. Hence, the necessity of the means by which they may signify their devotion to the work, and by which they may be trained and prepared.

To any person, who thinks upon the relation of the teacher to the pupil and the State, the necessity for their thorough preparation becomes evident, and any remarks to that effect, it seems to me, are unnecessary and unprofitable. Besides, while it is quite easy to demonstrate the material benefit and practicability of a railroad, it is not so easy when we wish to show how these are produced by an improvement of popular education. It would then be requisite, to show how difficult is the art of teaching, how much knowledge of mind and of means are indispensable to a correct understanding and practice. It would be necessary, to make exposure of how little is generally understood, concerning the branches of instruction prescribed in the law, as to the best methods of teaching them. I pass it by as an ungrateful task, and address myself to a discussion of the subject in other relations. In April, of 1868, the Missouri Association of Teachers met in St. Louis, and, after a discussion of the subject of normal

schools, adopted a report prepared by the committee for that purpose, the substance of which is a summary of reasons, for the necessity of such schools. This document is contained in the reports of this department, hitherto published, but is again presented in deference to the wishes of that body, that their collective views upon the subject may be known to you:

"1. There is an obvious distinction between the ability to acquire knowledge and the ability to communicate it. Again, there is difference in modes of communication. A man may be very learned, and able, moreover, to express his knowledge in rigid, scientific forms, while he is utterly unable to explain anything so that a child can understand it; the teacher, however, must, above all, be able to translate his knowledge into the form adapted to the youthful mind. The normal school is the only school that professes to attempt this art.

"2. The history of education is made a special object of investigation in the normal school. All past experience is thoroughly discussed, and the cause of success or failure set forth. It is seen that eminent teachers, of all times, have followed, essentially, the same method. It is further seen that this method involves the waking up all the faculties to activity; how to stimulate the mind to self-activity in the proper manner; how to govern the school in accordance with the spirit of our national idea, by training the pupil to self-government; how to avoid those evil customs that have rendered the name pedagogue odious from time immemorial; to teach these, constitutes the business of a normal school.

"3. The thorough indoctrination, in their true principles, of instruction, saves a long and unfortunate experience, unfortunate for the scholars, who are practiced on for the teacher's benefit; unfortunate for the teacher, who is forced to waste his time in groping about in the dark for that knowledge of method which he might have acquired at the normal school.

"4. The same sentiment that refuses to place confidence in the uneducated lawyer or physician, should refuse to intrust the children of the community to the care of the empiric, to serve as waste material, upon which he experiments, while learning the art of teaching."

Since 1835 (in which year the first normal school was established in Prussia), they have rapidly increased throughout the enlightened countries of Europe. In 1839, the first normal school in the United States was established in Massachusetts. The historical fact of the establishment and multiplication of such schools would, of itself, be of little interest to us. But there is one view of the fact which has a philosophical aspect, like any other great fact in the economical laws of human progress. It seems, wherever the demand for such institutions became manifest, that it was recognized and supplied. It is not probable that the governments of Europe would have adopted the

policy of training teachers for the public instruction, unless they clearly saw the reflex advantage to their safety, stability and dignity. Leaving out any question as to the increase of happiness to the people, as not generally supposed to weigh much in governmental institutions, we are at liberty to suppose that the normal school was considered an indispensable servant of the State. With us the first question is the advancement and happiness of the people; as these are secured, so is the proportional security and dignity of the State; and it is a maxim of statesmanship, that the imperative duty of the peoples' representatives is to omit no policy, no institution, no social plan, no law which the people may require and support. On this ground, the necessity of the normal school may be placed. It does minister to the stability of the State, the enlightenment and happiness of the people. The best examples of such facts are admitted to be those which have survived the period of their experiment; and, having been tested by time and every rule which determines the public utility of all plans, they become historical truths—counselors through which the past speaks to the present.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson, of Canada, in an able report on the system and state of public education in Europe and the United States, dwells upon the manifest failure of the magnificent systems of public schools to produce the results intended. There is, somewhere, a deficiency—a continual barrier to the application of the benefits of the school funds to their best advantage. The inference is that there may be a complete school system, a vast machinery of schools, and yet numbers of youth not educated at all, and of those who attend the schools, many learn very little, and that very imperfectly. Discussing the causes of imperfection in the American system, he attributes it chiefly to the *want of qualifications of teachers*. There cannot be a good school, without a good teacher. There must, then, be provision against the employment of ill-qualified teachers, and for securing good ones." The remedy proposed, is the establishment of a system of normal schools, so complete that every rural district can be supplied with a trained teacher. There is but slight advantage in multiplying quotations from authorities as to the utility and necessity of such institutions. If they are not self evident, then nothing is.

To be as brief and practical as possible. I propose the subjoined plan of normal schools for consideration by the General Assembly—believing it to be, in its main features, best adapted to this State :

*Divide the State into six Normal Districts, each one embracing the number of counties as follows :*

*First Normal District*—The counties of Atchison, Holt, Buchanan, Platte, Nodaway, Andrew, Worth, Gentry, DeKalb, Clinton, Clay, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, and Carroll.

*Second Normal District*—The counties of Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Schuyler, Adair, Macon, Randolph, Scotland, Knox, Shelby Monroe, Clark, Lewis, Marion, Ralls, and Pike.

*Third Normal District*—The counties of Howard, Boone, Moniteau, Cole, Audrain, Callaway, Osage, Montgomery, Gasconade, Lincoln, Warren, Franklin, St. Charles, and St. Louis.

*Fourth Normal District*—The counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Saline, Pettis, Benton, Hickory, Cooper, Morgan, Miller, and Camden.

*Fifth Normal District*—The counties of Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence, Barry, Polk, Greene, Christian, Stone, Taney, Dallas, Webster, Laclede, Wright, Douglas, Ozark, Pulaski, Texas, and Howell.

*Sixth Normal District*—The counties of Maries, Phelps, Dent, Shannon, Oregon, Crawford, Washington, Iron, Reynolds, Carter, Ripley, Jefferson, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Butler, Ste. Genevieve, Bollinger, Stoddard, Dunklin, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Scott, New Madrid, Mississippi, and Pemiscot.

This division of the State into districts, is neither arbitrary nor political, but is dictated by the experience of every state and country, wherein a system of such schools is maintained. It is manifest that *one* school for the State is entirely insufficient; else the excellent college now in operation at the site of the State University, would supply all necessity. The leading states in Europe and in this government have, after careful experiment, adopted the multiple system, instead of the single school. Maine sustains two normal schools; Massachusetts, with an area of 7,800 square miles, and a population of 1,231,066, has four; Rhode Island, with a population of 174,620, has one; Pennsylvania, with a population of 2,906,115, has four; Wisconsin, with a population of 775,831, has two, (and preparations are being made to establish two more); New York has six, with more in process of completion; Canada East, with a population of 1,111,566, has three. The basis of this multiplicate system, is either the number of school districts, or the enumeration of educable youth, in a given area, usually an enumeration of twenty-five or thirty thousand pupils, to each school, to whom a force of three hundred and fifty, or four hundred teachers may, in the course of time, be supplied annually. The reflex benefits of such a corps of well-trained teachers, upon the prosperity of the State, is incalculable.

*Whenever a Normal School is to be established in any District, to be subject to the following conditions, viz:*

(1.) The State Board of Education, together with the Governor to be authorized to receive bids for the location of the school, from the counties in the respective districts.



(2.) In every case the county in which a Normal School is located to give a site, healthy and accessible; to erect a building capable of accommodating a number of pupil teachers, equal to the number of districts in the *Normal District*; to provide all needful furniture, books, apparatus, etc.

(3.) When two or more counties compete for the location of the school, all the bids to be referred to the Senate, at its next session, for final decision.

The State Board of Education consists of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, and with the Governor, may be constituted a permanent board of Commissioners, for the purpose indicated. Removed entirely by virtue of their respective position, from local preferences, their action ought to be disinterested, and for the welfare of the Commonwealth. Although this is admitted, a sense of personal safety dictates the policy of referring for final decision to the State Senate, whenever two or more propositions are sent to the Board of Commissioners.

It should be distinctly stated in any law, recognizing this plan, that no proposal should be entertained for a building to cost *less* than forty thousand dollars, with capacity for accommodating at least five hundred pupil teachers; to be erected upon designs approved by the board of commissioners; abundantly supplied with the requisite furniture and apparatus, and easily accessible from the different portions of the district.

*All Normal Schools to be subject as follows:*

(1.) A Board of Directors,—one from each county in the District,—who shall be a body corporate, with the usual powers; to make all regulations necessary for the due protection of the property and the welfare of the school; to employ and dismiss all teachers, and determine salaries, etc., and by means of an *Executive Committee*, to annually inspect and to report to the General Assembly the condition of the school; to grant certificates of qualification to graduates, which may entitle them to a diploma from the President of the State University.

(2.) To be *exclusively* for the training of teachers.

(3.) Tuition to be absolutely free.

(4.) To admit no person without a certificate of second grade from the County Superintendent, of the county in which he or she is resident.

(5.) All graduates to teach at least two years in the public schools of the State.

(6.) To have a model school attached.

Relative to the Board of Directors, it is an open question whether the custody of the schools herein contemplated, may not better be confided to one Board of Regents, selected in the same manner as

the Curators of the State University, and composed of twelve members, two from each district, with the State Board of Education Ex-officio. The duties of superintending, inspecting, employing teachers, conferring honors, etc., can easily be performed by one board for six schools, and the only advantage of a separate Board of Directors for each school, is that the expense attendant upon their duties, may be borne by the counties composing the District.

It is suggested here, that graduates of these schools may be entitled to a diploma, from the President of the University, and with special propriety, because the University is, and in its proper character, must become and be acknowledged, the crown of the public school system, of which the normal school is an intermediate chain. Besides it is presumed that the college of Normal Instruction at the University, amply supported by the state, will afford a higher degree of instruction, than it is profitable to offer in the other schools. It should and doubtless will become a professional center, when the art and philosophy of education are presented in the highest degree of culture, and established a grade above the normal schools, attract such teacher from their classes, who desire to become fully accomplished.

It is certainly desirable, that such institutions, should be exclusively used for the instruction of teachers. The testimony of other states is, that where admission is allowed indiscriminately, the schools become the instruments for the private advantage of the managers. If the General Assembly may determine to adopt this plan, then the schools to be authorized, should be so amply provided for, as to take away from instructors, the necessity of self-support, otherwise the State will fail to gain the advantage expected and due. It is also desirable, that all persons admitted, should have passed an examination before the County Superintendent, because the principal design of a normal school, is not to give instruction *ab initio*, to students in the common school branches, but, rather to give attention to methods of teaching these, and to whatever else pertains to the art of teaching. Otherwise, the course of study must be greatly protracted, and the public schools needlessly deprived of teachers from these institutions.

*The State, when the above conditions are complied with,*

(1.) To pay \$——— annually, in quarterly installments, upon order of the Treasurer of the Board of Directors.

(2.) To authorize the State Board of Education to cause an inspection every year of the various schools, and to report thereof to the General Assembly.

(3.) To require sufficient security from the Treasurers of the respective Boards of Directors.

\* In the plan here proposed, it is assumed that the State will take upon itself no pecuniary responsibility, only so far as to control the selection of boards of instruction, and to provide for their support. No expense incurred in the erection of the buildings, the provision of furniture and apparatus, the purchase and adornment of grounds, is to be chargeable to the State treasury. Nothing but the support of the board of instruction is to be assumed by the State. But I know, herein lies the only objection which can reasonably be urged against the adoption of the proposed plan, and yet, the State can take upon itself this further charge without any increase of taxation.

1. By virtue of the provisions of the acts of Congress March 2d, 1855, March 3d, 1857, and March 12th, 1860, the State of Missouri is entitled to indemnity for swamp lands sold and absorbed by land warrants since September 28, 1850. Where the lands have been entered with land warrants the State receives other lands, and where sold for cash, the money is to be paid over to the State. It is ascertained, by examination of the records of the Land Office at Washington, that the cash claim will amount to at least \$250,000, and the land indemnity to 100,000 acres. If the General Assembly will set apart this indemnity as the nucleus of a "normal fund," the experiment of teachers' schools will be at last successful, after so many vain efforts. Or, if this is thought to be impracticable, let the whole body of public lands in the State yet unsold, if obtained from Congress, ordered for sale, and fifty per cent. of the proceeds converted to the same fund; and in a short time there will be established a permanent and increasing capital, the income of which will be sufficient to maintain the normal schools.

2. If the act, based upon this plan, shall be passed, it is probable that one school, at least, may be established during the next year; and in order to provide for it, and at the same time give encouragement to the further establishment of the schools, it is recommended that an appropriation be made of five thousand dollars annually, from the State treasury, for such school when established, in accordance with the terms of the act. This is a small amount, but it is supposed that it can be considerably increased from the proceeds of the institutions themselves. Besides the amount apportioned is now small, because these schools will not be immediately established. We will be more fortunate than other States, in which the policy of voluntary building on the part of the people has been pursued, if one school each year is begun, and at the time the sixth is decided upon, it is certain that all of them can be maintained from the proceeds of the normal fund,

The chief argument for normal schools, proceeds from the positive and permanent benefit they bestow upon the best interests of the State. If this is not manifest, without discussion, it cannot be made so in a volume of discussion. The mind of the commonwealth

is its highest and most enduring wealth, compared with its mountains of ore and miles of railroads, are utterly insignificant. A State inhabited and governed by the highest number of intelligent and virtuous citizens, has the chief place in all the constellation. If then, its republican institutions are not made perpetual, they cannot, by any known means, be made perpetual. If then, the widest and deepest prosperity of the State be not secured, it cannot be made certain. Aside from every other consideration, the State owes to itself the duty of taking care, that its youthful citizens be made intelligent and virtuous. Intelligent teachers, make intelligent pupils, and enforce the precepts of virtue taught in the house; and to make teachers *intelligent*, in a complete sense, is the work and object of the normal school.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

# PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSOURI.

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"Some books," says Lord Bacon, "are to be tasted, some to be swallowed, while others are to be chewed and digested." In the first class must be included this sketch of public education in Missouri. At the best, the taste is dry and dusty.

There are no rich juices in the government archives. The material of historical merit must be taken out of the dust laid in the sunlight and fumigated, before it can be offered to the discriminating taste of your honorable body. But few persons, I am aware, will feel interested in the subject presented, one taste will be sufficient for the many. Notwithstanding this, the work requisite has been prosecuted with pleasure. Volume after volume of dusty journals have been patiently examined, and the judgments and errors of our predecessors carefully scrutinized. Whoever studies them will construct his own philosophy upon them; yet, he cannot be wrong who condenses the past into one sentence: The struggle of *liberty and labor with slavery*. The few who may read it in the time to come will feel some interest in tracing the slow development of educational forces. I say, *in the time to come*, because, recollecting the hopeful words of Kepler, "I can well afford to wait more than forty years for a reader, since this subject has waited more than forty years for some one to give it form."

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall be encouraged and provided for from the public lands of the United States in the said territory, in such manner as Congress may deem expedient."

We cannot conceive a more generous proclamation concerning the dignity and character of government than is contained in the above order of Congress. It is found in the organic act of 1812, by which the territory of Missouri was erected from that of Louisiana, and its temporary government organized. It was the manifest design of Congress to endow the future States established within its territory with grants of public lands, so ample in domain, and so safely secured from any Legislative proscriptions, that the means of education should be provided without further local taxation, and offered to

every child in the commonwealth. In pursuance of this design, the act authorizing the people of Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State government, containing, first of all others, the following proposition: "Section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when such township has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools." If the prudent and liberal spirit of the general government had been properly appreciated, and this noble gift of land, amounting to over 1,208,120 acres of land, at the time the State was established in 1820, as prudently and wisely husbanded, the public schools might now be supported from the proceeds of the various school funds, without the necessity of resort to private taxation. A moderate estimate of the income which should be now available, is \$46,476, an amount sufficient to pay ninety per cent. of the expenditures necessary to maintain the public schools. The consequence of the policy of the General Assembly in remitting the custody of this great trust to the courts of the respective counties, is a loss of *fifty per cent.* upon the honest valuation of the lands.

It is impossible for the most impartial judgment to find apology for this destructive policy of the founders of our commonwealth. We observe from their proceedings, that the utmost care was bestowed upon all material and social interests, all that wise legislation could do for the security of life and liberty, was done. The agricultural, mechanical, and commercial interests of the commonwealth were fostered and protected. Protection was granted to a ludicrous extent against the possibility of invading any person's religious enjoyment, but not a word was written in support of the right and privileges of education. It was the only economical subject ignored throughout the history of the territory.

During the interval from 1813 to 1820, the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri met every year. Laws relating to rights and measures, to courts and practice at law, a full code of criminal jurisprudence, banks, elections, revenue, slaves, census, counties, and to other canonical subjects were enacted, but during that same interval not *one act* appears upon the pages of the statutes providing for the education of the people.

It may seem absurd to charge either apathy or neglect upon legislative bodies so apparently insignificant as far as their representative capacity is concerned. The inhabited portion of the territory was comparatively small, more properly, the population sparse, and adventurers was scattered over a wide extent of country. One county included an area of about twenty thousand square miles. In 1813, when the territory of Louisiana become that of Missouri, there were but five counties erected and organized, but they were all except St. Louis of enormous extent. The five counties then existent, were respectively named St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid.

The "seats of justice" have the same name as the counties, and in addition to the honor of being the capital *towns*, they represent also the type of intelligence and the degree of social and religious advancement. With few exceptions, the customs and manners and modes of living were of the most primitive character. The inhabitants were chiefly descended from the French adventurers, who had pushed their way from Canada and the interminable forests and wastes of the vast southwest to the banks of Missouri. A hardy, brave and adventurous race, as little careful of the material interests

of community, so long as the river and the vast forests tempted them with abundant game, and prodigal of life, so long as the Indians, not yet dispossessed of their titles, contested them with murderous pertinacity. Secure under the parapets of government posts, they lived unconscious of the boundless wealth deposited throughout their ample territory, and, so gradually emerged from the childhood of a protectorate to the maturity of a commonwealth in the United States.

The first General Assembly of the new territory, met in obedience to the order of Congress, on the first Monday in December, 1812, in the town of St. Louis. The organic act provided that the number of representatives in the assembly should be one for every five hundred white male inhabitants, until the number increased to twenty-five. It is reasonable to conclude that the legislature was composed of twenty-one members.

The habits, character and enlightenment of a people are aptly mirrored in their laws. The prevalent evils which afflict the general community, the peculiarities of society exhibited in all public and private relations; the interests which in gradual succession are developed in the growth of the people, the predominant opinion upon matters of religious conscience, the recognition of personal rights and liberties, and their protection through the institute of justice and equity, the average intelligence and culture of a community, may all be more or less faithfully discovered in the laws sanctioned by a State. In the study of the laws passed by the General Assembly above mentioned, it is no difficult task to discover the prevalent ideas, opinions and intelligence of the constituency they represented. In the fragmentary code they adopted, we find pre-eminence given to the institution and practice of such courts of law as were best adapted to their state of society, particularly such as would prevent any forcible entry into any of their land, tenements, or other possessions. The proprietorship of land became an object of legal protection, and the methods by which personal rights and ownership should be maintained, employed the most of their legislation. Security and peace of communities it is presumed were constantly exposed to danger.

Those who may be anxious to know how the public virtues of frugality in the expenditures were practiced in the purer days of the Republic, may be gratified by a glance at the appropriations made by the General Assembly of 1813.

"There shall be paid to Pierre Chouteau, for a room by him furnished the House of Representatives, in December last, twelve dollars. To Charles Lauquenette, for two rooms furnished for the use of the present General Assembly, the sum of ninety-six dollars. To Thomas S. Reddick, for stationery furnished the present General Assembly, and House of Representatives, in December last, to be paid out of the first money that may be in the treasury, the sum of thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

"For printing the laws, passed at the present session, not exceeding three hundred dollars. To Andrew Scott, the sum of two dollars twelve and a half cents for articles furnished the present General Assembly. To J. T. Garnio for a blank-book, ink stand, ink powder, and quills, five dollars and sixty-five cents, and to Joseph Charless for printing done for the Legislature, fifteen dollars."

As before remarked, all the interests which then pertained to the welfare of community were encouraged and protected, except the indispensable interest of popular education. Throughout the formative period, in which population called immigration, advanced from

the centers and military posts, pushing further and further the outposts of victorious civilization, we can distinctly trace the elements and various business of society, developing in regular sequence, and requiring according to their importance the shield of the law. By degrees the front of the young community was extended wherever enterprise or self-interest led. New counties were carried out of the original counties; mile after mile of the dense forest were filled, lengthening roads, connected the centers of trade with the previous posts, hamlets and towns increased rapidly in population and extent. Step by step, the first rulers of the soil gave way, the haunts of barbarism became the homes of civilization. Its strong hands broke the veils of ancient night, as the case in the slow progress of any people, whenever any interest became important or prominent, the power of law was invoked to give to it stability and protection.

Withal, it is not a little remarkable, that no act appears upon the territorial statute books, by which the general estimate of the important subject of education might be judged.

To conclude, however, that this subject was entirely ignored would be erroneous. In 1808, an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Ste. Genevieve Academy was passed.

The two notable provisions in the act are: "First, that an institution for the education of females should be established by the trustees, as soon as the funds of the academy will admit of it; and, second, that the trustees shall cause, at all times, the French and English languages to be taught in the said academy."

In 1817, an act was passed authorizing the commissioners of the courthouse and jail of the county of Cape Girardeau, to convey a certain quantity of land in the town of Jackson to commissioners for the use of erecting a school house; and in the same year, William Clark, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratte, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair, and John P. Cabaune, were incorporated a "board of trustees for superintending schools in the the town of St. Louis." A liberal grant of rights and jurisdiction was made to this board. The law was compact, but comprehensive in general, and in some respects, has not been improved by late legislation. In the same year, an act was passed, locating and incorporating an academy at Potosi, Washington county. The preamble of this institution informs us that the enterprising inhabitants of this county had built, and in part, finished two houses for the education of youth, and to supplement such beneficent design, the Legislature, "at that session," gave the trustees authority to raise by lottery, four thousand dollars. There were some peculiar provisions in this charter; one of which made the payment of five dollars, a pre-requisite to voters for trustees by the academy. It was divided into what was termed senior and junior branches. and in the junior branch, the first principles of literature, with reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as the rule of three was to be taught.

The inquiry, naturally arises, why alone of all the primal laws, which underlie republican government, the one of general free education, was neglected or at least greatly depreciated. It could not have been, because its importance was not considered, for it was made prominent among the grand principles proposed by the organic act of 1812, as the basis of a free commonwealth. It could not have been for want of funds, because the income from general taxes largely exceeded the frugal expenditures of the territorial government.

Whatever view may be taken by those interested, two considerations will force themselves upon us:



1st. That from immigration especially the population of the Territory had increased sixty thousand in 1820, that the Territorial limits were extended thousands of square miles during that interval, the number of counties doubled, and the representation in the General Assembly grown from seventeen to forty-one members.

2d. That the predominance of an ecclesiasticism, whose genius has always opposed a theory of public education, with absolute freedom from sectarian influence, and hence, the manifest preference for an academy or seminary in every town, as soon as it had a legal existence, and gave promise of stability and growth.

In 1820, March 1st, an act of Congress was passed, to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution to admit the new State into the Union and to prohibit slavery in certain territory. At the time, there were sixteen counties erected and duly organized, rapidly increasing in population, and wealth. They were, as follows: Howard, Cooper, Montgomery, Pike, Lincoln, St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Ste. Genevieve, Madison, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, Wayne, and Lawrence. By the most careful enumeration, we find there were sixty thousand inhabitants. The geographical boundaries of the new State included an area of about 70,000 square miles. At first the metaliferous section of the State was occupied not so much, perhaps, from inducements therein offered, as from considerations of security from hostile Indians; but it is notable that as soon as government treaties gave protection, the adventurous immigrants pushed by the pioneer lodged in the fortresses of the southeastern hills, and along the banks of the Mississippi, and grasped the fertile agricultural districts along the valleys of the Missouri. This secured, and its exhaustless resources tested the question, as to the establishment of a commonwealth of imperial proportions was forever answered. One of the basis of permanent structure for a Government was laid at once: The other two, commerce and manufactures, being later and slower in settling to their foundation.

As is well known in the history of this country, Missouri entered upon its course as a State, in the wake of a profound agitation of sectional antagonism. The power of free labor was effective only to prevent the admission of this state except upon a compromise, which was understood to be merely an armistice, during which to make greater preparations. Unfortunately, the majority of the inhabitants of the State, preferred to continue the system of slavery, which had been fastened upon it by its pioneer settlers, and strengthened by legislation, for many years. First, of all the states, a clause was introduced in to the Constitution, which was adopted in 1820, prohibiting the General Assembly from intermeddling with the subject of slavery, except to provide a proper police for its defence. It is remarkable to observe the unjust prominence, which was given to the species of property, both in the organic act, and in subsequent legislation.

From the beginning, when by this decree of the people, the new commonwealth took position with the slave states; any other interest, general and particular, was subordinated to its safety and prosperity. On the nineteenth day of July, 1820, the convention concluded the labor of forming a Constitution. David Barton signed it as President, and it was submitted to the public, and promptly ratified. Congress debated long and furiously, before recognition was granted to the pleading State, and finally gave admission under certain conditions.

Article sixth related to education, and was as follows: "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this State, and the General Assembly shall take measures to preserve from

waste or damage, such lands as have been, or shall hereafter be granted, by the United States, for the use of schools, within in each township in this State and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands, in strict conformity to the object of the grant. One school or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

The second section of this article, was to the General Assembly, to take proper measures for the improvement of lands granted by the United States, for the support of a University. As the people adopted the Constitution, it is fair to presume, that this article, engrafted in the supreme law, is a fair index of the popular appreciation of free education, at least of the large majority. If so, it affords a just point of comparison, by which we may measure the great advance of public opinion on this subject. From the least, it has grown to be the subject of greatest significance. Every state government fosters and supports a public school system, as indispensable to their dignity and stability, nor could they be separated without self-destruction.

The public opinion of the State to-day, would reject instantly, as harshly discriminative, the provision, "that a school should be established in every township, where the poor should be educated gratis." The munificent grant of lands was made by Congress for the free instruction of all, without limitation to any class, rich and poor, native and foreign alike. It was made, because the education of all the people is necessary to the welfare and permanency of the Republic and because this thing was stated with such noble emphasis in the act, by which the territory of Missouri was organized. The true reason of the appearance of this article, is to be found in the Constitution of 1820. It is a subject of regret that the elevated and national ideas concerning popular culture, which obtained, when the older states of the Union were erected, were not imitated if not properly valued in this first Constitution. Had a more prominent and intelligent view of education been taken from the beginning, no doubt a better and more extensive culture would have been attained. The General Assembly would have opened the way, immediately, to the voluntary establishment by the people, as necessity required a thorough system of schools. The waste of school lands would have been prevented, and the productive funds accruing from them better secured; higher grades of intelligence would have succeeded liberal views of our relations, domestic and national, have prevailed; the material and every economical interest would have been better maintained. On the other hand, it is a subject of congratulation, that some recognition of popular education, in a prominent manner was made, and that it was approved by the large majority of the people. At least the obligation was thus imposed upon the General Assembly, to comply with the will of the people, by proper legislation. In what manner this duty was performed, we proceed to examine, gleaning from the meagre statute books, and journals, the only source of information, everything having any historical importance. In November, 1820, during the session of the first General Assembly of the State, the first act was passed relating to the subject under investigation. It was an act establishing an "Academy in the town of St. Charles, and an Academy in the town of Franklin." This charter contains two extraordinary provisions, one is, that the board of trustees shall take into consideration and examine the state and situations of the grants, and donations, which have been heretofore made, by an act of the Congress of the United States, of the thirteenth, day of June, one

thousand eight hundred and twelve, and devise means for securing the said town lot or lots, and such other lots and lands, as were by the acts aforesaid, granted to the inhabitants of the town of St. Charles, for the use of schools, and for putting them with such other donations as may be hereafter made, for the purpose aforesaid, in a state of profit to said institution. It was also provided, that the trustees should cause to be received and educated, in the said Academies, orphans, and the children of such persons as may be unable to defray the expenses of their education, who shall be taught the rudiments of an English education, and the higher branches of literature, if the said trustees shall think them worthy of the same, without fee or reward.

We come now to the first act on record, relating to the custody of school lands. It is the first acknowledgment of the grant trust imposed upon the Government by the Congress of the United States, which was to be sacredly guarded and wisely improved, so that the comprehensive design of the gift should be fully accomplished. Taking into account the effects and the policy resulting from this act, it is the most important of the whole series passed at this session. The question to determine was as to the safest and most profitable method of disposing of the land grants, so that the maximum of security and productiveness might be attained, with the least possible remove from the people who, were the immediate beneficiaries of the grant. It may have been impossible to decide whether it was better for the State Government, by means of proper officers, to take supervision of the lands, and the fund derived from their sale, faithfully subserving the interests of the whole people, and annually distributing the income of the funds equally throughout the State, or to transfer them entirely to the care of the county governments, and delegating to them the sacred responsibilities involved in the sale of the lands to the best advantage, and the proper security of the capital arising therefrom. It is reasonable to decide, in questions of such magnitude, that a trust is safe when guarded by self-interest. This endowment, so munificent and grand, was, after all, for the sole benefit of the people who were interested in its preservation, and who surely would take care that their officers should act with reference to the welfare of those to whom they were finally accountable for all their official actions. It was decided, then, to delegate to the respective counties the whole charge of the school lands, and to exact from their trustees such guarantees of their fidelity that those interested should be satisfied, were amply sufficient. Experience, however, in this policy, as in all others, is the best testimony, and experience proves that the General Assembly committed an irreparable injury when it transferred the custody and responsibility of this vast trust to the counties. Despite the utmost vigilance and faithfulness of county officers, great losses have been incurred, and, in consequence, the income from the fund so much reduced that the public school system must be indefinitely dependent upon the bounty of the State government. Not such was the design of Congress, nor the expectation of those who laid the foundation of our commonwealth. The grand conception was that of a system of schools, extending as population extended, and maintained by the endowment of public lands, which would increase in value with the advancing wealth of the State, so that the supply from them should be always sufficient, always in exact ratio to the demand.

The act alluded to was approved December 6, 1820, and orders the courts of the several counties to appoint five respectable house-

holders, commissioners of school lands, to serve for two years. It was their duty to preserve from waste or damage all the school lands, to rent or lease them for any term of years not exceeding five, and to invest, with permanent security, the funds thus produced. They had power to do whatever might become necessary, to effect the purpose of their appointment, as if the complete titles were vested in them, "provided always, that the said commissioners shall have no power to sell or alienate said lands, or any part thereof." They had power to recover damages to the extent of one thousand dollars, from any person who committed any waste on any of the school lands. The saving provision in the act was that which forbade any sale or alienation of the school lands by the commissioners.

In December, 1822, an amendment to the above act was passed, which made it the duty of the county courts to appoint "two respectable householders" commissioners of school lands, in each township, who should possess all the powers, and be subject to all the restrictions, as the former five commissioners. In addition, however, they were ordered to erect "a sufficient school house for the benefit of education," in the township. This latter clause is the first recorded instance in which the necessity for school houses was recognized, and authority given to build them, although the authority is in evident perversion of the object of township funds. In the same year the St. Mary's Seminary was located in Perry county, at the request of the inhabitants who gave a section of land for the support of such institution.

It should have been mentioned that in the month of August, 1820, the first election for State and court officers was held, in pursuance of an ordinance of the convention passed in July of the same year. It was a part of my design to extract from the messages of the Governors, successively, what is therein contained relative to the subject under investigation. As a rule, they represent the true state of education as to its general appreciation in the public opinion, the errors remedied, and the deficiencies to be supplied.

Alexander McNair was the first Governor of Missouri, but, unfortunately, the official journals which contained his messages and the proceedings of the First General Assembly, were destroyed by fire (it is supposed), and as yet have not been replaced by others.\* The legislation upon public schools was quite insignificant, as is evident from subsequent acts and journals, and was occupied almost exclusively by trivial special enactments concerning the school lands of various counties.

In 1824 Frederick Bates was elected Governor, but died soon after his inauguration. The Lieutenant Governor resigned, and A. J. Williams, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, was vested with the power of Governor. On the 8th of December, 1825, he ordered an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Bates, and on January 19, John Miller was declared duly elected Governor of this State. The whole number of votes cast at that election, was five thousand seven hundred and thirty-three (5,733). The whole population of the State was nearly one hundred and twelve thousand (112,000). On the 20th of January, 1826, Governor Miller took charge of the executive office, in St. Charles, then the seat of government. In his inaugural, he briefly admonished the Legislature of their vari-

\*A manuscript journal of the first House of Representatives was in the possession of Benjamin Emmons, jr., of St. Charles, Missouri, and by him transmitted, a few years ago, to Jefferson City, but by some mishaps was not received by the Secretary of State.

ous duties (the Legislature, it may be well to mention, consisted of forty-six representatives and fourteen senators). He says: "Surrounded by the most powerful and warlike tribes of Indians, it becomes a duty of the first importance to prepare at all times for defense. No attempts should be made to discharge debts by legislation, or to interfere with the objection of contracts, education, and the diffusion of useful knowledge, the encouragement and improvement of agriculture should receive the greatest attention.

It becomes necessary, at this time, to direct attention to the first general act upon the subject of schools, and school lands passed probably in 1824. It provided for the appointment of three respectable householders in every township, who should be the commissioners of school lands in their respective townships. Their duties and powers were limited to leasing the lands, exacting guarantees for their preservation, and paying over the rents to the county treasurer. Each township was made a school district, and whenever the householders of any school district, or two-thirds of them, wished their district to be organized, they presented a petition to that effect to the "tribunal transacting county business," and become incorporated as the inhabitants of such school district, and were invested with the forms and privileges usual to bodies "politic and corporate," together with the power to lease these school lands, dispose and manage the school funds, to hold property, real and personal, for the benefit of schools, "and may do all other acts as natural persons." A board of trustees was then appointed by the county "tribunal," consisting of five members, and subsequently were elected on the first Monday in September, in each year. The active officers of this board were a clerk and a treasurer. The former was required to keep a journal of all the proceedings of the board, and was the custodian of the records, bonds, leases, accounts, securities, and papers belonging to the district. The treasurer received all the moneys due the district from the county, found results, and profits of school lands, fines, penalties, forfeitures and damages. The board of trustees, after proper organization, succeeded to numerous rights and duties. They had power and authority to loan moneys and lease real estate, to build or otherwise procure school houses, to repair the same, to fix the places, and to procure suitable sites for school houses, to subdivide their districts into or many "school precincts" as were necessary, to appoint teachers and visitors of schools, to make rules relative to the school houses. Whenever the expenses attending on a school in any precinct exceeded the amount appropriated, the board of trustees, if petitioned by two-thirds of the householders, levied and collected a tax proportionably upon those having scholars to send to such school, "agreeable to the number each shall send."

The "visitors" appointed by the trustees were nine in number usually. They examined all instructors, superintended the instruction of the scholars, visited the schools once, at least, every three months, and when there could "demand of the teachers such exercises as they deemed necessary," to show the proficiency of the scholars. No person was permitted to "keep a common school" without a previous examination and a certificate from the visitors. The trustees, annually, determined what number of children should be educated during the year free of expense, and to determine that the "benefit of education" should be extended to all poor children equally. In all common schools the branches which should be taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and the English grammar. All free white

persons, twenty-one years of age, and householders, were entitled to a vote for trustees. In this act the policy of transferring the charge of the public lands to the county authorities is definitely recognized, and practiced, a policy which has been successfully accepted without question or protest from that time to the present. There is also observed the first official organization for the purposes of a school act, the first experiment beginning and ending with subordinate officers.

There was no system with dependent duties and responsibilities, but a series of independent powers, accountable to no higher authority than their own. The law also contains the gem of that species of special tax, which afterward took the more offensive shape of the "rate-bill system" in imitation of some of the New England States.

Returning to Governor Miller, and his first message of 1826, we find him dissenting from the plan of leasing the school lands, as detrimental to the interests they were designed to subserve, and he "submits to the sound discretion of the Legislature, the propriety of selling the lands as soon as practicable," and, after such injudicious advice, adds, with magisterial pomp, the old truism: "Education is the corner-stone of free and republican governments. Monarchies are supported and defended by standing armies, while republics repose upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. Hence it is the peculiar duty of the latter to promote and diffuse the blessings of education throughout the whole body of its citizens."

By an act of Congress, 1827, it was made the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be selected, by sections, the several townships of land heretofore secured by compact to this State for the support of seminaries of learning. Accordingly, the Governor appointed Commissioners to select these lands, during that year, and in his message of 1828, recommends the immediate sale of them, in great trepidation, lest the retention of these lands for a few years would encourage a system of proprietorship ruinous to the country. "We also advise the sale of the twelve salt springs, with the six sections adjacent, and the reduction of the proceeds into some safe and profitable stock." This wise suggestion of the Governor was not adopted, until eighteen hundred and thirty-one, when an act was passed authorizing the sale of the salines, but it failed to direct the investment of the proceeds in stock, for the "general diffusion of knowledge." During the interval between the year 1825 and 1835, eight separate acts concerning school laws were approved, but none of them is of special importance, except that of 1831, which provided for the sale of the sixteenth section. An agent was appointed by the "tribunal of each county," who was empowered to sell the sixteenth section, whenever three-fourths of the inhabitants of a township desire to dispose of it. He sold at public auction, kept a record of the sales made by him, secured the patent for the land from the State authorities, loaned the money on the highest interest, not exceeding ten per centum. He gave security by mortgage on real estate for all sums over one hundred dollars, and in case he failed to account properly for all moneys received, he was removed from office by the county court. No order is given for the final disposition of the moneys received from the sale of the lands, the whole responsibility beginning and ending with this irresponsible agent, restricted only by a slender bond. Such a concession to the fidelity of men, was becoming the golden age of which Ovid sung, but it is scarcely consistent with the severe practices of modern legislatures, by means of which the interests of the people are protected. As a

consequence of such a policy, examples are not unfrequent of unfortunate commissioners praying for a release from the obligation of their bonds to the State, because of losses incurred from worthless leases and mortgages.

During the first administration of Governor Miller, beginning in 1826, no act concerning education was passed, except a few insignificant items, looking to the preservation of school lands from waste. The statute books of two successive assemblies are silent on that subject.

No means are accessible by which the experiment made by the act of 1831, can be judged. We have evidence that the necessity existed for school houses, teachers and a system of educational development. The evidence is furnished in the rapidly increasing population, which swelled from sixty thousand, in 1820, to ninety-two thousand eight hundred and one in 1828, and to one hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-five, not including the enumeration of colored persons. Of this number, there were forty-three thousand of educable age, which, equally distributed through the State, gave over thirteen hundred to each county, requiring, at least, a force of twenty-five teachers. It is, therefore, apparent how insufficient were the means of education.

The second administration of Governor Miller began in 1830. On the sixteenth of November, his message was transmitted to the General Assembly. In that document, valuable for the large amount of contemporaneous history it contains, he reiterates his views of the "importance of education," and especially enjoins the necessity of disposing of the seminary lands, to found a "State College." He manifests impatience, because the General Government continued to be such a large and arbitrary proprietor of lands in the State. In accordance with the suggestions of the message, authority was granted for the sale of the seminary lands. Registers and receivers were appointed by the act, with orders to sell the lands for not less than ten dollars per acre, which were under the precipitate and injudicious action of the Assembly, sacrificed. They should have realized ninety-two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars (\$92,160).

During the same session, academies at Fayette and Palmyra, a college at Marion and Charlotte seminary were incorporated.

As might have been foreseen, the plan adopted of hastily disposing of school and seminary lands, for the purpose of dissolving old proprietary rights of the State and National Government, without regard to the interest of the cause they were given to subserve, failed of success.

The Governor, in his message of 1832, informs the Assembly that the law for the sale of the lands was but partially executed; and that, in consequence of representations made to him, "that means were employed to prevent a fair and equitable sale," patents were withheld until the Legislature could investigate the truth of the charges. He recommends the consolidation of the saline and seminary lands into one fund, for the purpose of education. "A more sacred application of the funds, arising from the saline and seminary lands, could not be made, than in their devotion to the cause of education."

How to invest such a fund, so as to combine safety and profit, was a question of much solicitude to him; but, finally, with fatal ingenuity, suggests the establishment of a "State bank," to which the State might subscribe, at once, "\$40,000 of the three per cent. fund, \$63,000 from seminary and saline fund, and \$139,000 of money arising from sale

of sixteenth section." "Should such a bank be established, I am inclined to think that the investment of these funds in it, might be advantageously made. It would, no doubt, place the college fund upon a safe and firm foundation." Our Governor had a rare genius for plausible theories, and abundant confidence in mankind. In the same connection, attention is directed to the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, "by which commissioners were appointed to sell the sixteenth section." Under this act, there may be as many different commissioners, for making these sales and loans, as there are counties in the State. It is too obvious to the understanding that this system, if continued, must lead to great irregularities in the payment of interest, and, in numerous instances, to the loss of the capital itself. Inasmuch, as that act was passed upon the earnest suggestion of the Governor, the effect of which was the destruction of a valuable portion of our inheritance, it should have been apparent that his judgment, upon any other project which concerned the management of school funds, was of little consequence. To what extent his suggestions modified the action of the Legislature, will be manifest hereafter.

At this time his official term closed, and he vacated the executive claim in favor of Hon. Daniel Dunklin, who, in eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five votes, received nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five, and on November 22, 1832, sent into the Assembly his first message, which contains a few brief generalities upon the "diffusion and encouragement of education," a compend of which would be but repetition of preceding quotations. At this session, an act to "incorporate the St. Louis University," was passed, which was described as the St. Louis College, in "successful operation near the city of St. Louis;" but now, as is well known, is an institution of the first grade and magnitude within the city. No other act of importance appears upon the pages of the journals or laws of that session of the Assembly, the time of the members having been engrossed in a vast amount of special legislation, in the erection of new counties, in an impeachment trial, debates upon the report to establish a State bank, and upon current politics. From this remark there are a few exceptions, one, a bill providing for the sale of the sixteenth section, which repeals a former act, requiring the purchase of the lands to be for cash, and expressly says that "sales of such lands, in the future, shall be on a credit of one and two years from the day of the sale," clearly implying that the honesty of the purchaser was a safer guaranty for the money than the official bond of the commissioner; the other act orders the continuance of the sale of the seminary lands. Mention, also, should be made of an act establishing a corporation in the city of St. Louis, for the purpose of public education, by virtue of which, the election of a school board was transferred to the people, and a large grant of power, with reference to school lands and lots, was made to the board of directors. A joint resolution was voted, authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint three suitable persons to form a system of "common primary school education," as nearly uniform as practicable, throughout the State, and to make report to the next meeting of the Legislature," which is the first expression, on record, looking to a general and practical system of public instruction. This properly introduces the proceedings of 1834, and the message of Governor Dunklin, so far as it represents the prevalent opinion upon education by the State. At that time, it should be understood, the seminary and saline funds were united into a university fund, which, by



prudent management, should amount to one hundred and forty-five thousand, three hundred and forty-three dollars (\$145,343). "We are under strong obligations," says the Governor, "to establish a university." In no country is it so pre-eminently important as it is in this, to promote a general diffusion of knowledge. The will of the people being the basis of our government, and the supreme law of the land, render it of the first importance that they should qualify themselves to discharge the duties they have assumed, in prescribing the rules of government, and controlling its administration. If we do not know those rights and duties, secured and imposed by government, how can we maintain and discharge them? This spirit (patriotic) is wearing out, and unless it be assisted by general intelligence, that we may know our rights and duties; and the moral worth of the one, and the political obligations imposed by the other, it will require no prophet to foretell an end to our happy form of government." The proposition is then made to dispose of the "sixteenth section" of land, amass the product in a capital fund, invested under the supervision of the State government, and, from the income therefrom derived, added to a small sum to arise from taxation, to support a school in every township. The advice is opportune, and might be called statesman-like, were it not very much qualified by what follows: "Our Constitution requires that the poor be educated gratis."

Doubtless, there will be some poor orphans in the State, and perhaps now and then, children with parents too indigent to educate them. \* \* \* That class, though small, must be provided for. Who are the poor, within the meaning of the Constitution, may be determined by the county courts; by such rules as you may think proper to prescribe; and authority should be given to those tribunals to educate such gratis. As the Constitution did not provide that the education of the poor was to be made gratis by direct payment out of the county treasuries, we conclude that the Governor, able and magnanimous in other respects, regarded the great endowment of Congress as a tribute to the poverty; and not to the intelligence of the people: an opinion which retarded the development of public education for years. During the session of 1835, a general revision of the laws was made. The laws relating to school and school lands, reported by the special committee of them appointed by the Governor, was included in the published volume. It is composed of fifty-two school sections, twenty of which relate exclusively to the school lands. The act differs in several important features from all former acts, and in these respects, is the result of experience. It provides that the county courts shall be the custodians of all school funds, and abolishes the office of township commissioner. The method of selling the lands and the form of securities and payments, the place of deposit of all school moneys, and the routine to be followed for applying it for the benefit of the district, do not differ materially from the plan now pursued. Every congressional township composed one district, and fractional townships entitled to less than one hundred acres was attached to an adjacent township. The corporate powers and duties of a district were vested in a board of three trustees, who were annually elected. They had power to build school houses, to employ teachers, to appoint visitors to "keep up" a school for six months in the year, or for a whole year if desired by a majority of patrons, to levy a county tax of three and one-third cents, if the citizens shall so order, to report annually to the county court the whole number of children in their district, between the ages of six and eighteen years, the number attending school, the name of the teacher, amount of salary received; and the

branches of instruction taught. The county court in October every second year, transmitted to the Secretary of State, an abstract of the reports of trustees, and amount of permanent school fund with the yearly income. The Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, and Attorney General, constituted a board of commissioners for literary purposes." It was made the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before this board the reports sent to him from the several county courts, and the board was required to report to each General Assembly all the defects discovered in the school law, and recommend such amendments as would remedy these defects.

Such is a brief abstract of the school law of 1835. It is manifest how the unadjusted items separately proposed in previous legislation was being harmonized into a system with the broad base resting upon the interests of the people. Time and experience have not suggested any change in the original sub-division of school districts, but great improvements have been made in the official management of school affairs, and the writing of school reports, and the responsibilities of officers.

On the thirteenth of September, 1836, Governor Dunklin resigned, and Lieutenant Governor Lilburn Boggs, succeeded to the functions of the executive. In his first message to the General Assembly of 1836, are some fiscal items which properly come within our purview. During the two preceding administrations, a plan for legislating the outstanding State debt, was adopted, which was to form the revenue derived from the sale of the seminary and saline lands. The debt was chiefly incurred by the remarkable financial policy inaugurated early in our history (1821), of lending the public credit by means of "loan offices." Repacious and unscrupulous speculation thwarted the benevolent design of the Legislature, and soon the State was immersed in debt. In order to relieve the government from the pressure of individual claims, the General Assembly borrowed from the seminary and saline funds, at different times, until in 1836, the amount due these funds was \$37,819 90, not including interest, with the probability of increasing that amount largely from the proceeds of the lands then under sale. Had the State remained the debtor, as well as the creator of the fund, thus accumulated, then the demands of honor and conscience might have been satisfied, but as it is shown, hereafter the policy of establishing a State bank, as authorized by the Constitution, was strongly advocated by the leading public men in the government with plausible arguments, and in the capital stock invested by the State was to be included, the surplus revenue received from the general government by act of Congress 1835, together with the seminary and saline funds. This measure was prosecuted with force and ability by Governor Boggs. On the topic in which we are directly interested, he says: "education is a subject of abiding interest to the people, and demands the fostering of the Legislature, \* \* \* Notwithstanding all acknowledge the importance of education, yet but little has been done to advance the cause in our State. It therefore devolves on you or the representatives of the whole people, to adopt and put in motion such a plan as will meet with their necessities." The Legislature of that session did not meet the necessities of the people with respect to education, but amply met the prevalent demand of moneyed enterprise, and instituted the "Bank of the State of Missouri," which controlled and determined imperiously the financial credit of the State.

The government subscribes shares of one thousand dollars each,

in amount equal to the principal and interest of the seminary and saline funds, in addition to many thousands of dollars in bonds of the State. It is not within our province to observe the career of this bank and its branches, except to trace the educational funds intrusted to it, and to examine in what manner the trust was protected and made available. During the same session, twelve academies and two colleges, Kemper and St. Charles, were incorporated.

On the 6th of February, 1837, an act to establish a permanent fund for the support of common schools was passed. The Governor of the State was required to invest the principal and interest of the saline fund, with all additions that might be made to it, and the money to be received from the United States by virtue of an act of Congress, June 23d, 1836. The investment was to be made in the stock of any bank incorporated by the State, and whenever the capital amounted to five hundred thousand dollars, or more, the income was to be appropriated, under the direction of the General Assembly, to the payment of "teachers in common schools." Special acts concerning school lands and academies were passed by this session, but, as legislation immediately relating to the subject of public schools, increased largely, it is thought best to transfer to another chapter all that concerns school lands and private institutions.

In November, 1838, the Tenth General Assembly, composed of ninety-six Representatives and thirty-three Senators, met. In the message of Governor Boggs, we find the expression of the general dissatisfaction with reference to the operation of the school law then in force. The population had extended further and further; new territory had been organized into counties; the new foundations of cities and towns were laid; the elements of substantial society, as yet inchoate, were gradually harmonizing; the demand for educational facilities was heard, and the necessity become manifest for a system which could be expanded to meet old as well as new demands, without the necessity of amending the law for each new demand. Governor Boggs meets the demand fully and ably. He recommends, with emphasis, the increase of the school fund, which was limited to five hundred thousand dollars. Among the obstacles to the successful operation of the school system, is the incompetency of the teachers, and advises the establishment of a seminary of learning, "with a department devoted to the education of teachers for common schools," and at the same time advises the education, at the public expense, in the best seminaries in the State, of a limited number of young men for the same purpose. With comprehensive foresight, he recommends the outline of a "common school system," simple and easily understood, although a modification of the system in practice in other States, yet adjusted to the subordinate plan already begun in this State:

1. The appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, invested with a superintending control over the whole system, and with powers similar to those now intrusted to that office.

2. The institution of a board of commissioners in each county, to manage all affairs connected with schools and school funds, and to report to the Superintendent the condition of district schools.

3. A board of trustees in each school district, with authority similar to that before vested in that body.

When the funds necessary to support school were deficient, the remainder should be raised by taxation, each district, before receiving its apportionment of the school fund, being required to raise the sum equal to double the amount apportioned to each district.

In accordance with the earnest and practical suggestions of the message, a law for the organization and support of common schools was passed at that session of the Legislature (February, 1839), chiefly through the instrumentality of Henry S. Gager, of St. Louis. The act is long and minute in details, comprehending the prominent features of all laws upon the subject, but deficient in the *esprit de corps* which is necessary to the operation of any law left almost entirely to the people to put into execution. In reference to the State, it provided for the establishment of a State school fund, the composition of which has been heretofore mentioned. The Auditor of Public Accounts was required to keep a register of common school lands, an abstract of all sales of lands, and to superintend and manage the whole fund. The State Treasurer was made the custodian of the fund, and, with the Auditor, exhibited to the Legislature an exact account of all receipts and expenditures. A Superintendent of Common Schools, who held his office for two years, was chosen by a joint vote of the General Assembly. His duty was to apportion, annually, the State school moneys, upon the enumeration of white children between the ages of six and eighteen years. In other respects, his duties were nearly the same as those now fulfilled by that officer, with the exception of traveling and attending institutes. The Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Common Schools were made ex-officio commissioners of the State school fund, coupled with the duty of securing the most profitable investment for school moneys.

With reference to counties, county courts were invested with authority, to loan all moneys belonging to the various townships; to keep all accounts in relation to township funds; to apportion the school moneys of the county (arising from fines, penalties and perfectives), amongst the townships. Respecting the method of security of school moneys, the liabilities of debtors, and of officers, there is but little difference from that as prescribed in the law now in force. The duties of the county clerk, are likewise similar to those now fulfilled by that officer. The county treasurer received and paid out on the warrants of the county courts, all school moneys from the State or the county.

With reference to townships, the primal organization not effected as under the law of 1836, the officers were, one commissioner of common schools, not less than two, nor more than four inspectors, and a township clerk, and these constituted a board of directors. The directors had power to divide the township into a convenient number of districts, to number them and to apportion the school monies named by the commission. The commissioner was the treasurer of the township, receiving and paying out moneys as usual. The directors were required to report the customary school statistics to the county clerk, the commissioner to the township clerk; the township clerk was the secretary of the trustees; the inspectors examined and licensed all teachers, visited, and inquired into the condition of all common schools.

With reference to districts, every school district was organized by a vote of the inhabitants, upon the order of the township directors. The qualified voters of each school district filled all vacancies in the board of trustees, determined the sites of school houses, levied the necessary tax on the district, "not at any time to exceed fifty per centum on the amount of tax as imposed by law for State purposes." The trustees were a corporate body, called special meetings, and made out the tax list, provided the houses and furnished them upon the order of the trustees, employed and paid all teachers, made out a rate bill, ap-

pointed a collector for the district, who collected all the monies reported to the township clerk all school statistics, and in brief, were invested with the control and superintendence of the districts.

With reference to town and villages, the lands and lots granted by the United States to the several towns and villages, in the act of Congress, June 15, 1812, were to remain an inviolable common school fund, for the support of common schools, in towns and villages. The inhabitants of such towns and villages, were incorporated for school purposes, the corporate powers being vested in a board of directors, "not less than five nor more than nine." The director had power to hold, lease, sell and loan, the proceeds arising from the sale of lands, under proper security, to build or rent houses, and furnish them, to employ teachers, to make and collect a rate bill, and to do whatever was required, for the efficiency of schools, under their management. The treasurer of the board was also collector, with powers and responsibilities, similar to the commissioner of common schools, under the general act. The trustees reported the general school statistics to the county clerk, which latter reported to the superintendent of common schools. A study of this law discovers its good and bad features. In some respects the law now in force is quite similar to the one under consideration. Its weakness is found in its complexity. Its mechanism is heavy and involved. The perfection of any law which rests for its execution permanently in the hands of the people, is simplicity of detail, and such a distribution of responsibility, that every office will perform its own duty, without clashing with that of others, and without interference from others. This law, too, is necessarily complex, when it takes cognizance of school lands, and funds. It is based upon the laws already in force upon that subject, and it is unfortunate that the policy was not then adopted of releasing the county courts and county treasurer, of all care concerning school lands, and of transferring it to the State Government. It is also manifest, that this act proceeded upon the erroneous idea of entrusting school reports, and the superintendence of school affairs, to officers, whose chief functions were entirely different. School affairs should be entrusted to school officers. In accordance with its own provision, the General Assembly, on February 11, 1839, elected to the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, Peter G. Glover, Esq., and at the same time chose the first board of curators, for a State University. The Legislature of '38-39, completed its labors so various and important, by an act providing for a State University, thereby completing as far as they were able, the chain of intercommunication from the district school house to the temple of science, an act designed to be the noble crown of the system of *Free Education*. The act included five different articles. The first related exclusively to the creation and management of the seminary fund, the income of which was for the support of the university, when the principal should amount to one hundred thousand dollars. The second article contains the account of the institution of the university, the government of which was vested in a board of curators, elected by the General Assembly, biennially. Their lease of rights and power were very little different from that usually granted to boards of trustees, for college purposes. Additional to this however, the curators were required to visit and inspect annually, all colleges, seminaries, and academies in the State, which were subject to inspection. All colleges and seminaries of the university, and all other such institutions, (not exempted by their charter), incorporated, were subject to this visit of inspection. The design of this provision seems to have been to place certain academies

and seminaries under the tuition patronage of the university through a visit of the curators, so that they might receive the benefit of one-half the income of the seminary fund, made distributable by that class of schools.

This apportionment was made in the ratio of the number of pupils who, for six months during the year, pursued classical studies, or the "higher branches of English education." In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the exact intent of that provision, it was ordered that no student must be considered classical "unless he shall have advanced so far as to have read in Latin the first book of the *Æneid*, not to have pursued the higher branches of English education unless he shall have advanced beyond such knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, as is usually obtained in common schools." The curators made an annual report to the Secretary of State, giving a general view of the condition of education in the colleges, academies, and seminaries under their supervision. Authority were given to the curators to appoint a President of the university, and to fill all vacancies in the office of President of a college, principal of a seminary, left so for six months. They had no control over the colleges of the university, which was governed by a separate board of trustees. The trustees were incorporated with power similar in detail to those vested in trustees of colleges usually. The government of seminaries and academies, of the university was also vested in a board of trustees. The control of all affairs, the appointment of principal, curators, teachers, tutors, and other officers; the removal of any officer, rules and regulations, the custody of property, were invested in the board. These various boards transmitted, annually, to the curators, particular statements of the condition and welfare of their institutions. In the plan of this institution the proprietors meant to build up a *Studium Generale*; to foster a family of scholars acknowledge one paternal authority which had neither local habitation or name. The number of subordinate institutions was not limited, except by the visitation of the curators, which was a source of weakness, since the whole capital of the seminary fund was nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The design was magnanimous, but the endowment fund requisite to make it effective was absurdly inadequate. The site of the university was to be selected, by a board of commissioners, consisting of Peter H. Burnett, of Clay, Chauncey Darker, of Lewis, Archibald Gamble, of St. Louis, John G. Bryan, of Washington, and John S. Phelps, of Greene county. The site was to contain at least forty acres of land, with two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline county. The commissioners reported in favor of Boone county, and accordingly the State University was therein located in 1840, by act of the eleventh General Assembly, which met in November of that year. Governor Boggs having sent in his last message containing an exhausted resume of the public questions of the day, withdrew from the Chair of State, which was immediately occupied by Hon. Thomas Reynolds, who was elected by a vote of 29,625 out 51,837, the whole number cast at the general election of 1840. His inaugural oration is a summary of political views, interspersed with generalities on patriotism and education gracefully expressed. It is chiefly occupied with the prevalent opinion of his party, as to the danger threatening State rights from the constructive power of the Constitution. The General Assembly of that year was kept busy discussing the monetary interests of the State to the exclusion of political and educational topics. The State debt was to be adjusted; the Bank of Missouri, it was supposed,

was being perverted rather to the purposes of private enterprise than used for the public weal, and legislation was had in the vain attempt to control it. The seminary fund, augmented by the dividends of the State bank, once the proceeds of land sales amounted to \$97,818 89, with 2,774 acres of land yet unsold. The State school fund increased in the same manner to \$558,032 09 in 1840, the first year in which the income of the fund was distributable. The number of inhabitants in the State, according to the report of Hon. James Minor, the able and indefatigable Secretary of State, was 332,249 white persons, with about 100,000 of educable age. It is a subject of regret that no report on the subject of education was made, on which account we are in total ignorance of the condition of the State in that behalf. If proper care had been taken in its preparation, undoubtedly it would have remained a historical document of great value. Everything in our view conspired to that effect. There was no cessation to the remarkable development of the State. The rich agricultural portions of the State were producing riches in abundance, the internal and external trade was rapidly increasing, towns and cities were established from one limit of the commonwealth to the other, the frontier population was absorbed, and skilled labor and intelligent industry grasped immediately the resources of wealth. The shadows that sat upon the land disappeared with the pioneer. The last haunt of barbarism was recovered for the use of civilization. Academies, seminaries, colleges, and universities were founded and erected, types of intelligent society, but no page is on record giving information of the results of all educational enterprise. "The common school system" had been in operation one year, but to what extent, or how successful we have no means of ascertaining. The only educational report made was one concerning the "deaf and dumb asylum," established at Carondelet, February 13, 1839. Two thousand dollars, each year, was given toward the support of this institution in a certain proportion. From the report it appears that *two* mutes were in attendance, supported by the State. A report from the curators of the State University was referred to the Committee on Education, where it disappeared forever from the public archives. We are free to suppose that in consequence of the absence of an official report from the department of education, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was transferred and attached to that of Secretary of State, leaving intact the powers and duties of the office.

Passing to the proceedings of the twelfth General Assembly, we meet at the threshold, a communication from Governor Reynolds, which recounts, in a brief summary, the "blessings" bestowed by "beneficent Providence" upon the people, which is prefatory to a doleful account of the "artificial causes" which have plunged the State into the midst of embarrassments, arising from inflated and irredeemable paper currency. He invites the attention of the Legislature to the act concerning the State University, advising such action as would place that institution more directly under the control of the State, and also would dispense with the organization and government of colleges separate from the University. The seminary fund in this year (1842) amounted to \$100,000, invested in *certificates* of stock in the Bank of Missouri, the State school fund increased to \$575,667 90, from the income of which \$1,994 60 was apportioned to thirteen counties. Very little legislation pertaining to public instruction was passed during the present session, the committee on education forcibly protested against the mischievous practice of amending the school laws just as the people began to understand its operation and

to appreciate its benefits, a protest which needs to be repeated to every General Assembly. It seems, from the representation of the committee, that the organization of common schools was rapidly being accomplished throughout the State. We may, therefore, do honor to the memory of that General Assembly, which, nothing to do, did not. Shortly after the adjournment, Governor Reynolds died by self-violence, and Hon. M. M. Marmaduke, Lieutenant Governor, assumed the functions of the executive, who, in his message to the thirteenth Assembly, calls attention to the precarious condition of the university and common schools. The dividend declared by the State Bank had been gradually diminishing until they amounted to scarcely one per centum upon the capital stock. There was invested the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the university, and five hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars, on account of the common school fund. In the year 1843 and 1844 declared no dividend. It was evident that the bank was enacting the role of Saturn, and devouring all its own progeny. The State was reaping the result of lending its credit to a corporation, whose interest it was to withdraw itself further and further from State interference. The consequence of this action of the bank was the almost total suspension of the university, and the retardation of the common schools, dependent to some extent upon the income of the State school fund. The Lieutenant Governor did not long enjoy the privileges of this new office, for on November 20, 1844, Hon. John C. Edwards succeeded him, having been elected by a vote of 36,978 in a vote of 68,335, the whole number cast at the last quadrennial election. "But of all subjects," says he, in his inaugural address, "that of education is the most important, the importance of the subject has been overlooked. It should be in advance of all other subjects of legislation. An universal diffusion of knowledge is felt in every ramification of society, it is felt in the workshops, in the corn fields, on our roads, canals and navigable rivers, in our social intercourse, in legislation, in morals, politics and religion. Its influence in facilitating labor, in alleviating the distresses of mankind, in promoting civilization, in improving the condition of the world is incalculable." An unusually liberal and exalted view of public instruction was taken in this address, and the title of the poorest to the amelioration and enjoyment of the richest culture was eloquently advocated. In his official report, Hon. James L. Minor, ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools, presents the same complaints against the bad faith of the State Bank, in withholding the dividends of the State school fund, and urges the transfer of the stock to the bonds of the State, so as to "render the income from this source at once certain and permanent." He earnestly seconds the suggestion of Governor Edwards in reference to the establishment of a normal school, supported at public expense, and for the public good. The increased organization under the common school law was exhibited as follows:

In 1842, the number of children taught was 6,192, the number reported between the ages of six and eighteen years, 10,839. In 1843 organized common schools were supported in twenty-eight counties; in 1843, in forty-two counties, there being seventy-seven counties in the State. It is manifest to us, notwithstanding the views of the secretary, that the cause of popular education moved forward with discouraging slowness. Figures are keen as swords to cut rhetoric to pieces. Considered in the light of history, of political and social economy, it would be far more satisfactory to record that one hundred thousand children were taught in the schools of the State, than to



have, as we do have in the official messages, elaborate platitudes concerning the diffusion of the blessings of education." What avail was it that wealth of soil and of mines were incalculable, that the skies were genial and the clouds "drop fatness," or that under a garment of imperial richness, the commonwealth was hiding a cancer, which was consuming its strength and vitality, if there were not developing, at the same time, the intelligence to utilize the one, and the political skill to destroy the other.

It is well to understand, before alluding to the condition of the State University, that it was duly organized in 1848, by the election of John H. Lathrop, of noble memory, as President. He was assisted by professors in what was then known as Columbia College, used as a preparatory school. The University edifice was dedicated to its high uses, on the Fourth of July, 1843, and in September following, the Curators completed the department of instruction. The edifice was declared, by the board, to be equal to any building of that character in the United States, over seventy-five thousand dollars having been expended in its construction. Classes were regularly formed, six young men were ready to graduate, the number of pupils was gradually increasing, and everything betokened prosperity. But, at this juncture, the State Bank ceased to pay its proper dividends to the seminary fund, and the doors of the University "were on the eve of being closed." The Legislature was called upon to afford the help necessary to provide for this unexpected emergency, and authorized the Curators to borrow twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) from the Bank of Missouri, but took the precaution that the State should not be liable for any loss that might occur to the seminary fund, if this loan should be made. This was the extent to which the General Assembly would grant assistance—considerate enough, perhaps, to its own interests, but scarcely just to the institution which the government had pledged to foster, and whose fund, by its action, was now placed in seemingly hopeless insolvency. Except this act, the twelfth Assembly closed its session, with no legislation upon the subject of education.

His Excellency, Governor Edwards, was much dissatisfied, and in a very compact and forcible manner, makes a remarkable statement: "It is a fact, which it is needless to attempt to disguise, that with our rich soil and genial climate, and all our industry, care and economy, we are not a prosperous and thriving people. The great mass of us are not growing in wealth, nor accumulating many of the comforts, nor even the necessaries of life." He attributes the fact to ignorance, as applied to all departments of labor and industry. We depend upon physical labor, and reject the superior advantages of mental labor. We depend on brute force, and reject the advantages of skill and science." The remedy to the disadvantages is by four methods—encouraging the common school, increasing the interest of parents, establishing manufactures, improving roads, and navigable streams. To establish an institution for the preparation of teachers is the best mode for the encouragement of the common school. A superior population is required to carry on manufactures successfully, and this could soon be had, by fostering the common school. The best means for facilitating the construction of public works, is to send the schoolmaster into every village and hamlet of the State. The common school will accomplish everything, if properly encouraged. The views of Governor Edwards were those of a statesman, and had they been properly valued, and embodied in legal forms, the history of our State would have been far more illustrious. The popular in-

telligence would have overthrown all methods of public wrong. That the diffusion of the influence of the free school, was making slow progress in the State, we judge from many circumstances. From the report of Hon. F. H. Martin, Secretary of State, we learn that while common schools were slowly organized, yet its results were insignificant. In his view the deficiency was the want of money. The people were not yet willing to pay the necessary tax for the maintenance of schools, and the sagacious Bank doled out a mere pittance of dividends on the school fund, just sufficient to keep the whole system in a state of starvation. The same evil, also, affected the State University. The failure to receive the income from the seminary fund, brought debt and distress upon the Curators, which, to some extent, were relieved in 1846, when the Bank resumed the payment of semi-annual dividends. President Lathrop's report to the Curators breathes a cheerful spirit, despite the numerous obstacles so unexpectedly placed before him. He entered on the administration of the institution with the knowledge that the pioneer in a literary enterprise lives not for himself, but for posterity. He desired to accomplish his full mission in the University, in laying broad and deep the foundations of its prosperity, and then hand over to his successor the more pleasant task of erecting a beautiful and durable superstructure. The model President afterward, found lions in his path more terrible to meet than the moneyed embarrassments which then beset him. He gave the ripe years of his life to the service of the University, went away, returned again; and, dying, was laid away under its shadows, when the roses of peace were blossoming in the furrows of war.

At the beginning of the session of 1847, a request was made by the Legislature, that the Governor would communicate to the members his views concerning a school for the preparation of teachers. In his reply, the Governor proposed, in detail, a plan which combined the normal and the manual ideas in one institution. The pupil teachers were to have a variety of improved machinery, with which to make experiments upon a farm (to belong to the school), was to be supported at public expense; lectured to, and drilled daily in the school room, and then were pledged to teach in the common schools of the respective townships in which they lived, for two or three years. A school for females was to be established, having the same object in view, but combining with the instructions in didactics, a system of household manufactures. The Governor's utilitarian ideas perverted his judgment on this question. His scheme was impracticable, although we cannot but admire the shrewd philosophy which underlay his plan, in which he desired to have teachers so trained that they might impart to the children they might teach, new views concerning the dignity of labor, and the economy of agriculture by machinery, as compared with it by forced labor. A much more practical and economical suggestion was made by the legislative committee sent to inspect the condition of the University. Honorable James S. Rollins, chairman, with admirable prudence, recommended that a professorship of theory and practice of teaching be added to the board of instruction, for the support of which a small annual appropriation should be made from the income of the school fund, until the unwilling bank should enable the curators to maintain it from the proceeds of the seminary fund. The Committee on Education, in a very elaborate report, enforced the same suggestion, and, in addition, proposed to confer the office of Superintendent of Common Schools upon the "normal professor." The social, moral, political and commercial advantages of

general education are dilated upon with ability and force: "If we adopt a system of universal education, by means of common schools, we will have better citizens, better laws, and more purity in the administration of public affairs, our liberties would rest on a secure foundation, and commerce, manufactures, agriculture, arts, mechanics, and the resources of the country would be improved, and placed in a more prosperous situation."

At that time there were twenty thousand free white people in the State, over the age of twenty-one, who could neither read nor write, or one in every sixteen persons. In Missouri, with a population of three hundred and twenty-five thousand, four hundred and sixty-two (325,462), there were sixteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight (16,788) scholars in primary schools, and five hundred and twenty-six in the free schools. In Maine, with a population of five hundred and one thousand seven hundred and ninety three (501,793), there were one hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-seven (164,477) at primary schools, and sixty thousand two hundred and twelve (60,212) in the free schools. Facts like these were potent motives to action, and especially when the representatives of the people were reminded that they made an unwise investment when they placed the educational trust funds in the State bank, from which a loss of \$200,000 was incurred, upon reasonable calculation. There was no recourse but for the State to assume the payment of the loss. It was also advised by the committee to change the basis of apportionment, and place it upon the enumeration of children in the State between the ages of six and eighteen years; to create the office of county superintendent; organize an educational court in each county, composed of the county superintendent, county clerk, ex-officio treasurer, and the directors of each township, to possess the same powers over the school fund as the county court, and to place the management of school affairs in each township under three directors and a clerk. The bill, embodying the well digested conclusions of the committee, was entombed in the House of Representatives, and the Legislature contented itself with educational legislation, by passing the short acts looking toward the relief of the State University.

Time and space forbid any extended review of the educational movements through the twenty-eight years of our history which ended with the administration of 1849. That the progress was slow is evident from the results given; but substantial progress was made. Laws for the maintenance of public instruction were made with much care. school funds were created and invested; encouragement was given to the organization of the common school, in every hamlet and township. a State University was founded, and its doors opened to the youth of the country; the feeling in favor of enlarging and rendering more useful the system of free education was deepening and exhibiting itself on all public occasions, and in all State papers; the belief that the degree of public welfare is proportionate to the amount of popular intelligence, was generally entertained. Governor Edwards, in his valedictory message to the Fifteenth General Assembly, gives eloquent embodiment to this feeling and belief, and takes leave of the chair of State pleading for enlightened and liberal legislation upon education for the people.

At the general election in August, 1848, 82,885 votes were cast out of which number Hon. Austin King received 48,915. The enumeration of the free white population, 510,435, that of youths of legal school age, was 144,835. The school funds, considered on October 1, 1848, of the seminary fund \$100,000, on the ratio of forty cents to each

child; from which we conclude that there were 14,265 children reported from the different townships in the State, a ludicrous estimate, when compared with the whole number of an educable age in the State; but a fact which discloses the weakness of the system which had no channel of inter-communication from the State department, except by means of the Secretary of State, who could not depart from the regular duties of his office to give the requisite attention to the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools. Conscious of that fact, Secretary Martin strongly advises the restoration of that office.

Governor King, in his inaugural oration, advises the elevation of the common school to the foremost place in the care and counsels of the representatives of the people, "for it is emphatically the cause of the people." The condition of the university was evidently improving inasmuch as the indebtedness was provided for. The design of the curators was not yet accomplished, nor the expectations of the people realized, nor could they be until free education was offered within the halls of the State University. The whole number of students in attendance was sixty-three. The plan of ingrafting a normal department upon the university was again urged with commendable persistency, and most convincing reasons, as is manifest in the act passed, appropriating one thousand dollars per annum for the support of a normal department, to the benefits of which one boy, between fourteen and twenty years of age, to every representative, was entitled. This department, however, was not established, the legislature having ordered a reorganization of the board of curators, it was affected. Among their first acts was their acceptance of President Lathrop's resignation, and the election of Reverend James Shannon, of Kentucky, as his successor. The board, with questionable propriety, stated this, or was in consequence of a desire to fill the vacant presidency, "with a man of known ability, learning and wide-spread celebrity." They also refused to elect a normal professor, as required by the act of 1849. Governor King, speaking for the body of the people in his message, deploras the timidity of the representatives who have failed to give efficacy to the system of common schools by failing to vote adequate means. He recommends the election of State and county superintendents, suitable provisions for district libraries, and for the education of teachers. This inefficiency of the system of schools was forcibly shown in the report of Secretary Ewing.

To maintain a population of school-age, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty-one (150,751), he apportioned \$59,456 39 to each child. The preceding legislature changed the basis of enumeration from six and eighteen years of age, so as to include all between the ages of five and twenty years, and then, by inadvertance, re-enacted the law repealed. In addition to this, by the same act, the sections of the law of 1845, urging reports to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by subordinate officers, was also repealed, so that there were two basis of enumeration, and school reports were left to fly about in the winds, like wandering birds, with no one authorized to receive them. The total amount of school lands then in the State was 1,132,920 acres of which 581,883 acres had been sold for \$727,000, leaving 551,037 acres unsold. The income from the fund realized from the lands sold was 72,700, which, added to the sums received from rate bills (about \$60,000), making in all \$192,146, as the amount available and expended in support of the whole system of public instruction in Missouri. The General Assembly of 1850 and 1851 distinguished itself by establishing, upon a permanent basis, two

great educational charities: one, the institution for the blind, the other, the asylum for the deaf and dumb. The former was located in St. Louis, and under the law then, was appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, on condition that ten thousand dollars in addition were paid toward its assistance by the citizens or courts of St. Louis. The latter was located in Fulton, and was entitled to receive not less than eighty dollars per annum, for every person admitted to its privileges.

It is also distinguished for the adoption of that policy of internal improvements by lending the security of the State for the benefit of the railroads. Fifty thousand dollars, in State bonds, were to be issued by order of the Governor (upon whose recommendation the act was passed), when he became satisfied that an equal amount had been expended by the directors of the roads mentioned in the act. The plan thus inaugurated was not without precedent in other parts of the country, nor can the honorable intent of the legislature be brought into question. But every citizen of Missouri, estimating the intents by the results of the act so disastrous to the public credit, cannot but deeply regret that the plan was ever proposed and executed. It is worthy of remark that the commonwealth in no instance, has become security to any corporation without great loss of credit and money. From the first act of this nature a large indebtedness was incurred which consumed, annually, the surplus revenue of the State accumulating with the increase of revenue. For that reason no act of generous relief to public education or charities could be passed by the Legislature, and unquestionably, the slow and insufficient advance of public education to a certain extent is chargeable to the policy of assisting private corporations with the public credit.

Where much was demanded for public improvements, little was left for expending upon public education. The citizens, called upon for oppressive State taxes, did not cheerfully add to his burthen, by voting additional tax for school houses; and, while these great national interests were being erected by aid of public funds, the greater interests of popular education, at once the head and heart of the commonwealth, was left to languish in the university, half supported, and in the old log school house.

The report of the Curators of the University to the General Assembly of 1852, was quite hopeful, in spite of local and financial difficulties, and "believes that in its onward and upward course, cheered by every lover of morality and learning, and guided by your wisdom, it will shed no reflected light, but, as the great living oracle of western literature, rank with the first institutions of the country." The commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum elected William D. Kerr, A. M., Superintendent (who has ably conducted the institution to the present time), and reported an attendance of forty-one pupils. At the Institution for the Blind, there were fourteen pupils present during the year.

How insignificant was the beginning of this noble charity, compared with its present position, may be judged from the fact that the whole household, the year previous, consisted of twelve persons, occupying a hired dwelling, just sufficient for their accommodation. In 1852, the Secretary of State distributed \$58,411 among 193,884 children of the proper school age. The experiment of thirteen years, with existing system of common schools, had not been satisfactory to the people. The insufficiency was chargeable to the cumbersome machinery of the law. Each township, having its own board of inspec-

tors and examiners, instead of being a part of a general system, was practically separate and distinct, with all the evils of dissimilar standards and methods of instruction in the same county. There was no head to the township organization, nor to the county, nor to the State department. Acting upon the suggestion of this experience, the Legislature, in 1853, revised and materially amended the existent school law. The superintendency in the State was restored. A commissioner for each county was appointed, whose duties were those of supervision without any control; the districts were managed by a less number of officers, who were subject to higher authority; the school funds were made more secure; twenty-five per centum of the revenue of the State was set apart for annual distribution as State school moneys; higher qualifications were required of teachers; the routine of reports was simplified, and a more elastic tone and spirit was infused into the whole system of common schools. At the same time, an effort was made to rescue the seminary and State school funds from the grasp of the powerful corporation, which held and controlled them, and, by means of them, to a large extent, controlled the great cause confided to their patronage.

In January, 1853, Hon. Sterling Price was duly inaugurated Governor of Missouri, having received 46,494 on a total vote of 79,180. One of his first acts was the appointment of John W. Henry, Esq., as Superintendent of Common Schools, who, in the brief time in which he served, performed his duties faithfully and energetically. The view, afforded us of the condition of the public school system, was neither flattering to the humanity of the citizens, nor to the intelligence of the Legislature. "With regard to our district school houses, they are the old kind, ten by twelve log cabins, with one door in the middle, and one oblong window extending from the door casing to the corner of the house. Who has seen one, has seen the counterpart of nine-tenths of the school houses in the State; low, dismal, dreary things, in an open space to themselves, with missiles of every description scattered around them, even the view cause enough for the fever and ague to the whole neighborhood. No humane master would cabin his negroes in such noisome dens, and yet, with an inexplicable infatuation, affectionate parents send their children there to sit and sweat a whole summer day, to acquire habits of neatness and order, and a love of knowledge. The long summer days that I have sat in such, upon a hard bench, with a back as straight as a corset, enjoying not only the birds flitting about at liberty, in which was poetry, but even the little pigs wallowing in their filth, are graven upon my memory as with sharp steel; and often, in this State, have I been reminded, by the school houses, of those wretched days."

It is gratifying to him, as to all who have regard for the welfare of humanity, to know that the era of the log school house passed away with that of the negro cabin. Free education, in comfortable school houses, comes with the era of free institutions. One is the exponent of the other. There were, according to the official returns of 1854, 233,327 children of a school age in the State, of which number 86,505 were uncomfortably stalled in the houses described by the Superintendent; 152,722 were either without instruction, or taught in private schools. Such a fact is sufficient testimony against the inefficiency of the whole common school establishment. So long as means were inadequate to supply the children of the State with the benefit of education, to that extent were those in authority derelict in their

most sacred duty to the true prosperity of the State. Much better provision was made for the care of the deaf and dumb and the blind. At the asylum where the former were instructed and sheltered, there were eighty-six pupils, and the Legislature appropriated six thousand dollars for the support of teachers, and one hundred dollars each for the maintenance of the pupils, while for the tuition expenses of the blind pupils (of whom there were twenty six in attendance), five thousand dollars were appropriated (from 1855 to 1857).

The first attempt toward a system of reporting school statistics, worthy of mention, was made by Hon. E. C. Davis, in 1855. It was impossible to secure prompt and accurate items the first year, and in consequence the exhibit made by him does not possess the historical significance they have since attained by a persistent prosecution of his plan. With unusual vigor and elegance of style, the Superintendent exalted the idea of public instruction among the rich ideas which underlie our form of republican government, urged, with force and plausibility, the establishment of a normal school, for reasons of safety and economy, and the support of "Teachers' Institutes" as invaluable auxiliaries to the common school teacher. The proposition for a normal department in the State University was again made. The bill embodying the proposition was evidently incorporated, and wisely rejected.

On January 5th, 1857, Hon. Trusten Polk—who received 46,933 votes, 115,200 the whole vote polled—assumed the high office of Governor. The opinions he entertained concerning education he failed to express in his inaugural address, but he left no doubt as to the lofty character of his patriotism. He congratulates the Assembly "that a love of our cherished Union still pervades the bosoms of the people of the entire republic. \* \* \* That the patriotism of our true-hearted citizens, their attachment to our Constitution, their love for that Union by which, as a nation, we have attained to unexampled greatness and happiness, have triumphed over the fell spirit of sectionalism and disunion."

At the beginning of this administration, the evidences of prosperity were numerous and gratifying, not so much when compared with Illinois, which entered the Union about the same time with Missouri, but when compared with our own past. The population numbered 900,000; valuation of property had increased \$120,049,010. The great railroad projects were rapidly nearing completion. The native wealth of the State, buried in the soil and the hills, was yielding itself up to skilled industry; the voice of the commonwealth had great influence in the councils of the nation, and the fame of our material resources had become national. In some respects, there was improvement manifest in the spirit and effect of education. The heavy machinery of law through which the government evolved its benefits of money and influence, worked more efficiently. The complaints of officers and patrons partially ceased. Unorganized portions of the country were brought under the operation of the law. Cities and towns, aided by a special act, were building school houses, and otherwise providing for the facilities of public instruction. St. Louis, rapidly increasing in population, in wealth, and in all other metropolitan powers, had fostered a separate system of public schools, which, with wise superintendence, discreet investment of funds, true economy in building school houses, and with a thorough grade of instruction from the primary to the normal department, has advanced to a degree of sufficiency and strength, unsurpassed in the United States. In 1856, there were 8,123 pupils registered; the total receipts

and expenditures of money were \$98,035 93. Within the two years, during which notable improvements in many directions had been made, the condition of the State University had, also, improved. Its catalogue of students numbered 112. The local disturbance ceased with the accession of W. W. Hudson to the Presidency, and the support of the faculty was secured by the income of the seminary fund and tuition fees, which, together, amounted to about \$29,000, from 1855 to 1856-7.

The Hon. W. B. Starke was elected Superintendent of Common Schools in 1856. In his brief report to the Legislature, no information concerning the operation of the law, and the condition of public education was given. With abrupt and singular impropriety, we are told the number of *organized* children in the State, was 233,766, while the number of *unorganized* children, was 26,507. This phraseology, was something new, and might startle any interested in the well being of humanity, if he were not acquainted with the terms of the school law. The condition of so many children "unorganized," would greatly move his sensibilities. The prominent items of interest sent to the department, are tabulated as follows:

No. of children between 5 and 20 years of age.....	297,303
No. of school houses.....	2,454
No. of colleges.....	7
No. of academies.....	49
No. of teachers.....	2,829
Amount raised to build school houses.....	\$32,902 04

In 1858, there were reported to the department of Public Instruction, an enumeration of 341,121 children to whom was apportioned the sum of \$238,784 70. The total number of districts in the State was 3,818; of school houses 2,671; of colleges 9; of academies 48; of teachers 2,889; children of school age 302,126. The amount paid for teachers wages was 379,815 88; number of acres of unsold school lands 189,357. There were nearly 200,000 children in the State, who were reported as non-attendants at school, a statement, which, if correct, reveals a lamentable deficiency on the part of school authorities and patrons. The solution of this difficult problem in the opinion of the Superintendent is to be found in the want of normal schools, wherein teachers might be instructed. Such a *non-sequitur* method of state ment is unsatisfactory.

The true remedy was in a better and more easily applied system of instruction, amply supported and capable of expansion, to meet the demands of the times. In 1858, the State Treasurer invested \$17,000 of proceeds from the sale of saline lands, in the bonds of the Pacific R.R. Company, and this added to the amount of the State School Fund, in Bank of Missouri, made a total, \$592,667 96. That there was a gradual increase of the fund is evident from the statistics, but when compared with the enormous assistance given to various internal improvements, it is utterly insignificant. At the same time, that the fund for the maintenance of public education was slowly accumulating. The State pledges, its securities, to the amount of \$19,056,000, to railroads, with \$5,894,000 additional, but repaid to them in 1858. The history of error in which Missouri is distinguished, was unprecedented, was concluded in the policy, by which a debt of so many dollars was suddenly imposed upon posterity. I pass by the first policy, by which a system of domestic slavery was introduced, which produced its legitimate results. The second error was in the authorization of loan offices, by



means of which the State was involved in debt of considerable magnitude, while yet in its pupillage. The third error was in the establishment of the State Bank and its branches, a family of voracious dependants, which constantly oppressed the beneficent hand which fed them. The fourth error was the issuance of bonds to the railroad corporations, with the plausible intent to assist the material development of the country. The fifth error was the release of the custody of public lands, to the various counties of the State. It is manifest, that a benevolent design underlay all these errors, which were successively committed, during the short existence of the commonwealth, but it is also manifest, that the State cannot enter conjointly with individual interests, without damage to its credit, and in the end financial embarrassment, if not ruin. It is not too much to say, that the next twenty years will be employed in correcting the errors of the last twenty years of our history. *No partnership in private interests*, should be the rule of future statesmanship in Missouri.

The view of education which Governor R. M. Stewart (in his message of 1858) presents is cheerful and hopeful: "The chief cornerstone and crowning glory of our educational facilities is the State." In 1854, there were 1,546 school houses. In 1856, there were 2,673. In 1857, there 3,382. The number of teachers increased from 1780, in 1854, to 4,397 in 1857. The amount of money raised by tax to build and repair school buildings, was \$30,487 05, in 1855 and 1857 the amount raised for the same purpose, was \$130,236 85. Urgent considerations were produced to induce the General Assembly, then in session, to establish a school of agriculture; but the proposition met with but little favor in the Legislature, although supported by a strong array of arguments, and the testimony of successful experiments in other portions of the Union. Engrossed with the subjects relating to railroads and banks, the public debt, and the condition of the material politics, no attention was given by the Legislature to the subject of popular education. A courteous reception was given to the usual annual reports from the respective State institutions, and every one seemed satisfied that the university, the common schools, and the charitable schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb, were prosperous and well administered. The university, for the first time in its career, was sustained without personal sacrifice. The board of instruction consisted of ten teachers, with a catalogue of one hundred and eighty-seven students. From January 8, 1857, to January 8, 1859, the receipts from bank dividends and other sources, amounted to \$58,562 88. "I am not aware," says Governor Stewart, in his valedictory message, "that any legislation affecting the university is necessary, and trust that there may be none calculated to disturb the course now marked out by its present able board of curators."

The common school system was manifestly increasing in popular appreciation, as the following table will prove:

Years.	No. Districts.	Whole number of children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. taught during the year.	No. of school houses.	No. of teachers.	Amount paid teachers during the year.	Amount raised to build and repair school houses.
1856.....	3,858	302,126	97,907	2,671	2,889	\$379,815	\$32,571
1857.....	4,640	341,121	141,325	3,392	4,397	497,810	130,236
1858.....	4,916	367,248	159,941	3,878	5,053	560,767	107,599
1859.....	5,277	385,039	171,378	4,272	5,720	691,421	192,423

These figures furnish encouragement to every lover of educational progress, although not indicative of much real advancement, by means of education, to which access was not had by the Superintendent of Common Schools, for at least one hundred thousand were taught in private institutions.

On Friday, January 4th, 1861, Governor Stewart tendered his official farewell to the General Assembly, after presenting an earnest and eloquent plea for the Union, and against the destructive doctrine of secession. He depicts the terrible consequences of revolution, "all the social, industrial, commercial and educational interests, would languish and die. The wheels of commerce would rest upon the rails, the hammer upon the anvil, the plow in the furrows. Farms would be untended, merchants idle, mechanics unemployed, our cities desolated, as by a plague, and the country by a revolution." It is not within the scope of my design to dwell upon the general history of Missouri, in the civil revolution, into which the guns of Fort Sumpter precipitated the nation, but only to include it while tracing the action and policy of the misguided leaders, then in authority, from the consequences of which the educational progress of the State was stayed, the money appropriated for the support of schools, unlawfully taken, the system of popular instruction suppressed and well nigh crushed, the little school house closed, and the teacher driven away by necessity or violence, and the whole routine of school support and administration suspended.

On the same evening in joint session, C. F. Jackson was inaugurated as Governor of Missouri. His vote was 74,446, out of a total vote of 156,579, and both in political opinion, and the relation of the State to the general government, represented but a minority of his fellow-citizens, there being then 540,280 white male inhabitants in the State. His inaugural is a bold avowal of hostility to the Federal government, declaring "that the honor, the interests, and the sympathies of Missouri, determine her to stand with the South." With much plausibility and subtlety, inducement are presented to persuade the representatives of the people to act with the rebellious States, and the astonishing spectacle was seen of the highest executive officer of Missouri, whose lips had just repeated a solemn oath of fealty to the constitutional government, general and State, in a few minutes thereafter justifying the destruction of both. On the 16th of January, 1861, the bill providing for a State Convention to determine the future political relations of Missouri, was passed, but plainly declared that no act, ordinance or resolution of the Convention should change the relations of the State to the General Government, until ratified by a

majority of the qualified voters. The Convention met at Jefferson City on the 28th day of February, 1861, but in a few days afterward adjourned to St. Louis. The secret enemies of the government were grievously disappointed at the tone and loyal temper of the Convention. Every resolution passed was an expression of Unionism. One offered by Judge Orr, said "ours is the best government in the world and we intend to preserve it," embodied the patriotism of the majority. Every day in the hall of the Convention, scenes were enacted which struck a pulse of fervid loyalty throughout the heart of the commonwealth. Sentiments of noble patriotism fell from the glowing lips of the speakers, and among the scenes of ruin, faithfully predicted, was the utter destruction of educational interests.

On Thursday, May 2, 1861, the Legislature assembled in special session, called evidently to enact measures, and to organize the instrument by which the patriotic influence of the Convention might be counteracted. Act after act authorizing the organization of military companies were passed, but timid and hesitant the assembly failed to meet the demands of the chief conspirators in the government until the news of the surrender of Camp Jackson, on the 10th of May accomplished what the arts of treasonable officials failed to do. In a few minutes the notorious "military bill" was passed—an act not only extraordinary and unconstitutional, but conferring dictatorial powers upon the Governor. A militia fund was created for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia. All the money in the treasury or to be received from the proceeds of the special tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars levied by act of 1857, to secure the completion of railroads, or from other sources, except the interest due on revenue bonds; the amount necessary to carry on the State government, and the special appropriations for the benefit of the State charities, were directed to be made a part of the militia fund. The Governor was authorized to borrow one million of dollars, the several county clerks were ordered to levy an additional tax of fifteen cents on every hundred dollars of taxable property. The Governor was authorized to buy all munitions of war, according to his own discretion, and whether he bought arms or not, nevertheless the Auditor was required to draw his warrant upon the order of the Governor for the whole of the militia fund, whenever his Excellency should desire it. But the singular iniquity of this act was consummated by a section suspending until (1863), the one-fourth of the revenue appropriated for the purpose of education.

A joint resolution forbade the Superintendent of Common Schools to apportion the State school monies. This act was nearly fatal to the interests of public education. This State subsidy was confidently expected by School officers, and their levies of special tax were made with reference to it. As a consequence, the school houses were inevitably closed. The great artery was tied. A general demoralization, on the part of subordinate officers, succeeded. They would not act, and teachers could not venture to teach when their pay was uncertain. The Legislature soon afterward adjourned, after doing what was deemed necessary to put the whole State under the control of the Governor, with all its resources of money, troops, and munitions of war. Nothing now opposed the ripe plan of Governor Jackson, and the prominent conspirators in the State capital and elsewhere. A single proclamation would call thousands of men to arms, and a single order would place millions of dollars at his disposal. But, under favor of Heaven, at this juncture General Harney and General Lyon interposed the strong arm of the Federal Government, and destroyed the

plan. The Governor then issued his call for soldiers: "Rise, then, and drive out, ignominiously, the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." The indignant words were in vain; they fell like sparks upon the iron front of General Lyon's brave guards, who advanced toward Jefferson City. The Governor and the other State officers fled, three of whom afterward returned

From one extreme of the State to the other, troops were mustering, and rapidly concentrated upon important points, to prevent any stir of secession. General Lyon in St. Louis, Generals Hurlburt and Pope in North Missouri, and General Sweeny in Southwest Missouri, held the State to the Union with a firm grasp. Battles for the possession of the Southwest were fought, in one of which General Lyon, the flower of the Western army, was slain. It is scarcely credible, but it is true, nevertheless, that fifty nine different battles and skirmishes took place in Missouri, 1861.

In the midst of this disorganization, the State Convention met, on the 22d day of July, in the City of Jefferson. Hamilton R. Gamble was made Provisional Governor; the act apportioning twenty-five per centum of the public revenue, annually, was revived, which, together with other school moneys in the treasury, amounted to nearly \$250,000, but which was lost to the schools by the unjust act of the last Assembly.

On December 30th, 1862, a new General Assembly met, composed chiefly of men whose opinions were the exact opposite of those which controlled the Assembly of 1860-61. There were many distinguished for energy and ability, and they put themselves immediately to the duty of remedying the evils introduced by the treasonable acts of the last Assembly, and the fugitive Jackson. Governor Gamble, in his message to this Assembly, says: "The embarrassments produced by the rebellion have deeply affected the common schools of the State, and it will remain for you to endeavor, in the midst of our present financial difficulties, to devise some practicable scheme of restoring our school system to its former successful operation."

The embarrassments were more serious when the Convention had transferred the office of Superintendent of Common Schools to the Secretary of State, and that of county commissioner to the county clerk. In this year the school fund amounted to \$578,967, with \$129,617 in the treasury subject to distribution. No apportionment was made, however, in 1862, by the Superintendent ex-officio, because not one-third of the counties had been reported to his office, and scarcely any of them were reported correctly. "In consequence of the war, which has, with unparalleled ferocity, devastated our State for the last twenty months, common school are prostrated and broken up, colleges have been converted into hospitals, and school houses into barracks; school teachers have laid down the ferule, and taken up the sword, and parents have sent their children to learn war on the battle plains, instead of letters in the quiet groves of literature and science."

The institution for the education of the blind was prosperous and untouched, amid the calamities of the civil war; but the State University was suspended during the session of 1861-62, and did not resume operations until seven weeks after the usual time, 1862-63.

Located in a country subject to sudden and unexpected invasions by armed bands of guerrillas, the interests of the institution must necessarily suffer. Its doors were finally closed to students and opened to soldiers, who occupied its ample hall for garrison and hos-

pital purposes. It was re-opened in 1863, and now under the able administration of D. Reed, L.L. D., is rapidly re-assuming the position of influence it held in former times of peace, maintained by a liberal endowment fund, set apart by the General Assembly of 1866. A normal department under the care of E. L. Ripley, as principal, has at last been successfully established after many years of effort, and various experiments in that direction. In March 1863, it was resolved by the Assembly to suspend so much of the common school act as required the superintendent to apportion the school moneys in April of each year, because of the impossibility of making a fair and equitable apportionment. This prohibition, however, was removed in 1864 by legislative enactment, which required the *ex-officio* superintendent to distribute the school moneys upon returns made to his office in 1860. The amount distributed was \$169,685. The same year witnessed a partial reconstruction of the prostrate school system under the power of an act of the General Assembly, giving special power to trustees of the respective school districts, to levy a tax of one hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of teachers' wages.

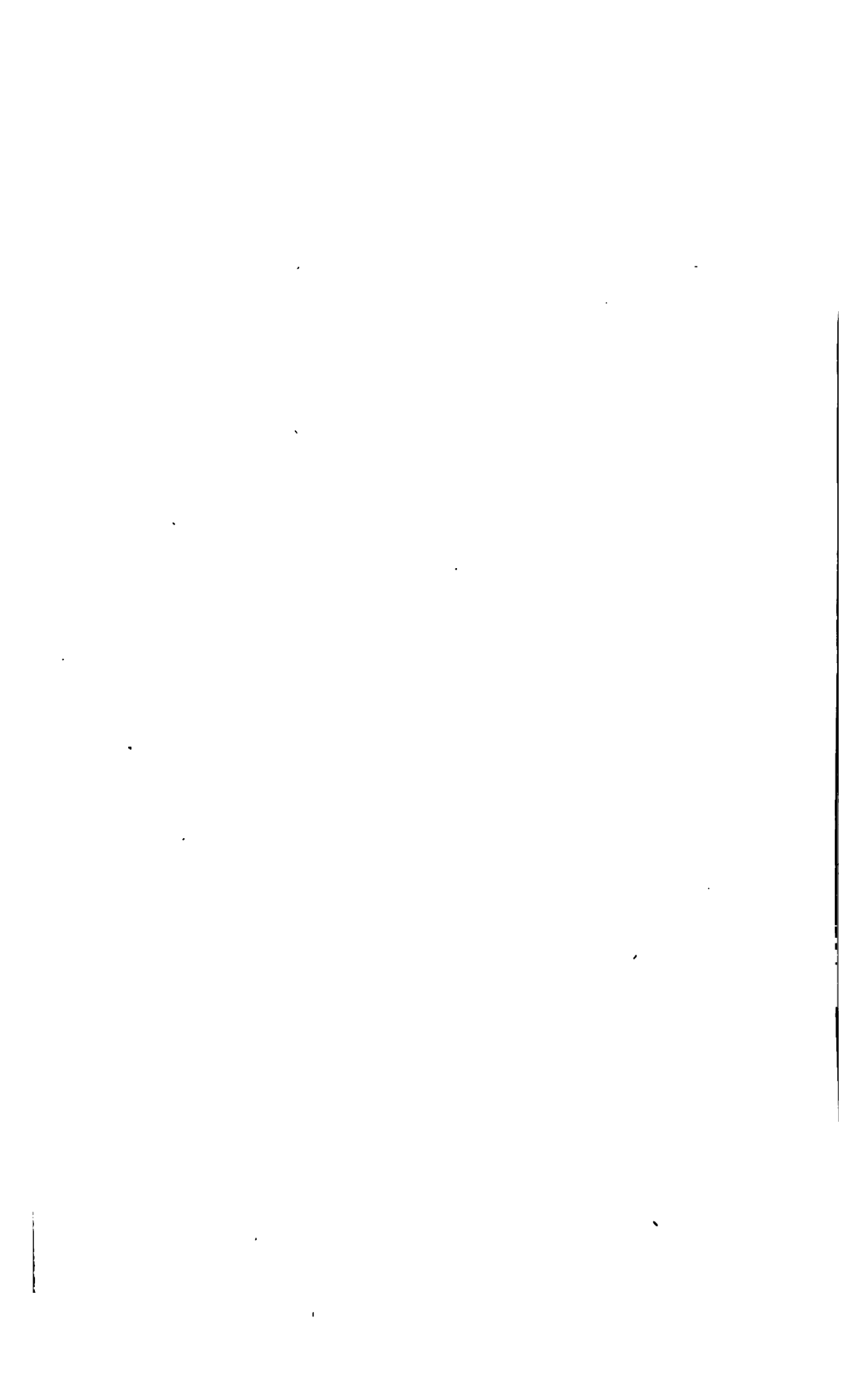
On January 2d, 1865, a new administration begun in the State with the inauguration of Thomas O. Fletcher, as Governor, who received 73,600 votes in a total of 104,664. In his salutatory oration to the joint session, there is happily depicted the future of grand results for the State, emancipated from the institution of slavery, and dedicated by solemn decree to freedom. It was "henceforth to be the asylum of all nationalities and races, and people; the repository of wealth, and a theater for the development of the labor and enterprise of the hand and spirit of industry, and the home of free thoughts, free speech, and a free press, where the prejudices of caste and class have no legal embodiment or political encouragement."

The restoration of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was recommended as an independent office, and suitable care over the educational system of the State, including an organization of the university, was earnestly enforced. No returns were made from the various counties to the Secretary of State, and hence, no information of the condition of public schools was available, except that a general suspension still existed over the State. The General Assembly responded to the request of the Governor. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was established, to which James L. Robinson, Esq., was appointed. The school law was amended so as to include within its benefits, the colored youth lately emancipated, disloyal men were prohibited from acting as school officers, and all teachers were required to instruct their pupils in the fundamental principles of the government.

In the meanwhile, a convention of the people elected under act of February 13, 1864, was in session in the city of St. Louis. The present Constitution of the State is the product of their long session. The article upon education is a specimen of noble and prescient statesmanship, liberal, just and comprehensive, and justly raises it to a co-ordinate department of the State government, nor subordinate any longer to the caprice of unfriendly legislation. The first section is a fitting exponent of the remainder, "a general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain free schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this State between the ages of five and twenty-one years." At last, after forty years experiment, with failure after failure, to establish the true corner-stone of a substantial edifice, it was found in this supreme

provision, and its resting place discovered. The building is advancing silently, without the noise of hammers, based upon the institutions of freedom. This article, too, is the bright transformation of that condition in the provisional act of 1802, by which Congress released the territory from its pupilage, religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind; schools, and the means of education shall be encouraged and provided for." The past thus speaks through the present. This idea emerged with radiant growth, with the day spring of liberty, to the land and all the inhabitants thereof.

We conclude this brief sketch here, expecting to resume it, when the time shall be more fitting to recall the progress of free education since 1865.



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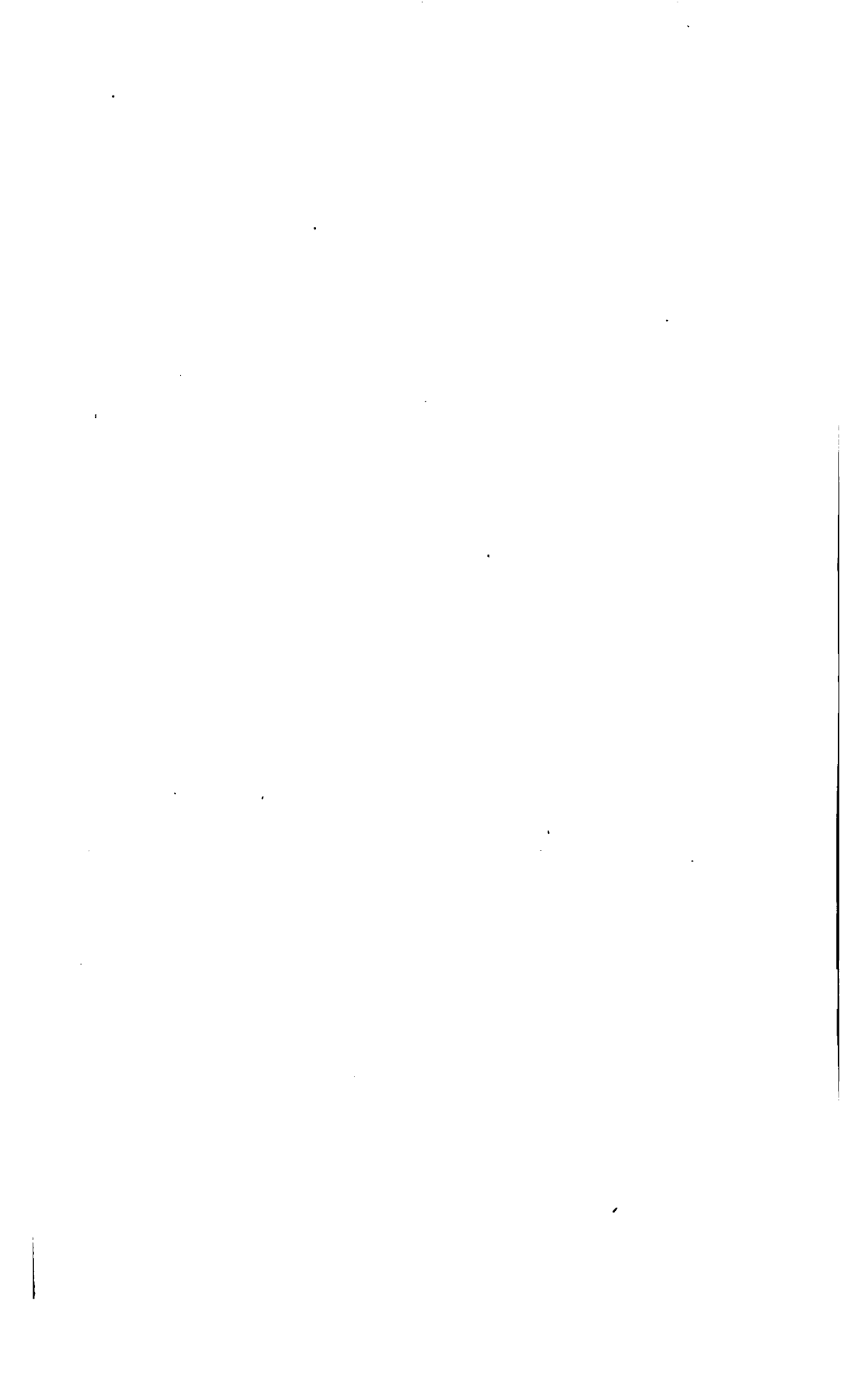
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REPORTS

OF

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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## REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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### ADAIR.—R. MERCER.

The educational progress in this county is good. Work done by Superintendent, forty-eight visits and six township meetings, making in all fifty-four visits and eight days' instruction. The normal school has done a good work for this part of the country. The qualifications of teachers will average seventy-five per cent.

Obstacles in the way of improvement are want of time, and the blanks did not come in time.

The public schools have been kept open at least three months during the year.

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### ANDREW.—H. P. ALEXANDER.

There have been fifteen new school houses built in the county during the year, making twenty-nine in two years, besides purchasing the building for the Savannah public schools.

Most of the new houses are large, comfortable and conveniently arranged, with good desks and sufficient blackboard surface; but a few of our directors appear to think they are conserving the interests of their districts best by building as small a house with as little money as possible. Some subdistricts that were managed thus, are already trying to sell their small houses, that they may erect larger and more convenient ones.

Our houses are all located on good sites, though generally further from the more traveled roads, I think, than is necessary.

Most of our new houses are well seated, and some of the old ones have been re-seated with the latest improved desks.

A few subdistricts have apparatus, and the subject is being generally discussed throughout the county.

Teachers, generally good, most of the "fogies" having left the county or quit the profession, though, like in every hive, a few drones remain, who will neither leave the profession nor attend the institute, that they may see their inadequacy.

We hold two sessions of the county institute, annually, of five days each.

The colored people have the same advantages that the whites have, in schools of the same grade.

There are four private schools in the county, two of which are run by small minority parties, who are opposed to public schools, or could not have them conducted to suit their tastes.

There is a school at Fillmore under the control of the conference of the Methodist church. I have not visited it, but, from reputation, believe it to be one of the best of that class of schools.

Would like to have some provisions made to sustain county institutes, and to have normal schools established and put in operation in different parts of the State.

The county superintendency should be made a sustaining office of itself.

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AUDRAIN.—M. M. HOLMES.

In a few subdistricts considerable interest is manifested, and the schools are in a prosperous condition. This interest is shown in the employment of capable teachers, the continuance of school beyond the four months, and the purchase of suitable apparatus. The school houses built are better, and more attention has been paid to the site than formerly. Some improved furniture, from the manufactory of the W. P. & S. F. Co., of St. Louis, has, also, been introduced.

The limited time allowed the county superintendent, has made it impossible to accomplish much.

Two teachers' institutes have been held, with interest and profit to the members.

There are a few first-class teachers in the county. The majority, however, have had no special training for the work. A few have been granted certificates, more to enable all the subdistricts to have a school, than of the fitness of the applicant.

A system of "free normal schools" is certainly needed and demanded by the best interests of public education. The plan proposed by the State Superintendent is, undoubtedly, well adapted to the purpose.

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BATES.—D. A. MCGAUGHEY.

In compliance with the school law of Missouri, as well as with the custom in our State, I address you this, my third annual statement of our school matters, in this county, and as is the practice of some of our county superintendents, and as I have done heretofore, I shall be practical, and as brief as possible.

Two years ago, when I was elected to the office of county superintendent of public schools, of this county, we had but two or three school houses in the county, and they were very indifferent houses and about one-half of our county unorganized. To-day, on almost every hill-top may be seen a bright new school house, and every section of land in the county is in some organized district.

This has been accomplished by a constant and determined effort on the part of the superintendent, that the public school system of Missouri should be a success in this county, and this has been done at the expense and threats of a few pettifoggers; that they would or could destroy our school tax in the different townships, that was levied to accomplish this object. These were akin and very similar to the threats of our rebels in this state, and came from the same kind of a spirit and desire that actuated them.

Our school houses are most all new, and are built with some taste, and are being moderately well provided with furniture, in the way of desks and black boards, etc. Our school grounds consist of about one acre of ground to each school house. Very few of our school houses are yet inclosed. Our teachers are rather more than an average class of teachers, most of them have been engaged in the profession of teaching, in the eastern states, and come with first-class certificates from those states.

When I first came to the county, I was shown the spot where the first rebel camp was made, and the place where the first rebel flag was raised in this county. During the past summer while visiting the schools in this county, in my official capacity, I found a new school house located in the very same spot, with a house full of bright boys and girls.

Our examinations have been private, or whenever the candidates presented themselves. We have had no public examinations. We have not yet organized a teachers' institute in this county; there will be one organized as soon as we have a suitable room to meet in.

Our school officers are doing their duty as well as they know how, under the law, and we have no reason to complain on that score. The trouble is with our school law, it is so complicated, that it is almost impossible for all to understand it alike. There is not that connection between the township boards of education, clerks and superintendents, there should be. Our people are generally interested in keeping up good schools, and I think the day is not very distant, when Bates county, with its splendid school fund of nearly \$100,000, will become famous for its good schools.

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#### BOLLINGER.—S. A. CALLVERT.

Relative to the educational progress of my county, allow me to say, that in December, 1868, when I took charge of the office of county superintendent of schools for this county, through the perseverance of my esteemed predecessor, the school townships and subdistricts had been organized with that care and seemingly correctness, there appeared nothing before me but watchfulness, in order to keep the wheel revolving. But before long, in many of the subdistricts, the directors became convinced, by their own reasoning, they were, or should be, the ruling power of their respective school townships, and if their modes of teaching, and their version of the law, were not adopted, the organizations so wisely and carefully constituted, should speedily perish. Township clerks, and boards of education, stubbornly refused to act upon plain principles of law. Quarrels and dissensions ensued; ousting, resignations and refusals to serve, seemed to be the order of the day, until their organization, in fact, were well nigh destroyed.— Now, how was this evil to be remedied? Who was to act in a manner to effectually destroy this bitter feeling, and dispose of those disturbers of our schools? Had the Legislature in its supposed wisdom, devised any means in the hands of those who have, by virtue of their office, control of the schools of the county, whereby refractory clerks or boards of education, or even subdirectors could be made subservient to the law.

I am aware that the law makes it the duty of the county superin-

tendent, to confer with and instruct township boards, subdirectors, &c. But what would a superintendent do, when a board, or its clerk, would not receive the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, in rebuttal of his own views of the law, and to sustain the good order of the township. As was done in this county, what resources have the Legislature placed at the disposal of and to sustain himself in such a dilemma? He has none.

It was not for two months that this difficulty became quieted, and peace and harmony reigned throughout these several townships. Yet for all this, the new school law cannot claim any favor for alleviating these disturbances; but on the other hand, we may look for more and greater dissensions. For this reason, many townships are without their proper funds, by the failure of their clerk to give bond, that he might collect the assessment return. In some one or two instances, in my county, townships failed to find collectors, (clerks), who would take the responsibility, or were competent to act in that capacity.

Who is to blame for this? the people? No, the law.

And another great difficulty: We will say that A has lands in every township in the county; he must needs take from three to five days, and ride many miles, to pay a small school tax; if he fails to appear, or has no notice of the time and places of paying these taxes, he must pay a penalty for his ignorance—a penalty assessed against him by the Legislature, and put into the hands of an agent to execute, not “by due process of law,” or a “judgment of his peers,” or the law of the land (sections 19 and 20): “It is the duty of parties assessed with school tax, to pay to the township clerk the sum thus due, on or before the first day of September following; and it shall be the duty of said clerk to make out a list of taxes delinquent, on the first day of September, and return the same to the collector of the county,” etc. We find either that it was intended for the clerk to deliver this list to the collector “on the first day of September following,” or that there was no time specified when the clerk was required to deliver the same: and if the latter be the case, as we must so construe the law, and the clerk failed to deliver this list for many days, or even months, and this man A came in to the collector of the county, in the *interim*, to pay his tax, and finds nothing in that office, who is to suffer? A and the school township?

I think a correction in this law could be safely made, with great justice to the people. I do think the collection of the school money, which, by the way, is small enough, is distributed among too many officers to make it profitable to any, and those depending upon the collection of the same; our taxes are not of such great sums, or so difficult to collect, but what one man might do it all, without making every man a collector—leaving none to pay. Many of our townships are without funds, from such failures, and the refusal of the county collector to receive these lists after the first of September, as the law does not specify when these lists shall be presented to him.

I have, during my official term, visited about thirty schools, and many school meetings; have used every means within my power to encourage the work of education to go on. I have, by great exertion, been able to organize a county teachers' institute, which proved a great benefit and encouragement to education throughout the county. In this connection, I would say, I do think more interest should be manifested by the Legislature in encouraging and forcing teachers to become members of these institutes; if need be, force them to attend, or give into the hands of the county superintendent the power to revoke their certificates. It is very humiliating to think the county

superintendent is bound down by responsibilities, with no power to act.

We have upward of forty school houses, mostly log, while some are built with a view of worth and permanence. We are deficient in apparatus. I have held six public examinations, and twenty-seven private examinations; they have in every case been oral. We have twenty-nine teachers in active service in the county, most of whom are under second and third grade certificates. I have only three first graded teachers. The pay is generally very good, from twenty-five dollars to sixty dollars per month. In most subdistricts, schools have been kept open for four to six months, the last school year, and many are in the first and second month of the next year, now upon us.

In conclusion, allow me to say for and in behalf of those coming after me, and, I hope, for the benefit and encouragement of education, feeling a deep sense of its great importance, and the importance of the office I now hold, and the good that must of necessity accrue, if properly attended, that, under the requirements of the law, and the responsibilities imposed, he, the county superintendent, does not receive compensation for his labor, sufficient to attract the attention of men of education. On the other hand they feel disposed to, and do, decline the office, and class it as one of the cheap offices of the county, leaving political humbugs, and men of very inferior education, to take charge of an office of great importance to the county. Our lawmakers must soon find it a very violent supposition indeed, that educated men will take such an office through a sense of benevolence. If it was intended to be an important office in the State, an office that would call around it educated men, why, in the name of justice, hide its fees and salary within the folds of the judicial cloak of a county court, that acts upon the principle that they were elected by the people as a committee of retrenchment only.

I do think the law could be amended, paying the county superintendent a stated salary, that he might devote all his time to the interests of education.

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#### BOONE.—J. A. HENDERSON.

In regard to the educational progress in this county, I am happy to state, there is marked increase in the interest in the public schools. There are fewer private or select schools, and the public schools are better patronized. As we become more familiar with the law, its objects, and the means by which those results are to be secured the more it is adopted, but in some respects we find it very difficult to carry out. I have particular reference to the method in which the school tax is collected, and I desire to call your attention specially to the fact, that it is impossible for the county clerks to prepare, *in time*, the tax books for the different township clerks. Among other things, it is made the duty of the township clerks, to return to the collector of the county, the delinquent tax lists in their hands, on the first day of September, while in fact, many of them do not receive their books until after that time; the result of which is confusion, and that produces complaint and dissatisfaction, and it is all referred to the school law, or rather to the change made at the last session of the Legislature. I am entirely in favor of the county collector collecting also the school tax.



Many of the districts were induced to levy a tax this spring, having witnessed the good results, to those districts which have fully adopted the law the year previous, but I am of opinion that the confusion above mentioned, will operate as a damper upon those who have been favorably impressed, and unless some remedy is provided, they will lose what interest they now have in the schools.

My effort has been strictly directed to securing a full organization of the county, as I, in substance, stated in my last report. No one can do, satisfactorily to himself, and to all others interested, the work expected of a county superintendent; and it never will be done until such a salary is provided as will command the services of a thorough, competent, practical teacher.

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### BUCHANAN.—E. B. NEELEY.

In presenting my third annual report of public schools of this county, it affords me pleasure to report a most encouraging advancement in the condition of our educational interests. The people generally throughout the county, are becoming more interested in the subject of education. Many neat and commodious school houses have been erected, and incompetent teachers have been compelled to withdraw and make room for those possessing the proper qualifications.

When, contrary to my own personal wishes, I took charge of the county schools two and a half years ago, I determined to labor honestly and conscientiously for their improvement. It seemed to me, that two objects were first to be accomplished, which having been effected, the rest would follow naturally and in order.

In looking around upon the condition of affairs, I found that there were only two or three school houses in the whole county worthy even of the name. They had been erected in the first place without any reference to comfort or convenience, and through the lapse of time and ill-usage, had fallen into woful dilapidation. This, then, was the first evil to be remedied, and hence, my first effort was to convince the directors, in whose hands the remedy lay, that they could not expect good schools until they furnished good school houses. I am happy to inform you that my efforts in that direction have been successful even beyond my expectations. In most of the subdistricts neat and commodious school houses have been erected, and many of them have been furnished with the new style of desks. Other subdistricts have provided the necessary means, and will build early in the spring. The old log school houses is fast becoming one of the relics of the past, and in its place the eye of the traveler is greeted with neat structures of frame, brick or stone. This, then, is one great advance in the right direction, and if nothing more had been accomplished, there would be sufficient cause for encouragement and perseverance. But improvement even more marked can, I think, be reported in another essential particular.

We have now a much better class of teachers than I found in the county two and half years ago. Under the old order of things, any one who would take the trouble to apply for a certificate to teach, could procure it. The consequence was, that the county was flooded with persons wholly incompetent as teachers, who offered their services to directors at low rates to the exclusion of well-qualified teach-

ers. Some excellent teachers were here, and they still remain, but the great majority were wholly unfit for their calling, and should never have received a certificate to teach. To remedy this evil, I determined to make my examinations searching enough to test thoroughly the qualifications of every candidate, on each branch of study prescribed in our public schools, and to refuse certificates to all who failed to come up to the required standard. This unpleasant duty, I have been compelled to perform in many instances, but the good results of adhering to that policy have not been slow in making themselves apparent:

A better class of teachers now present themselves for examination, those who know themselves to be incompetent, have discovered that it is useless to apply for a certificate, and our schools, with but few exceptions, are supplied with intelligent and faithful teachers. Let county superintendents throughout the State, be firm and conscientious in this matter of granting certificates, and then let the Legislature give us an adequate supply of well endowed normal schools, and we may soon expect to see the dawn of a brighter day for the educational interests of Missouri.

I was much pleased with your proposed plan for the establishment of normal schools in the State, by districts, as explained in your recent circular. I trust that this or some similar plan will be adopted by the Legislature at its next session. Until we have normal schools in Missouri, we must continue in the future as we have in the past, to depend upon other States to furnish us teachers, thoroughly trained and qualified for their work.

The public schools of the city of St. Joseph, which were organized under a special charter, have been under my supervision for the past four years, and it is proper that I should close this short letter with a brief report of these schools for the year ending July 31, 1868.

During the year the names of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six different pupils were enrolled in the St. Joseph public schools. The average number belonging during the year was one thousand and ninety-eight; the average daily attendance was one thousand and eighteen, and the percentage of daily attendance estimated upon the number belonging was ninety-two and a half. The schools were eleven in number; school rooms, twenty-two; teachers, twenty-two; besides a teacher of vocal music for all the schools during the whole year, and a teacher of gymnastics for half the year. The total number of seats in all the houses was one thousand three hundred and sixteen.

The board now own five school buildings, and have in process of erection, and rapidly approaching completion, two more. One of the new buildings contains four school rooms and a recitation room; the other contains six school rooms and a recitation room. They are both built after the most approved plan, will be provided with all the necessary conveniences and appliances, and externally, will present an exceedingly handsome appearance. They will furnish ample and good accommodations for seven hundred pupils.

All of the school houses owned by the board are built of brick except the colored school house, which is a frame building. When the new houses are completed, the board will have provided seats for 2,016 pupils. It is probable, however, that some schools, now taught in rented buildings, will then be discontinued. The population of the city is about 30,000, and the number of children of school age, 5,044.

## CALLAWAY.—J. D. JOLLY.

I am proud to say that the cause of education in this county is progressing far better than I had any reason to hope that it would, in my last letter. The people seem to be taking greater interest than ever before, and I hope we will soon have schools that will be an ornament to the county.

I have endeavored, as superintendent, to do all the work possible in the time allowed for school duties, and have labored, to the best of my ability, to make the people appreciate and understand the great advantages that our present school system has over our old law, and thus get them to interest themselves in organizing and carrying on the schools.

The qualifications of the teachers are about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  on a scale of 5.

The great obstacle to overcome is low wages. Professional teachers have not sufficient inducement to come here.

The schools have all, so far as I am able to learn, had at least a four months' session, during the year.

## CAMDEN.—F. L. WITHAUP.

1. *Educational progress in the county*—This is by no means what it might have been, owing to the indifference manifested by the citizens towards popular education. Every effort has been made to lessen this evil, but so far, success is far away. This indifference, coming as it principally does, from those who have children to educate. The children are not free from it. After a very imperfect three or four months' school has been taught, school books are thrown aside, until (perhaps) eight months later, the same thing is repeated.

2. *Educational work done by county superintendent*.—I visited every township but two, distributed the school law and blanks, gave directions how to go to work to organize lawfully. I also visited the various schools about the middle of the term, addressing the children on the great importance of securing an education, admonishing obedience to their instructor, and diligence in their studies, closing, by extending a general invitation, through their teacher, and the whole school, to their parents, friends and patrons, to honor us with their presence on the closing day of the school, when we would have an examination, and also give a few remarks on popular education, and various other items, to increase interest in general education, etc. With but two exceptions, in attending the closing days of twenty schools, outside of the scholars not a single person, male or female, attended. Nor was this all. Teachers generally complained of a very slim attendance of the scholars, while school officers generally "turned up missing."

3. *Educational progress from other agencies*.—Of this we know nothing. Citizens being so prompt in letting matters pertaining to education, remain "*in statu quo*," so that those who may feel disposed to do something, give up the idea as useless. Repeated efforts have been made to get teachers, school officers and heads of families to subscribe for some educational journal, periodical, or magazine, but invariably the reply was "can't afford it."

4. *Qualifications of teachers*.—Also great room for improvement. Last November we made an effort to found a teachers' institute. The

county, having no public building, suitable to hold meetings in for the purpose (our court house only existing in name) enquiries were made of our county court, as to some assurance, that the expenses would be paid, but that august body, in their great wisdom, also thought that they couldn't afford it. As but very few of the teachers now employed, or likely to be employed in the future, follow teaching as a profession, but few make any efforts toward improving, for the important duties of teacher. Teaching a school is considered more in the light of making a few dimes, than to the all-important fact of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." Again, few, if any of our teachers read any authors on teaching, and the greater portion, with and by the consent of school officers, and parents, not only believe in keeping or teaching a loud or open school, as they term it, but more properly called disorderly or noisy, but cling to the old foggy idea with a pertinacity well worthy of a better cause.

5. *Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—The first and greatest one is this: That under the circumstances, last above enumerated, the dignity of the teachers' profession is entirely lost, nor can I see any hope for improvement, until we go to work, and educate teachers first, and then do away with the detrimental practice of employing those who teach for the least money. Next comes the irregular attendance of scholars. The greatest and bitterest complaints from teachers have been on this account. It is very strange, but nevertheless true, that after parents go to the trouble and expense of getting up a four months' school (which, in the general estimation, is the *ne plus ultra*), they do not send one-half of the time. In examining the registers in three schools, the highest attendance was, out of eighty days, thirty. In two others, thirty-five; a few only have a two-third attendance, while by far, the majority fall below one-half. One teacher remarked to me that he had been six months' teaching a four months' school. He could give no cause other than over-indulgence of the parents. Hence, if only a four months school is taught, the children on an average, receive only *two months' instruction in the year*. Next comes the niggardly manner in which children are furnished with books by their parents. In no school have I found all the books necessary, while in many, classes of from three to six, had but one book. In one school, asking the teacher how many classes he had his school divided into, was answered with the utmost nonchalance, *but one, and that in the spelling book*, and on being told to proceed (this happened on closing day), as if usual, he had two scholars chose for a spelling match, arranging, true to his remark, the whole school in the same, consisting of forty scholars, when they began at the head, spelt to the foot, back to the head, and so on, till "Webster's Elementary" was exhausted. On further examination, I found that none of the best spellers could read monosyllabic words, or repeat the least part of the multiplication table. On taking the teacher to task for the great oversight and negligence, was told "that it was impossible for him to teach without books," the truthfulness of which was apparent, and I could say no more. The above is by no means an exaggerated or isolated case, but very nearly represents the feelings of parents, as to the knowledge of Addison remarks, "niggardliness is not good husbandry." Again, it is my firm belief, that as long as so much of the management, as the law now imposes, rests with county courts, the good the law has in view will never be accomplished. The courts, to a great extent, are composed of men, who have become popular by some act or deed during the last war, and but very little weight is laid on what intellectual qualification they may possess. Thus it

often happens, and will, as long as men are guided by political enthusiasm, that men, who are not only entirely devoid of any intellectual qualifications, but do not even possess sound sense enough to judge those who may possess a *small degree* of intelligence, are placed in positions to control those in whose care and custody the development of the mind is entrusted. Such men are, therefore, called upon, and by law have authority to pass judgment upon services required, and as far as their knowledge extends, performed. If we are to take the accepted term, that "they are to judge others by themselves," ought we to wonder at the *magnanimity* with which we are compensated? Ought we to complain at the *niggardly* manner to them, perhaps a hereditament, in which county warrants (worth fifty cents on the dollar), are issued to us at the rate of *three dollars per diem*? Ought we to complain, when in order to attend to our duties, we must hire, therefore, a horse at two dollars, and pay board and lodging at the same rate, viz: four dollars per diem (all of which has to come in *greenbacks* for aught they know), and come to receive one 50-100 dollars, and clear what—our pockets? We only make these suggestions for the benefit of our successors.

6. With but few exceptions, every township, or fractional part thereof, has had one or more public schools, for three or four months during the year.

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#### CAPE GIRARDEAU.—F. M. GROVE.

I am pleased to be able to state that for the last year, there has been a general improvement in school matters. The privileges of general education is now extended to all classes. The qualifications of the several teachers remain nearly the same. Many obstacles in the way of improvement are being removed. New houses are building, and the schools, in many cases, are kept open longer than is required by law.

Renewed activity, on the part of all officers in school matters has produced results that promise much for the future welfare of the public schools of this county.

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#### CARROLL.—J. H. BAKER.

Since the last report from this county, there has been a decided change in the school houses. Many have been totally destroyed, and new buildings, principally frame, have been erected.

There yet are several districts that cannot have schools in the winter time, from the fact that the houses are untenable for winter use. Others are still unorganized, among which I am compelled to mention our own town, Carrollton, which has a population of about fourteen hundred inhabitants, and no prospects of a school house.

Last year the directors levied a tax of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a school house here, but the county court "vetoed" it, and hence it was given up, and since then I have heard of no efforts being made towards building one.

Where new houses have been built, I have noticed, as yet, no move towards improving or ornamenting the grounds surrounding them.

In reference to furniture, I am glad to say that the old benches in their various forms, are fast disappearing, and very good desks are being made, generally to accommodate two pupils each.

Good, substantial blackboards are finding their way into almost every school house.

As to the qualification of those engaged as teachers in the public schools where I have visited. It is a pleasure for me to bear testimony to the ability of a majority of them, especially was I pleased with the words which so often greeted me, "I have not whipped a single scholar in my school," it shows the fact that the teacher could govern as well as teach their pupils.

At least three-fourths of the teachers are from the East, and the most of them reflect credit upon the profession.

My examinations have generally been oral, from the fact that very few attended them.

There is no public school at present within the county for colored persons.

The schools of the county, in districts where organized, have generally had from four to six months school during the last year.

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#### CARTER.—JOHN HOSKINS.

As I have but little to report, it will, necessarily, be short.

Much interest is now being manifested in the cause of education in some parts of the county.

Our school houses are, generally, of a very inferior class.

The grounds are, usually without fences.

Furniture, none; apparatus, none.

Teachers are not of the best, though we have some very good—generally of the second grade. I have been obliged to adapt my plan of examinations to the necessities of the case.

The officers are not as punctual in reporting as they should be.

There are no colored children to care for.

We have no institute in the county.

We have no private seminary or academies in the county.

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#### CLAY.—G. HUGHES.

Since my last annual report, no new school houses have been built in this county. The old ones have been repaired, in many cases by voluntary contributions.

Many subdistricts remain unorganized, nevertheless, we have received many additions to our corps of teachers, and a number of the subdistricts are provided with very good schools.

The reports of school officers are not so full and prompt as they should be. Some time must elapse before the requirements of our new school law are sufficiently understood to insure prompt reports from all sections of the county.

The complete organization of the county would be greatly facilitated by a law giving to the county superintendent the power to appoint resident local directors, with the qualifications of grand jurors, within those subdistricts where a sufficient number of qualified voters

cannot be found to hold an election according to the general provisions of the school law.

As a higher grade of qualifications among the teachers employed in our public schools, is, doubtless, a want seriously felt in all sections of the State, a system of normal schools, judiciously distributed, would, certainly, be an important appendage to our public school system. I hope that our Legislature may, at an early day, appreciate the importance of such a movement.

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CLINTON.—B. F. FOR.

There has been quite an improvement in our schools since my last report. Notwithstanding the minds of our people have been absorbed, to a great extent, in political questions, the subject of education has received good attention.

The provision in the law authorizing directors to make estimates either for four or six months' school during the year, meets the approbation of the people of Clinton county. The directors who had not made their estimates before the new law came in force, have made them for six months' school.

I have visited most of the schools of this county during the year. I have spent about seventy days in official duties.

We have some private schools in the county, which are doing much for the cause of education. But we have others, which are doing more harm than good, being kept up for the benefit of a few aristocrats, who will not patronize public schools, where the rich and poor meet as equals.

I consider that we have an average grade of teachers for the present day.

All of the schools have not been kept open three months during the year.

*Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—1. The limited number of professional teachers.

2. The lack of uniformity in text-books.

3. The want of commodious school houses, properly furnished, and supplied with suitable apparatus.

4. The law provides for only six months' school during the year, when we should have ten months, without submitting it to a vote.

The plan proposed by you, for the establishment of normal schools in the State, is approved by the leading men of the county.

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COLE—JAMES ENLJE, JR.

1. Educational progress in the county of Cole has been considerable. As an evidence of this conclusion, I will give a few items: But a short time ago, we had scarcely any schools, and what we had were hardly anything but the name, being poorly taught and badly attended; the morals of our youths almost wrecked and ruined by neglect, bad habits contracted, until it seemed that they thought nothing worth their attention but drinking, swearing, and an almost total disregard for morality, or even civility; society almost broken up, and the seeds of discord sown broadcast; churches deserted and rotting

down in neglect; dramshops and places of public resort crowded to overflowing; ignorance, idleness and vice having full sway; the useful pursuits neglected. This lamentable state of affairs was caused partly by the war, but principally for the want of education. Our public schools were not encouraged or patronized, poor teachers being generally employed, such as would not work, and could not teach (properly), and they not furnished with apparatus, or suitable houses. Such was education in this county; but, by the untiring efforts of the friends of popular education, a great change has been wrought; liberal educational ideas have been diffused among the mass of the people (in the face of strong opposition), until they see the necessity of a more thorough education, and have set about the work in earnest, and we can begin to see some of the fruits of their labor, in the shape of more and better school houses, better teachers, better society, moral and intelligent children. We can now see the deserted school house once more filled, and the neglected playground filled by smiling children. Now we can point, with a just pride, to a school house in almost every district—and many of them good ones, too—which shows how high education is esteemed.

2. *Educational work done by the county superintendent.*—This has been principally examining and instructing teachers, instructing school officers, visiting and lecturing schools, and encouraging education as much as possible.

3. *Educational work done by other agencies.*—The increased interest manifested by the people, has been a most powerful help to the cause of education, as well as to the school officers and teachers; also, people coming in who have seen the benefit of public schools, has been a great help in bringing about the change for the better.

4. *Qualification of teachers.*—Their qualifications are various; while some are not very well qualified, others are eminent. I am pleased to say that there is a great change for the better in the way of teachers; we still lack a sufficiency of good ones; they are not all of the best class; however, we have to do with such as we have, until we can get better teachers.

5. *Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—I might say that one of the obstacles is the want of good, energetic teachers; another, the want of funds (without direct tax) to carry on the school; also, the want of apparatus, furniture and comfortable houses, and last, but not least, is the hatred and prejudice that some have toward anything like progress.

6. Have all the public schools in the county been kept open at least three months during the year? I think all, or very near all, have kept open that time, and many of them much longer.

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COOPER.—J. W. SMILEY.

In no particular is the educational progress of schools in this county more apparent than in providing better school houses.

*Houses.*—Ten new houses have been built. Five of these are first class buildings, size 24x36 feet, with clothes room, and seated with patent combination desks. Average cost \$1,200. It is to be regretted that a few of the new buildings are too small. This is bad economy, as these buildings must soon give place to others of larger dimensions.

*Apparatus.*—About twenty-four schools are now supplied with outline maps, charts, globe, and numeral frame; and but few, if any,



are without that indispensable article to the live teacher, the black-board. A few schools are furnished with clocks and dictionaries.

The duties imposed upon the county superintendent by law, in this county, would employ him more than three times the number of days fixed by law, consequently, if any regard is paid to the time mentioned, many of the duties remain unperformed.

*Visitations.*—About twenty schools were visited, devoting, on an average, two hours to each school.

*Examinations.*—Public examinations are held on the last Saturday in each month, but many teachers, unacquainted with this arrangement, presented themselves at other times, and were examined privately. Total number of certificates issued, 77. Number rejected, 6.

*Institutes.*—Two institutes were held during the year; one at Mount Vernon, which continued two days. Much interest was manifested by citizens, as well as teachers. Prof. Ripley, of the State University, and Prof. Kemper, of Boonville, were present during the entire session, and rendered valuable assistance.

The second meeting was held at Pisgah. More teachers were present than at any previous meeting. Prof. Clark, assistant superintendent, Prof. H. H. Merrill, of the Missouri Female College, Boonville, and Mr. O. H. Fethers, were present, and contributed, by lectures, addresses and readings, to entertain and instruct those present.

It gives me pleasure to say that many of the school directors were present at these meetings, and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

In nearly all the townships, the school directors have discharged their sometimes thankless duties with a degree of faithfulness that is commendable.

*Teachers.*—There is more inquiry for good teachers. To employ poorly qualified teachers, at any price, is bad economy.

School directors should pay more attention to the grade of certificates, and pay accordingly.

I think it rather unfortunate that the form of certificates, "authorized," should be designated by "first grade" and "second grade," since the difference is in the number of branches specified. I would suggest "high school" and "common school."

Many of the teachers examined were deficient in a knowledge of the elementary sounds of the letters, and in the art of producing them, and but few have introduced it as an exercise in the schools. Mental arithmetic is another branch, in which many teachers are deficient. Some overlook the great benefit to be derived from this study, the improvement of the reasoning faculties, by striving, merely, for the result. They fail in not giving a logical solution to the problems, seeming to be satisfied, if they have obtained the true answer. We cannot expect these and other imperfections, which exist, to be entirely eradicated, until schools are provided whose specific object is the qualification of teachers.

Irregularity of attendance, the want of better qualifications on the part of teachers, and more permanent employment, are the chief obstacles in the way of improvement. On the whole, our schools have accomplished as much during the year as could be expected. But one district has failed to provide a three months' school.

I cannot close this report without a passing notice of the graded school in Boonville, under the efficient supervision of Professor J. C. Mason. Owing to the increase in the number of scholars, two additional rooms have been opened. A teacher, in music and German, has

been added to the corps, and instructions in those branches are now given in the school.

Since my last report, Otterville has organized under the "special act," and has opened a "graded school," which bids fair to be a success.

We expect, by earnest and well directed efforts, to keep pace with the march of improvement in education, and subserve this great interest, which underlies the welfare of our growing State.

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DADE.—T. J. CAVENDER.

Educational progress in this county has far surpassed all expectation. To every person who has noted our progress for the last two years, in the broad fields of labor, it is gratifying, not only so, but a pleasure to him who is connected with our present school system, when he compares the present plan of instruction with the past. Our educated men no longer stand aloof from our system of public instruction; they are lending a helping hand, making education more among the masses.

Great zeal is being manifested, by all friends of education, to extend the limits of our schools to all embraced within the law.

Great interest is manifested in regard to the education of the colored youth. We have colored schools in nearly every locality, where there is a sufficient number for an organization.

I have spent seventy-eight days in the discharge of my official duties; visited every school in the county, and find them in good running order. The object system of teaching is becoming more general, and patrons generally appreciate the teacher's labor.

Our teachers, with few exceptions, are alive to their calling. Teaching, in this county, is no longer looked upon as an imitative art, learned by following the footprints of former time, but an art based upon unchangeable principles. During the past two years there has been a liberal supply of Eastern teachers, and they bring with them the fruits of a well-trained education. We have other teachers, born in Missouri, that honor their profession. I find no obstacles to impede the progress of mental training, but it is moving forward gradually. Nearly every sub-district in the county has a four months' school; many new houses are being built; the frame building is taking the place of the log hut, and comfortable seats instead of slab benches.

The county that I have the honor to represent, though lying near the frontier, is rich in resources. Our vast undeveloped resources are attracting the "wise men of the East," who are coming with all their wealth, to make homes on our luxuriant soil. We can safely say, that, before twenty years, agriculture will revel here. Our streams will be rendered twice musical by machinery, enabling us to manufacture for our own consumption. Our prairies will be dotted with school houses, our hills adorned with churches, working up the sublime object of universal Christian brotherhood.

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DALLAS.—W. B. COON.

It is true, that the cause of education is not making as much progress as might be wished for, yet it is surely and steadily advancing.

Last year, great efforts were made by many school officers, and large and liberal estimates were generally made by directors who expected some aid from the State. The result was, that school taxes were very heavy, and many enemies were made to the public school system and school officers. Patrons were often heard to say that they had little use for such a free school system. Now, that we have had some aid from the State, and see a prospect of that aid increasing, the people are working with more energy, as may be seen in the new school houses being built in almost every part of the county. Several tolerably good houses have been built since my last report.

We have not had more schools during this year than we had last; but they have been generally of a better character. Some of our teachers have improved, and some new teachers have come to the county. I think the people in general manifest a desire to employ better teachers than formerly.

The law, as revised last winter, came to us very late in the spring, after directors had begun to make their estimates, as directed by the old law, which made it very difficult for school officers to learn their duty in good time, but by patient efforts they generally succeeded in preparing estimates, although a few districts failed. My most difficult task, as superintendent, has been to secure good estimates and enumerations, and in most cases, I have met with tolerable success. Some of the schools of this county have not been kept open for three months during the present year, in some cases, on account of means, and in other, on account of the difficulty of obtaining good teachers. I think that that clause of our school law, which requires a district to have, at least, three months' school in each year, in order to be entitled to any share of the public school fund, does not have the effect desired; but has rather an injurious effect. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a good teacher, and directors have to get a poorer one or lose their school fund. At other times districts might do well, if they could only save the fund, and continue for a longer term in the next year.

There are but few colored children in this county, only one township has enough for a school, and there we have a school for them. They appear to be doing well. They attend regularly and study diligently. There should, I think, be some changes made in our school law. Provisions should be made for a special meeting, when directors have not been elected at the proper time, and better provisions for the appointment of officers, when whole townships fail to elect. I know, from experience, that the chapter on county superintendent should be changed. His duties should be more definite, and he should be allowed a salary as large as that of the best teachers in his county, so that he may devote all of his time to his duties as county superintendent, who has to make his support by some profession, can do but little for the public schools. It appears, upon close examination, that the law was passed in a hurry, and not sufficiently considered in many respects.

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DAVIESS.—W. M. BOSTAPH.

Since the report of last year, there has been a decided improvement in the school houses in this county. Many of them have been

almost untenable and worthless ; but by the earnest efforts, on the part of many of our citizens, a material change has been effected, many of the old houses have been refitted, and quite a large number of new school houses erected, which in style and capacity are creditable to the localities in which they are situated ; but little attention has as yet been given to the ornamenting of the grounds, and the grounds are generally held by a lease so long as the same is used for school purposes. There appears to be a general disposition on the part of our citizens, to dispense with private schools entirely, as the "common school" can be fully organized.

As to school furniture, there is but little of any value, an ordinary blackboard to be seen in almost every school room—there are, however, a few schools furnished with outline maps, reading charts, globes, cubical blocks, &c.; but these articles are not in general use.

I have frequently called the attention of school officers to the importance of furnishing the school houses with good and substantial seats, and also the many advantages derived from a full supply of the apparatus so necessary in assisting the teacher in the proper discharge of the duties imposed upon him, and a lively interest is manifested in the matter, but a want of necessary means, and an indisposition on their part to impose any heavier tax at the present time, cripples them in their endeavors to advance the interests in their townships.

As to the teachers, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the ability and fidelity of some of them, and the untiring energy with which they press forward in the great cause in which they are engaged. And especially to some of those young lady teachers, who have devoted themselves to this profession. Their great success, under so many disadvantages, affords the amplest proof of their qualifications, and of the interest they manifest in their calling, while I regret to say that many, both male and female, regard their position as rather humble, and pursue the calling but temporarily, care but little for the cause of education, and, therefore, are wanting that qualification the most essential for a successful teacher.

The plan of examination which I have adopted is to examine, orally, in the various branches authorized by the school law, holding two public examinations each year, at the regular sessions of the institute, and when application for an examination is made, after the regular examination, I examine privately, but examine only such teachers privately who were not in the county at the regular examination, or unable to attend.

So far, I have found the grade of scholarship below the grade of average, and none have been thoroughly educated for the profession. I do not expect to see much improvement, in this respect, until the means are supplied by which such an education will be brought within the reach of the student.

The county teachers' institute in this county is in a flourishing condition, with about fifty members, most of whom are regular attendants, and a lively interest is manifested by some of them. The lecture which you delivered here, at the fall session, has thoroughly aroused our teachers to renewed efforts on their part, and to a thorough appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of their position.

There is but one colored school in this county, and but little interest is manifested in their behalf, consequently, the school is not as prosperous as it might be, although it is doing much better than was at first expected. The colored people are very much interested, and are doing all *they* can, and are accomplishing a great deal ; but, con-

sidering the opposition the education of the colored people had to contend with for a long time, and now, the stolid indifference, on the part of many of our citizens, the result, of course, could not have been as great as if there had been no opposition.

In conclusion, I may add, that there has been no special supervision exercised over the schools in this county, and there will not be, so long as the salary of the county superintendent is so precarious.

Under the head of general remarks, I would most respectfully suggest a few changes and amendments to our present school law. In my opinion, the section of the law relating to the making out of the tax books, by the county clerk, for the various township collectors, is almost, if not entirely, impracticable. In the first place, the law requires the county clerk to make out and deliver to the township clerk the tax books, for the collection of the school tax, between the first day of April and the first day of June. During that time, the county clerk is employed in making out the tax book for the collection of the State and county revenue, and, consequently, the books for the collection of the school taxes cannot be delivered to the township collector much before the first of September, or about the time that the law requires the township collector to return his delinquent list. This section needs amending, and I see no necessity for the county officers having anything to do with school taxes of the different townships. If we had township assessors as well as collectors, the expense would be no greater, and, so far as my information extends, would be much more satisfactory to the citizens.

And further, in the acts relating to cities, towns and villages, there is no provision for the collection of school taxes upon the merchants' statements, and, of course, none is collected upon those statements. This part of the law, I think, ought to be amended, for it would certainly be just and right that all property should be taxed alike, whether it be goods or any other property. With the exceptions I have mentioned, I think, the law is a good one.

The general prospects of our public schools are daily brightening, and many improvements have been made during the past year, and we hope the time may not be far distant, when popular education will be recognized in its true form, and regarded as it should be—necessary for the preservation of our political institutions.

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#### DOUGLAS.—T. K. YANDELLS.

We have twenty-five or thirty school houses—mostly log buildings, in good repair, with suitable play grounds. School furniture and apparatus are scarce. Teachers are generally of the third grade. We have not any county association or institute. But little interest is shown in the education of colored pupils. I have had ten examinations—nine males and one female. I have visited eleven schools. I have spent twenty-five days in official duties. I have traveled two hundred miles in attending to official business. I have written ten official letters. We have thirteen public schools and six private. We have no high schools, colleges or seminaries. We have no schools for colored children. We have no school libraries.

I find the cause of education advancing in this part of the State; the citizens are alive to their interest. In my visits to schools, while lecturing, I generally found crowded houses, township boards, parents,

teachers and youths, all participating in the general cause. I am proud to see the march of improvement; it is increasing faster than could be expected, after the misfortunes we have survived, the dangers we have encountered, and the losses we have sustained.

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DUNKLIN.—S. BRANNUM.

My health has been so bad since August, that I have not been able to visit schools, or do anything else. There have not been as many schools kept open this year as I expected, on account of so much sickness in the county, the chills and fever have been considered almost an epidemic this year. The people have been doing the best they could, as to erecting school houses for the time coming. In some places when the money stops, the interest in school stops. The school houses are not furnished with anything, except wooden slabs and hazel limbs. The grounds for school purposes cannot be objected to. As for teachers, we cannot complain; those examined this year, with the exception of one, have stood on a scale of five; they are from Texas, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, &c.; my plan of examination is generally oral.

I made one attempt to organize a teachers' institute, but failed.

I would say that the people have no use for such a law as the one they now have; not one man out of every five or ten that will understand anything about it. I think the law should be so amended as to give the county superintendent, supervision over the whole school business; let all the money come into his hands, and to be paid out by him and to receive his salary out of the same fund; a man may travel far and wide, wear his tongue out, and then go before the county court, and the judges will allow him \$3.00 *per diem* in county warrants, that will not buy a sheet of paper, nor an envelope, nor anything else. The Superintendent had just as well have a sheet of brown paper as the county warrants. There is a considerable amount of school notes for collection, and those owing these notes, are so afraid that the notes will be collected, that they consider the school law a perfect farce.

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GENTRY—J. B. TWIST.

*Educational progress in the county.*—We are making rapid strides in educational matters. The old log houses are giving way for neat, comfortable frame houses, about thirty of which have been built during the past year. Many of these houses are well furnished with outline maps, charts, apparatus, etc.

*Educational work done by the county superintendent.*—The educational work of the county superintendent during the past year has been limited, owing to various reasons. A few subdistricts have been organized under his supervision. He has given directions for building and furnishing a number of houses. He has also endeavored to revive the *institut*, by soliciting able speakers and teachers to attend.

*Educational work done by other agencies.*—There has been no educational work done by other agencies.

*Qualifications of teachers.*—I must say that we have a very fair corps of teachers, and it is encouraging to report the grade of scholarship on the advance. Yet, we have not enough of first-class teachers. At present, however, it becomes necessary to grant certificates to many who should be pupils instead of teachers.

*Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—I might here add, the main obstacle in the way of improvement, is the want of a suitable number of proficient teachers. The schools of the county have all been kept open from four to seven months during the year.

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GREENE.—H. S. CREIGHTON.

It is with pleasure I now attempt to make a statement of the condition of the public schools in this county. Education is progressing, slowly but steadily in this county. Notwithstanding the many difficulties and drawbacks it has to encounter, for there are very many of our people opposed to the present system of schools, and are sighing for the "Constitution as it was," and the good old schools of the days of yore, untrammelled by rigid school laws that savor of equality or a common system for rich and poor; and then the horrors of being taxed to educate the poor, build school houses, and furnish them with comfortable seats, blackboards, etc., when they themselves had received their bountiful share of education sitting on the half of a split log, in a pole house, without a nail or pane of glass about it, and not a sign of a blackboard thought of. But still, worse than all, your school law provides for the education of colored children, and we are taxed to provide houses, pay teachers, etc., "to give them niggers some *larnin*, which is putting them on an equality with us." But we have a large population in this county who are putting forth their best efforts to make the common school system a success, and they may rest assured that their honest toil will not be unrewarded, or their labor spent in vain.

I have spent some eighty days during the past year as superintendent of schools. I have attended to business regular twice every month, and often double that number per week by special agreement. I have visited quite a number of schools, met some of the township boards, consulted others by letter, etc. My reasons for not spending more time visiting schools are, because our county is considerably in debt, our taxes are heavy, and we are obliged to tax people to run our schools the lawful time.

Our county court is composed of men that are up with the times. And all thanks are due them for the extension of time they have granted me during the years I was superintendent, for it requires at least one hundred and fifty days to do the business of superintendent of this county as it should be done.

We have a good grade of teachers, some of them graduates of colleges East, others native born. But a large majority of our teachers were educated East. I think the teachers of this county are fully up to, if not above, an average of the State. I believe all our public schools have been kept open the time required by law, except in newly organized subdistricts, where they have no school houses. There have been several new school houses built in our county this year, but there has been very little done in the way of fencing or adorning school house grounds.

I think the greatest obstacles in the way of improvements are, a want of public funds, and negligence in executing the law. But, I think, if there could be any means devised to increase our public school funds, so we could run our schools at least four months without direct taxation, it would aid materially in the execution of the laws. But some of our township clerks say, the small amount drawn does not pay to keep up the organization. I suggested a plan in my last year's report for raising funds, which I still think would work well. And now, I close my report by saying, that this about closes my labors as superintendent of schools for Greene county, and when I take into consideration the condition of the schools of this county when I commenced my official career, I feel there has been quite a change wrought in our county in educational interests, and that our people have been aroused to the interest of the young and rising wants of our fast growing population. And while I attach very little importance to my own labors, I would say that more might have been done, had the office been more remunerative, but at present it has to be coupled with other business, which, in my case, always conflicts, and therefore, I could not spend the time.

I close, my already, too long report for the interest contained in it.

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#### GRUNDY—R. C. NORTON.

I have the honor to report the following, relative to the schools and educational interests of Grundy county:

Our reports show that schools have been maintained in all the districts of the county as the law requires, and that many districts have, by special arrangements sustained schools for nearly double the time required. Most districts of this county which had not built suitable school buildings during the year preceding, have built them during the past year, so that now, nearly every district in this county has a good school house, well furnished, costing from eighty to twelve hundred dollars. Thus the old sheds, exponents of the thoughtless, antiquated, and illiterate, have given place to new, comfortable and commodious school buildings, true exponents of science, literature, civilization, and general prosperity.

The furniture in our school rooms is all of home manufacture, yet is made according to the most improved plans, is well arranged, and speaks volumes to the comfort and advantage of both teacher and pupils.

The grounds have been fully described in my previous reports, and I need only add that some districts have fenced them, and have planted trees and land marks, thus commencing to beautify and adorn them.

About half of the schools are well supplied with apparatus.

Of its corps of teachers this county may well be proud, although some do not possess superior attainments, and are not just what we would have them, or what they would be themselves, yet they are striving to become efficient in their calling, and the others, which constitute the major part, are of the first order.

Eight days have been spent in holding teachers' institutes, said institutes were well attended, and have done much to advance the cause of education in this county. Examinations have been con-



ducted largely upon the oral plan, yet written examinations have been frequently substituted, the graduation of competency being from one to five. The law being quite well understood, and the organizations complete, school officers have had very little trouble in making their reports, and have not, to my knowledge shown any tardiness whatever.

There being but few colored children in this county, but little interest has been awakened in their behalf, still an effort is now being made to organize a school for them. Educate the masses and the country is safe is our motto, and for that will we work. There is one college in this county, situate at Edinburg, said college is under the management of Prof. J. E. Vertrees. It is built in a pleasant and healthy locality, and, with its efficient corps of teachers, offers rare opportunities to all desiring to obtain a thorough and complete education. We have also the public schools of Trenton, organized under the graded system, which are now in a prosperous condition, and doing their part in the great work of educating the youth.

The school law, by its successive revisions, has been much improved, but it is not perfect. Still, as the committee to whom the revising or amending is committed, will be apprised of the needed changes, I will not name them, but suggest that the changes or amendments be just as few as will answer the purpose, that they be plain, definite, easily understood and obligatory.

Legislation, which contemplates taxation, and permits the willing to pay, without giving power to compel payment from the unwilling is of little benefit to a State.

Having resigned my nomination at the primary election to the office of superintendent, Prof. J. E. Vertrees is elected my successor and I feel assured, that under his direction, the public school interests of Grundy county will be well cared for, and that 1876 will not disfranchise a single person in this county, on account of his ignorance.

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#### HARRISON—B. G. MILLER.

1. *Educational progress in the county.*—Under this head I can say that there is quite an advance, evidently the people are becoming interested on the subject of education. New school houses are being erected and old ones repaired, and furniture for the same, and school apparatus furnished.

2. *Educational work done by county superintendent.*—I have traveled, lectured, visited schools, examined teachers, counseled school officers, written letters and held two regular institutes of five days each.

3. *Educational work done by other agencies.*—I have had an assistant to examine teachers; and the teachers, many of whom have agreed to organize township institutes throughout the county, and some are already being put in operation.

4. *Qualifications of teachers.*—In this there is considerable advance. Old-fashioned teachers are giving way to a better class, and ere long, old Harrison will compare with the older settled parts.

5. *Obstacles in the way of improvements.*—There are many in the way. Some think that "it is not necessary to be educated much," others, that "it is too expensive." As a general rule I think that the

parents would send to school, if it would always come free, and yet there are some that would not send much if the schools were free and in reach of their 'little ones.' My opinion is that the schools should be free and the parents *compelled* to send their children to school. This, and this *only*, will make education general.

6. *Have all the public schools in the county been kept open at least for three months during the year.*—I think so, at least I have no reports to the contrary.

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### HENRY—M. ZICKNER.

During the past year, the educational interests of our county have received more than usual attention. A number of school-houses have been erected. The interest in schools, on the part of officers, parents, and teachers, is measurably augmented. School officers, in quest of teachers, make pertinent inquiries after fitness and qualifications, rather than for diminution in pay.

I visited all the schools in operation in the county during the past year, so far as practicable. Organized a teachers' institute, of which we held two sessions during the year. (The second one was a decided success.)

On the reception of the new school law, in April last, I made appointments throughout the county, meeting the school officers in each township, and assisted them in making their estimates for school purposes, and as a consequence, there was not an organized sub-district in the whole county, which had not made adequate provisions for schools, school houses, etc., for the current year.

We cannot acknowledge ourselves under obligations to foreign agencies for co-operative aid, having been less favored than we deserved. Our co-efficients extraordinary, have been a few live teachers eliminated from the totality, who have kept up local organizations, which have been salutary and effective.

I think our teachers in qualifications and adaptability, will make a favorable comparison with their confreres in other counties, although in exceptional districts, the harvest transcends the capacity of the reapers, a state of affairs, however, unremedial at present.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of improvement, is the constant manipulations of the school law by each successive Legislature, without any apparent betterment. Its repeated mutations, baffling the understanding of school officers and people, and exhausting their patience. For this reason, I did not recommend any change in the law in my last annual letter, and I do not advise one now, but I do think it advisory to have a county board of education in each county, composed of the superintendent, county clerk, and county treasurer, to settle disputed points between township boards of education and other difficulties that often arise.

Nearly all of the public schools in the county have been kept open three months during the past year. Some few lately organized districts, had not the funds for a public school, and others had no school houses in which to have a school taught.

## HOLT.—STEPHEN BLANCHARD.

1. *Educational Progress.*—Considerable attention has been given, by some of the school directors, in the selection of the best qualified teachers, and in visiting the schools, and co-operating with the teachers for the advancement of their pupils.

2. A commendable zeal has been manifested, in some portions of the county, in the erection of suitable school buildings.

3. Our county court has made such appropriations to the county superintendent as keeps him busily employed among the schools about four months in the year. This is not enough time, but it is so much in advance of former years, that the people are greatly gratified and benefited.

4. Teachers' institutes have been held twice each year, as the law requires. The teachers have come together, and have exchanged their views, particularly upon the theory and practice of the teaching, and have been greatly benefited, and better prepared to act well their part in the duties of the school room.

5. The best lecturing talent that we could procure, gratuitously, has been employed, and our teachers instructed and the people edified.

Forest City has organized under the law for towns and cities. The educational board has nearly completed a brick school house 52 by 22½ feet.

1. *Work done by County Superintendent.*—All of the schools have been visited. There are now forty-five in the county. Some of them have been visited twice, and a lecture delivered at night, each time. This has required a travel of eight hundred and forty-three miles. The pupils have also been examined, and their progress noted. One hundred and fifty-four letters have been written.

At each sitting of the township board required by law, the superintendent has been present.

The school law, and blanks, have been distributed by him, through the county, and in portions of adjoining counties, when found destitute.

2. *Qualifications of Teachers.*—The majority of our teachers are well qualified for the discharge of their duties. Some are deficient in regard to a knowledge of human nature, and consequently do not succeed as well as they otherwise would.

3. *Obstacles in the way of Improvement.*—Poor school houses may be mentioned as one great hinderance. In a house without a blackboard of any kind, and perhaps destitute of any thing on which writing can be done, with seats to correspond, no teacher can impart the instruction to pupils that could be done with better fixtures.

4. Some of the subdistricts contain so few pupils, that they do not draw sufficient money to keep the schools in session beyond four months, and some of them hardly that length of time.

5. Unwillingness on the part of tax-payers to continue the schools after the public money has been expended. The children throughout the county do not attend the schools quite one-half of the time they are taught, and it is easy to see how this is: If the schools are taught in the summer, the larger pupils, in the rural districts, are on farms; if taught in winter, the small children can go only a month, or possibly six weeks, when bad weather and roads begin, they cannot go. The fall work is not finished until after the school has been in session for four or six weeks, and, after a commencement has

been made, the pupil goes quite irregularly until its close, and gets, perhaps, scarcely two months' instruction. Can any one be astonished, under these circumstances, if their pupils do not learn much?

6. Parents are too careless, in regard to the attendance of their children upon our free schools.

7. Irregularity in attendance is another great obstacle in the way of the pupil's advancement.

All of the schools have been kept open three months.

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#### HOWARD.—T. J. DEATHERAGE.

The condition of the schools in this county, I think, is probably better than they have been in the past few years, but they are not yet in such an improved state as I would desire.

The great difficulty seems to be in getting the school officers throughout the county to take the proper interest in their duties, and the schools in their own immediate subdistrict, many of whom do not seem to think that prompt action is any great virtue.

We have had schools in very near all of our subdistricts in the county. Some, however, for want of school houses, and other causes, have failed to organize and keep up schools, but the necessity of having comfortable school rooms is becoming more manifest to all, and there is now a considerable number of comfortable and generally convenient houses, that have been finished in the past year, and, I think, will be more in the next year to come. The school houses that are being built are generally framed, neat and convenient.

The amount of school furniture in the county is very small; but little of the improved kind is in use. Maps, charts and globes are things of history, and not known, except in high schools and colleges. I hope to see a greater interest in all improvements of schools and school furniture throughout the county, very soon.

My time has been spent, principally, in trying to get the school districts in the county organized, and in working order. The great difficulty seems to be the fear of taxation to keep up schools. Notwithstanding this objection, our people are anxious to have good schools, and I hope the schools will be better patronized and sustained in the next year than in the past.

I hope to do more work in the ensuing year, than I have done before, hoping the salary of county superintendent will be more liberal than it has been.

The salary of teachers in this county will average about fifty dollars. An experienced teacher would have no difficulty in getting even more than the above amount. Some districts have paid as much as seventy-five to one hundred dollars.

We have teachers of probably as good a grade as any county in the State, at least, I think, would compare favorably with any. But I still hope to see the qualification of teachers of a much higher grade filling all our schools. Certainly, one of the most important qualifications in a teacher is a high moral qualification, and one that will labor to impress morality upon the minds of his pupils. The manner of opening most, if not all, of our schools, is an evidence of the want of this qualification in teachers. Words of moral instruction seldom escape the lips of teachers. How long shall this practice be kept up

in our schools? Let us recollect that early impressions have the most lasting effect upon children.

The colored schools of our county have been almost a failure, from several causes. One is, the colored population have congregated at or near the towns of the county, and those who are left in the country are so much scattered, that there has been but small provision made to school them. There has been colored schools in Glasgow, Roanoke and Fayette, and some other places in the county, but they have been conducted principally by colored teachers, of little experience, and consequently done but little good. The school at Glasgow last year numbered some ninety scholars, and was taught by a white teacher of very good qualifications.

In the examination of teachers, I have generally questioned them on the principles of all the branches required by law to be taught in the public schools. I have granted, to male teachers, sixty-seven certificates, and to females, twelve.

The inquiries, etc., that I have answered by letter, I have not made any record of, but suppose that one hundred would not be an over-estimate. This, alone, shows something of the labors of a superintendent, and the insufficiency of his pay.

Besides the primary schools of the county, we have Central College located in the city of Fayette, and conducted by a very able corps of teachers, and numbers eighty pupils; also at the city of Glasgow, we have Pritchett Institute and Lewis College, and most deservedly popular.

Besides these institutions, we have a female institution in Fayette, unoccupied at present, which, before the war, was one of the most flourishing and popular institutions in the State. Hoping these scattered remarks may elicit proper attention from those interested in schools.

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#### IRON.—JOHN DONALDSON.

Since my last report, I am happy to be able to say, that there has been a greater interest manifested on the subject of popular education in this county than last year. Quite a number of school buildings have been erected, and others commenced, but not as yet finished.

The village of Pilot Knob has two commodious public school buildings, in each of which is a school in a flourishing condition. A large number of children in regular attendance in each, and under the instruction of faithful, zealous, and in every way competent teachers. Fortunate, it would be, if every neighborhood where districts are located, were blessed with such teachers. However, I can say this much, for the other public schools in the county, that the teachers seem well-qualified, both morally and intellectually for the responsible positions they are called to occupy, and are so laboring as to show that the work of teaching is a pleasant employment, and that their hearts are in the work.

While I have written thus encouragingly, I do not wish it to be understood that the people are as much interested on the subject of education as they should be, and as the importance of the subject demands. When we consider that the prosperity and permanency of our government and free institutions depend under God upon the

morals and intelligence of the rulers and the ruled, the subject of education becomes at once a subject of vast importance.

As to the education of the colored inhabitants, I would report that it is being attended to as far as practicable. There is a school for them in Ironton, which is attended by the children from Pilot Knob, Ironton and Arcadia. The teacher is a lady of fine abilities, and one who takes a deep interest in the welfare of this long, degraded, neglected, and despised race. They have in contemplation the erection of a building in Ironton, both for school and religious purposes.

I have issued the past year, seventeen certificates to about an equal number of males and females. The average time of these certificates, about one year and six months. The average standing of the persons commissioned, is from three to four.

We have been endeavoring to keep up our teachers' institute, and teachers' association, as faithfully as circumstances would admit.

I have not been able to visit all the schools in the county, on account of poor health, and the want of suitable transportation, as my salary was not sufficient to justify me to hire conveyances.

And here, I would beg leave, to make a suggestion through the State Superintendent, to the Legislature, on the subject of the salary of county superintendents. What they now get is not sufficient to justify them in spending much of their time from home, especially, when they have families to support, and when they have other business to attend to, and at which they can make more money. If, as in some States, a salary, say from five to eight hundred dollars, was allowed to each county superintendent, the State, instead of being a loser, would a gainer in the end. The people would then be more particular in putting the right kind of men in as superintendent, and well qualified persons would be more willing to take upon them such office. The interests of education would be greatly promoted because these officers could and would give most of their time to this work, and in this way, the subject of education with all its bearings and interest, would be continually kept before the minds of both parents and children.

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#### JACKSON.—S. S. BRYANT.

In answer to your circulars, requesting information on certain points. I submit the following, imperfect though it may be, on account of meagreness of reports. And, though I may not be able to furnish you with *all* that you require, yet I can give you such a general view of our educational matters as will acquaint you with our *status*. Jacks n, then, reports progress, and begs but little more time to become the great educational centre of the State. Our progress of this last year is more easily reckoned by reference to tax-books, by estimates, by the number of school buildings erected, than by the few words I am permitted to use in this letter. I cannot give these in detail, but there are some things, it would be unjust to pass without a reference. As a house discovers the mind of the architect, so a *school building* discloses the state of education—what the people think of it; just here, Kansas City claims honorable mention; for she has done wonders in this particular; many cities much older cannot claim half as much. Her public school buildings being the most at-

tractive buildings in the city, not the least expensive, and the most comfortable; she has made great effort, put forth every energy to have the little ones properly cared for and to render their school days the most pleasant of life. But the work is only begun according to her plan; many more such buildings are to be erected, which plan, when complete, will render this city as famous for its schools as it is for its hills and the energy which is leveling them. The cause of education, in Kansas City, this year has run, "*pari passu*," with her commerce; resting to some extent, the equilibrium once disturbed by her commercial interest. If this same public spirit continues, (and there is no reason why it should not,) the schools of Kansas City will be its own pride, as well as one of its chief attractions.

The question will not be much longer, "How are the schools?" for they will be known far and wide. Independence, too, is not least among the cities, though, for the present, shaded in a commercial point of view, by her more illustrious neighbor, yet she presumes to rival her (and even those more experienced), in instruction and discipline. We cannot lay claim to as fine houses, and if we could, it would be ungenerous for a parent to eclipse the daughter in style. One day we expect to see our grounds adorned and beautiful to such an extent, that it will be the chief resort for those who wish to feast the eye or refresh the mind. We have good public schools here. Westport sends in, also, a very favorable report, adding: "'This will give only a remote idea of our future.'" This town has been very liberal, expending about twelve thousand dollars for school purposes. These, and such like, will give you some idea of education in Jackson.

As to the rural districts, if there is anything in the public school system, they will have it; schools they *will* have; accepting what is given by the law, they will do more, if necessary.

Thus far, all that has been said is concerning the preparation of the people to have their children taught; but there is another side to it, that of the teacher. Would that the zeal of the people for good education could be met by the corresponding zeal of the teacher. We have but few *experienced* teachers, and some that experience has not profited, and some that refuse all means to profit. A teachers' institute is passed unheeded by most, but we congratulate ourselves, we have enough to manage it. *Professional* teachers are scarce. Many persons come to spy out our goodly land—*have* taught before, but have come to the conclusion they were not "called." They come with no idea of teaching, but then they do not like to be on expenses. "Itinerants" is the word; attainment sufficient to obtain a certificate, but not tact enough to impart; can *hear* a lesson, but cannot *teach*; take but little pride in their success, teaching not being their "trade." All of this class have gone to school some, but it is now three or four years since, and "I expect you will find me a little rusty," is generally the introductory remark to an examination.

"'Tis certain they can write and cipher, too,"

except in mental arithmetic, which most have never seen. We have some splendid teachers among us, as good as any county can boast—loving their work, and not "stern to view." They "do not dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock;" men of "letters, manners, morals." *Many* of this class—enough to tone up the others, if communication could be established, and I hesitate not to say that this is already accomplished, in the election of a good and faithful school man as my successor in office. The projected normal school would

have fine play here. "*Passable*" is not a sufficiently strong word, but "good" is *too* strong, to affirm of all of our teachers.

As to the normal school, Independence is, without doubt, the place for one, if the idea becomes a success.

Schools have generally continued over three months.

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JASPER.—J. C. WILLOUGHBY.

*School houses.*—There are eighty-five school houses in the county; twenty comfortable; forty that are passable, being warm, but without any conveniences. The remaining twenty are well ventilated log huts. Some fifteen are in process of erection, being built with a view to comfort and convenience.

*Grounds.*—From one to five acres are allowed to each school house, to be inclosed and planted in groves, in the future.

*Furniture.*—Most of our school houses are poorly furnished, having benches, without backs, for seats, and rough boards for writing tables. Some six or eight are even destitute of blackboards; a few are furnished with patent seats. Those in process of erection will be furnished with the same.

*Apparatus.*—But few of our schools are, as yet, provided with any apparatus. Some four or five are furnished with globes and outline maps, and national school tablets, in lieu of spellers.

*Teachers.*—Our teachers are all we could expect. Few older States can boast of better. Nearly all of them had been teachers in good standing prior to their coming to Missouri. They are, as a class, faithful, energetic and competent.

*Institutes.*—I held, during the past year, two institutes of four days each. In the first session, sixty teachers were present; during the last institute, there were some fifty in attendance. In both sessions there was considerable interest manifested; all seemed anxious to become fully prepared for the great work before them.

Reports of school officers are not what might reasonably be expected, many not being as prompt as they should be in sending in their reports.

That our schools may become anything like a success, more ample provisions must be made for a general supervision by the county superintendent. Our local officers do not manifest the interest in schools requisite to the proper education of *our children*; therefore, it would be well for us to imitate the example of some of the older States—pay the superintendent of schools sufficiently to devote *all of his time*, if necessary, in the interests of the schools of his county.

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LAFAYETTE.—G. K. SMITH.

*Educational Progress.*—During the year, seventeen good school houses have been built, mostly frame, but neat and tasty in their arrangement, and many of them are seated with the improved graduating hinge seat and desk. Others are under contract and will be finished soon. I am encouraged to say, I believe the good work will go bravely on, until every subdistrict is provided with a good house, conveniently and comfortably furnished.



*Educational Work Done.*—I have visited the schools so far as time and circumstances would allow; delivered four public lectures; wrote twenty letters; traveled about four hundred miles; examined one hundred and eighteen teachers; issued seventy-eight certificates; attempted three times to organize an institute, and failed for want of sufficient attendance. I very much regret I cannot claim a more active engagement in behalf of the schools of the county, but must confess myself one of those whose time and thoughts have been too much tasked by other things, to permit me to render as much personal aid in this important work as I desired, or so much as my views of duty to the community dictated. I would most respectfully suggest, that the next General Assembly so amend the law, applying to county superintendents, that the office may be made more efficient.

*Educational Work done by other Agencies.*—None.

*Qualification of Teachers.*—We have a few men and women who make teaching their profession, who are devoting their time and energies to make themselves an honor to the cause, and to fill with dignity the responsible calling, but a large majority are young teachers in their first term, a few in their second, consequently of but little or no experience. Some of them are doing well, and give promise of great usefulness, others will have to abandon the work.

*Obstacles in the way of Improvement.*—The want of greater interest among the people.

*Have all the Schools been kept open at least three months in the year?*—In all the townships organized, most of the subdistricts have had a three months school, many four and six months. A few only have failed, and that where no house could be procured; two townships have no organization.

*Normal Schools.*—I am gratified to see the effort you are making, to bring the subject of normal schools before the next General Assembly, for I regard such schools as one of the most important branches of the educational department of any state; their influence upon, and benefit to other schools can scarcely be over-estimated.—Many of our schools are filled with young teachers, without any experience in teaching or discipline. The first few months with them, are of little value to pupils placed in their charge; weeks at least, and months more probably, are consumed by them in learning how to go to work; meanwhile, the valuable time of the children is lost, perhaps more than lost, for children in school are either doing well, or ill, are never idle; and unfortunately, it is customary to select teachers of inexperience to classes of small children. The normal school rectifies all these mistakes, for in selecting teachers who have passed through one of these schools, the directors will have full knowledge of what has been their success as teachers, not merely as scholars. It will be known that they have received the necessary instruction and experience, to enable them at once to enter upon the successful discharge of their duties as teachers. But my honest convictions are, that we would reap a greater and more immediate benefit, by establishing a school of this sort, for every three or four counties at most, instead of the division as laid down in your plan.—And the Legislature that moves in this matter, will do a great work for the educational interests of the State, which will lay her people under obligations, and claim their warmest gratitude and sincerest thanks.

## LAWRENCE.—J. H. Woods.

The progress of education in this county, is onward and upward, slowly though it be in some subdistricts. We have a higher grade of teachers than last year, and about thirty new school houses have been built and furnished, since October, 1867.

Through our county teachers' institute, we hope to effect greater improvements within the next two years. Our institute is incorporated as a permanent literary society, with power to prosecute literary enterprises. Through it we have already established a county library, consisting of valuable books for teachers, school officers, and advanced students.

The institute has also matured plans for, and located in the county, (at Marionville), an institution to be known as the "Missouri Normal University." The work is in progress, foundation wall laid, and material being gathered upon the site, for the work of construction.

We shall unitedly labor for the completion of this building, that we may secure the State patronage, according to the plan you propose for State normal schools.

My labors as county superintendent, have been earnest, and scarcely has a day passed for the last two years, but what I have labored publicly or privately, for the elevation and prosperity of our school interests.

I have nearly secured uniformity of school books. The list of text books recommended by you, predominate in the county. The arithmetics and geographies have no opposition. The National Readers have the Eclectic to compete with, but are gaining ground.

I am endeavoring to bring the primary schools nearer to what they should be, and at the same time, I am laboring to show to school officers the advantage of central or graded schools. Several townships are about wrought up to the acting point on this subject, and I think six or eight central township schools will be established during the next year.

In educational interests, I have had the voluntary aid of L. M. Andrews, teacher, Mt. Vernon, Robt. Kelly, editor "Fountain," and numerous other teachers and citizens of the county.

I grant three grades of certificates to teachers and examine by written lists of questions. To those passing satisfactory examination in the primary, also in the higher mathematics and natural sciences, I grant first grade certificates. To those passing with perfect marks in the primary branches only, I grant second grade, and to those barely passable, third grade. Those holding these grades are about equally divided.

The obstacles in the way of improvements are numerous, the principal of which are the continual complaints against taxation, and a want of proper appreciation among the people, of the public school system.

Out of sixty-four subdistricts in the county, not more than four have failed to open public school at least three months during the year; Many of them five and six months. Many of the districts open private or subscription schools, after the public schools are out.

I shall soon make my official bow to my successor, and vacate in his favor. But I and others will not relax our efforts to make Lawrence county, stand first in Southwest Missouri.

We ask your aid and advice in the future as in the past

## LINCOLN.—J. H. McCLELLAN.

1. Several school houses have been built, since my report last year, and are ornaments to their districts. They are comfortable and convenient, and some have furniture of the most improved styles. Nearly all the old houses have been repaired. Ten districts have made arrangements this year to build next spring. We shall soon have all the school houses in this county of a good and substantial character.

2. Where new houses have been built, the grounds are receiving some attention.

3. Improved furniture is in some of the new houses, and will be placed in nearly all the houses to be built next year.

4. No apparatus in any district.

5. and 7. No professional teachers; and the grade of scholarship is very low.

6. My plan of examination is: asking questions so as to ascertain whether or not the applicant understands the principles of the subjects required to be taught.

8. I have no institute. The sixty days allowed in which to perform all services, does not allow time to discharge other duties, which cannot be avoided, as they should be done, and thus prohibits the institute from being held, unless the superintendent works for nothing.

9. Reports of school officers are generally well made. Their reports are to be made in April, and the requirement of them this fall, created some confusion. I do not find any law requiring reports from districts in September.

10. Interest manifested in education of colored people, is such as required by law, and no more. People will not be driven into doing distasteful things by any laws on the subject.

11. The "Christian Institute" and "Parker Seminary," both in Troy, are excellent schools, and in flourishing condition. I have no reports from other private schools in the county.

12. The changes which have been made in the law have improved it, but has left some sections conflicting, which should be rectified by further legislation. In my opinion, the central school system should be abolished, because it is so complicated and expensive that it is entirely disregarded. The duties of county superintendent should be specific and not general. He should have the power to revoke certificates granted teachers. The time of service should be extended to more than sixty days, and the per diem fixed by law. Great interest is manifested in education, and great efforts are being made to have better school houses and teachers.

## LIVINGSTON.—J. D. ROBERTS.

The public mind is becoming awake to the great subject of education in our county, and a large per cent of our public schools have made rapid progress during the past year. New school houses are being built in nearly every congressional township in the county.

The labor performed by the county superintendent, though very inadequate to the demands of the general welfare of the schools, has had a good effect in aiding the teacher to impress upon the minds of

his employers and pupils the necessity of a united effort, to overcome the vague and limited ideas that have been entertained of an education.

The teachers' institute is one of the best agents to inspire the teacher with new life and animation. We have in this county two weeks in the year devoted to holding institutes, and have succeeded in securing through your aid, the assistance of some of the best teachers in the State:

We have also some of the county teachers, who are of the first-class, and are well calculated to honor their profession.

But the great desire of the people to secure cheap teachers, and in some places to retain all their old school books, regardless of the classification of their schools, and their tardiness in purchasing school furniture, appear to be the greatest obstacles at present in the way of general improvements. Our public schools in the county have all been open at least four months in the year, and some six.

There appears to be a general dissatisfaction in the county with the new law, in reference to the mode of collecting the township tax, the impression is, that the township clerk should have the collecting of the whole of the township funds, or not any, and the old mode of three subdirectors in each subdistrict, is generally preferred to one.

We think that section 15, of the public school law, providing for township central schools, does not appear at present to meet the wants of people. But if we could have a central county school for the advanced pupils of the county, under the direction of the county court, our wants would be better supplied.

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#### MACON.—S. P. VANDOOZER.

*Educational progress.*—The interest taken in the public school the past year, has been as much, if not more, than the year before. New school houses have sprung up in various parts of the county, and Macon City has now the best public school building in North Missouri.

Educational work, done by the superintendent, is meager in comparison with what it should have been. When asked by a county judge how much time would be necessary to do the work necessary to be done, I replied three hundred days.

The county court allowed less than one hundred to superintend between ninety and one hundred schools, to examine teachers and confer with officers. Is not the law lame at this point, when judges are? Competent men for the office of superintendent feel the position an undesirable one under the present arrangements, and it is to be hoped, for the good of the cause of education, that the law will soon be changed for the better.

Work done by others has been very little. Prof. Green, of Kirksville, did good service in the teachers' institute at Atlanta, and was highly appreciated by all.

*Obstacles in the way.*—The greatest is high taxes and little money, and the second is a want of qualifications in teachers. Some of them, however, are eminently qualified.

All the public schools in the county have been kept open from three to eight months during the year.

*Remarks.*—I hope the Legislature will appoint a committee of educational men to put the school law in a better and more proper shape.

## MADISON.—D. PETERSON.

The educational progress of our county, from our present statistics, indicate nothing very favorable, though I believe our future prospect is gradually brightening.

The people are becoming considerably aroused to the interest of education, and the system of common schools generally.

During the last twelve months I have visited nearly every public school taught in the county, generally examine the pupils, and give them a short lecture on the elementary principles of our language, and on topics having a tendency to inspire the children with a desire to obtain, at least, a good English education. I have also organized a number of subdistricts, and two townships in which no public schools have been taught since the commencement of the late war, and endeavored to reason the school officers out of the idea of having schools taught in the kind of school houses generally used in our county.

We have had a few select schools of a common grade, and generally produced satisfactory results, considering the shortness of their duration. Some efforts have been made to rear up a college in this part of Missouri, and indeed the indications were once favorable for its erection in this place (Fredericktown), but it turned out to be "all talk and no cider," as it invariably will be in a place where the people are too niggardly to build even a public school house. I am far from repudiating the idea of building a college, but I think the idea of having one here, whilst we are destitute of a common school house, is ridiculous and reprehensible.

The certificates given to teachers this year were all second grade, but few of our teachers being able to expound the English alphabet thoroughly. This is saying a good deal, but it is nevertheless true, and I furthermore find it true, that when we find a teacher who understands the elementary principles, we find one generally competent to teach most, if not all, of the English branches.

The old foggy or aristocratic principle prevailing in many parts of the country, disallowing, or rather grudgingly allowing the children of poor parentage equal privileges in the school room with those whose parents chance to be in more affluent circumstances, is one grand obstacle impeding the progress of education in our county, especially in our immediate vicinity. Doubtless the chief cause why Fredericktown is minus a school house, may be with much truth attributed to this gigantic evil. We have some men, very good men too, who are anxious to donate their thousands to construct a magnificent college as a nucleus around which the affluent youth can cluster, who would also spend their additional thousands in feeing lawyers and witnesses to repudiate the common school law, which makes it obligatory on them to pay a small pittance as a tax to aid in educating the poor orphan, hence the influence of the opulent is a mighty current against which the friends of popular education have to struggle.

The injudicious manner of distributing the school funds, also operates greatly to the prejudice of our common school system. I would, therefore, in regard to this matter, beg leave to make a few suggestions to our next General Assembly, now soon to convene.

You are apprised of the fact that many townships, and consequently many subdistricts, receive ample means to continue their schools, and that, too, independent of any special tax for the term of six months in the year; whilst others, burthened with a grievous tax, can-

not continue their schools over three or four months, being compelled to employ the most inferior teachers at that. Our present system rendering this unavoidable, I see no impropriety in so changing the law as to give an equal amount of the township funds arising from the sale of the sixteenth section. A moment's reflection will develop the propriety of this change. For example, here is our township, sparsely inhabited, in which it is impossible to organize more than two sub-districts, with forty scholars each. The proceeds of the sixteenth section yields them a maximum income of \$80 only; admitting the income from other sources to equal this, the entire amount would be \$160, as the wages of two teachers, for four months each, the people being too poor and thinly settled, as is invariably the case in townships of this character, to continue their schools by subscription. But adjoining us is another township, the sixteenth section of which yields an income of from \$800 to \$1,000 annually, in addition to which, it receives from other sources a similar amount, making, in the aggregate, some \$1,800 or \$2,000, an amount more than sufficient for all educational purposes, not excluding even the central schools. The citizens are wealthy, and said township densely settled, hence abundantly able, and generally willing, to keep open good select schools all the year round, independent of the public funds; whereas, according to the present system of distribution, the former township, where the people are needy and unable, as to means, as well as in point of numbers, to continue their schools longer than two months, and, owing to the paucity of their children, can have no school at all, unaided by the school fund, get a mere pittance as its moiety.

The object of the public school system is to educate the masses, and especially those who are unable to educate themselves. The present arrangement, however, is a prostitution of the grand, noble, and original design—taking the township funds from the dependent orphan, and lavishing it upon the opulent and independent. It is vain to argue that the child in the one township has no right to the funds arising from the sale of the school lands in any other township, because the sixteenth section of every township was reserved for educational purposes, is a gratuity, *i. e.*, for the purpose of establishing a free school system throughout the State. Hence the school lands in Dunklin or Pemiscot are, of right and justice, as much the property of the child in Atchison county, as the land in the latter county itself, and *vice versa*. This being an incontrovertible fact, the only fair and liberal mode of distribution is to merge the township funds into a general or State fund, to be equally apportioned among all the sub-districts within the State, proper regard being had to central or graded schools.

The school funds, regardless of the source whence derived, should never be distributed according to the number of children, because it requires just as large a salary to pay the wages of a teacher who serves in a subdistrict containing but forty children, as it does to pay the wages of the one serving in another subdistrict containing eighty children. Hence the present impropriety of giving double the amount of money to the latter, than that received by the former, except in cases when the childrens' attendance is sufficiently large to render the services of an assistant necessary, in the event of which an extra appropriation should be made, sufficient for this emergency.

With a few exceptions, all the public schools within the county have been kept open the three months, and most of them four months, during the current year.

## MARION—J. W. AYERS.

1. *Educational progress in the county.*—The educational progress of Marion county is exhibited by the appearance of new, comfortable school houses in several districts, and the liberal estimates generally made for improvements and teachers' wages. The city of Hannibal, now well organized, is sustaining excellent public schools which are truly a credit to the board of education, which has established and maintained them in the face of many difficulties, and much opposition, as well as to the corps of teachers who have labored so faithfully and efficiently. Every one who has had an eye on Hannibal for years past, must admit that a most noble advance in educational progress has been accomplished by means of the provisions of the public school law.

2. *Educational work done by county superintendent.*—The educational work done by the county superintendent is such as makes but little show, yet I may say that the county superintendent of Marion county has accomplished some good, by a personal influence with the teachers, generally, throughout the county; by rendering aid and instruction to school officers; by organizing teachers' institutes; by convening the school officers of the county to discuss various topics of interest to the schools, generally; by visiting and encouraging schools (both teacher and pupils), and by exerting an influence among the citizens in favor of the public school system, and defending the school law against the attacks of its opposers. But it need not be expected that the county superintendent will do what is expected of him, and what he ought to do, while (as at present) scarcely one-fifth of his time is allowed him for his various official duties. Most men are so constituted, that a secondary occupation does not enlist the zeal and energy of the mind.

After nearly three years' experience as county superintendent, I am thoroughly convinced that the duties, by law assigned to the county superintendent, are worthy of the zeal and energy of a man of fair business capacity, and I would suggest that, instead of sixty days, at least one hundred and fifty days be allowed to county superintendents. Much of the work now done by county clerks might be turned over to county superintendents.

3. *Educational work done by other agencies.*—The teachers' institute has accomplished a great deal of good. At our last session, held in Palmyra, last June, besides the benefit of the instruction to our teachers, we had quite a concourse of the friends of education and public schools. Addresses, delivered at the court house, to the citizens, by George P. Beard, Esq., and Major J. B. Merwin, of St. Louis, were not without telling effect in favor of education and public schools. The presence and aid of the State Superintendent and Assistant State Superintendent of Public Schools, had a good effect, both with teachers and citizens. I cannot do justice without mentioning, particularly, the work and influence of Rev. Dr. Corbyn, of St. Paul's College, and Rev. Mr. Rhoades, of Bethel College, both of whom labored faithfully for the interests of the county institute.

4. Qualifications of teachers are generally fair.

5. *Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—The chief obstacles I have observed, are the prejudices among the people on account of political differences, and a few old foggy ideas still in existence; but both these causes are fast vanishing, and the future looms up brightly.

6. All the public schools in the county, except one, have been kept open at least three months during the year, and, in a large majority of the districts, we have had schools from four to eight months.

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**MCDONALD.—J. C. SAMPSON.**

There has been a commendable progress, in educational matters, in this county, during the past year.

A goodly number of log buildings have been put up throughout the county, for school house purposes—the voluntary contributions of the people of the respective subdistricts.

The county superintendent has visited the various neighborhoods and districts of the county, and has counseled and advised with the school officials as to school matters generally.

He has held no teachers' institute, there not being teachers enough in the county to organize one.

He has delivered no educational lectures, the people being in more need of school funds than school lectures.

Teachers are few, and indifferently qualified.

The obstacles in the way of improvement are, lack of school funds, want of competent teachers, and the general inefficiency of school officials.

Five public schools have been kept open, at least three months during the past year.

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**MERCER.—W. ADAMS.**

It gives me great pleasure to make a report upon the general educational interests of the county, which, contrasted with the *status* of last year, shows a very marked progress in almost every respect, a progress, none the less strongly pronounced, that it is due, I am sorry to confess, only in slight degree, to the labors of the county superintendent. Silently, but rapidly, during the past eighteen months, the popular ideas of common school education, its scope, benefits and the means by which it should be obtained, have been undergoing radical changes. Juster and more liberal views obtain, and the people everywhere within our limits, are found taking a deeper and far more active interest in their local educational affairs. I can give no more striking illustration of this most gratifying progress, than the instructions I received during this fall, almost daily, from not only local directors, but the people in a great many districts, in regard to persons who might apply for certificates, to enable them to teach their district schools, "to put them through. We want none but good teachers in our districts. We request you to be sure that the qualifications are good."

In addition, far less grumbling at the amount of tax to be paid has been observed than was noticeable in the collection of the tax for 1867. And yet, it has been more burdensome this year, as a general rule, than it was then, there having been more new school houses built, and better salaries paid teachers.

The current year has witnessed the erection of twenty new school houses. The outcroppings of progressive ideas are very noticeable in



their construction. They are all frame buildings, and uniformly good. Some are even elegant in their external appearance, being painted and tastefully ornamented with cornice, while all are comfortably arranged internally, and very well adapted to the purposes for which they were built, seated with good desk seats, and liberally supplied with blackboards.

In reference to the latter, the fact that teachers, participating in the general manifestation of increasing interest, have been sedulously qualifying themselves for a more intelligent discharge of the arduous duties of their profession, gives ample assurance that they will not remain simply articles of ornament, but will industriously be devoted to their proper uses. Besides the blackboards, quite a number of districts have supplied their school rooms with much needed apparatus, outline maps, school tablets, numeral frames, cubical blocks and terrestrial globes, and the coming year, I have no doubt, will see these necessary aids to thorough teaching in nearly every new school house in the county. I am thus prolix on the gratifying general educational progress and its evidences, because it is almost exclusively the result of the sober reflection of the people, assisted but very little by other agencies, and in the face of obstacles of a very annoying character, if not of great magnitude.

The work done by the county superintendent being confined chiefly to conferences and consultations with boards of education and district directors and in the examination of teachers. With a very small margin indeed for the visiting of schools, exhausting the time placed by law at his disposal. This has been owing to the obstacles above referred to. And of these, the most prominent, and perhaps the only real obstacle is the school law itself. This may seem a wild assertion made of a school law in a county where, though subject to its operations, decided educational progress has been reported, but wild as it may seem, it is none the less truthful on that account. The genius of the law in its general ideas, the magnificent system it incorporates, the means it provides for the advancement of the true interests of education in our noble "Free Missouri," are certainly grandly admitted by all. But while all this is justly admitted of the law as a whole, claimed by nearly all classes of the people of the law as whole, it is also claimed, and even a cursory examination of the law will establish ample grounds for the claim, that its details are so complicated, many of its provisions so conflicting, so difficult to harmonize with each other, susceptible of so widely different constructions, and the means provided for its execution, for familiarizing the people with it, for, in short, placing it in practical working operation, so singularly vague and inadequate, as, in the vexatious annoyances to which it gives rise, and the uncertainties in regard to the proper discharge of the duties, created in the minds of the officers upon whom they are imposed, to act as a check to the progress which might be evoked so decided, as to be apparent to the most casual observer in contact with its every day workings in country localities. Permit one illustration: minor difficulties every day arise in the discharge of a district director's duties, some of them involving a degree or responsibility, all affecting the neighborly relations of the director with the people of his district. Anxious to conform to law and prevent unpleasant discord, the director comes to the county superintendent, lays his difficulties before him, and asks his advice on the meaning of the law. The superintendent gives him his advice honestly, careful to state that his *dicta* amounts to nothing more than a mere opinion, possessing no legal weight whatever, and no more valuable than that

of any other person competent to form an intelligent opinion, and who has given the law a careful study. He goes to the lawyers, who differ widely among themselves, and, after spending a day, perhaps, of valuable time, in the attempt to set himself right, is no nearer a real solution of his difficulties than he was before such attempt was made. The result is obvious. The perplexed director returns to his district discouraged, his ardor dampened, and the educational interests of the district sympathizing with his discouragement and dejection, are compelled to suffer. This is not an illustration drawn from imaginary facts, but a recital from the history of almost daily experiences.

The details of the law simplified, so that the officers who should execute it, shall be at no loss in its interpretation; its conflicting sections repealed or harmonized, and adequate means provided to carry out and to develop into familiar working, to practicalize its general plan, by removing every obstacle to rapid and permanent progress will leave nothing to be desired.

You will see by the tabular statement herewith enclosed, that our public school fund, both township and county, is in a very healthy condition. With amount received from the State fund, it has formed a very large item in means to defray the expenses of teachers' salaries, a small tax only having been levied to keep open the three months' school which has been taught in every district in the county. In quite a number of districts, school have been kept open six months, in one or two as much as nine months, and next year it is confidently expected that the six months' term will be adopted as the general rule.

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MILLER.—H. S. BURLINGAME.

In reply to your official circular, I herewith transmit you my annual report for this county:

The good citizens of this county are beginning to manifest a laudable zeal in the cause of popular education and progress. A number of new school buildings are in course of construction, and within the next year our county will be dotted with a respectable number of substantial and comfortable houses for educational purposes, furnished with modern improvements and keeping pace with the age.

I have endeavored to labor and use my influence in favor of progress, but have succeeded only to a limited extent. The greatest obstacles in the way of progress and improvement are an empty treasury and "old fogyism."

I have granted thirty-three certificates, in all, within the last year. Seven for two years, five males, and two females, twenty-four for one year, sixteen males and eight females, and two for six months. The qualifications of teachers ranking considerably higher in the last year, a number combining a high grade of scholarship with experience and ability in the art of teaching.

We yet have a few subdistricts unorganized, but so far as I can now speak advisedly, our organized districts have all afforded the required amount of public schools, and a number of sub districts have extended schools to four, five and six months within the year.

We have two flourishing colored schools taught by experienced, able and efficient teachers.

I received your plan of State normal schools this morning, and heartily approve of the same, and will use any effort in my power to advance same.

## MONROE.—A. E. GORE.

We have, in Monroe county, seventy-eight school houses. Of these, fifty-five are frame, nineteen are log, and four are brick. A large number of these are very comfortable, heated by stoves, well seated, and provided with some furniture. Some are supplied with globes, maps and charts.

Our teachers, as a class, are only moderately qualified. Some few possess superior qualifications, and would be creditable to their profession in any locality. So long, however, as the four months' system continues, we cannot expect teachers, as a general rule, of superior or of even respectable attainments. For this reason, being employed only four months in the year, teachers, of necessity, embark in other enterprises, and if that in which they engage pays better than teaching, they will, of course, continue in it. The consequence is, that every season, a district has to hunt up a new teacher, and the chances are that, among so large a number of floating pretenders, many of them will get situations. Now, if our schools continued eight or ten months in the year (and an investment for this purpose would pay better, would yield a larger dividend, than any other disposition a community could make of the same amount of money), we would have, in every county, professional teachers, who would devote their whole time and energies to their employment, who would take a pride in their profession, and use every effort to qualify themselves for the proper discharge of their duties. This question should be pressed upon our legislature. We owe our children an education; it is all the most of us will be able to give them. It is the only way in which we can properly fit and qualify them for the great contest in life which awaits them. We cannot do it by a four month school. I would, therefore, suggest such a change in our school law as to require at least an eight or ten month school to be kept up every year.

Three directors in a district, would be better than one.

The provisions of the new law, in regard to the collection of levies made on districts, are not so good, in my opinion, as the old law.

Our institute is getting along poorly. We have had but one meeting during the year, and then but few attended. I would suggest such a change in the law as to relieve teachers, as much as possible, of the expense and loss of time which they incur in attending an institute, and to make it imperative upon them to attend.

In regard to the education of colored children, I would state that we have now in successful operation four schools for negro children. This number will not likely be increased.

The suggestions you make in regard to normal schools are good. The people, however, are not yet prepared for such a number, and are unwilling to incur the expenses necessarily attending their establishment. Indeed, we shall not be ready for normal schools until we are willing to continue our common schools longer than four months in the year. I suppose the design of a normal school is to provide us with professional teachers, but how can a professional teacher live on four months' employment during the year? At the end of the first school, he would most likely engage in some other enterprise, and that would be the last we would hear of him as a teacher. Induce our legislature to require an eight or ten month school in every district, then normal schools will be a necessity. Then there will be an inducement for young gentlemen and ladies to qualify themselves for professional teachers. They will then have assurance of constant and

profitable employment in their profession. Until that time, however, I doubt the economy of incurring much expense in the education of teachers, who, if they continued in their profession, would be forced to the necessity of seeking employment in other States.

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MONTGOMERY.—J. C. ELLIS.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the educational interests of this county. As it is always the case, that any innovation upon the old and established customs and rules of order—no matter how forcibly the advantages of a change may appear to some—is fought as bitterly as a stroke at the heart of our American eagle, by some of the best citizens, so the establishment of the new common school system upon a firm basis, in our county, has, in some cases, been deferred, and the interests of the law been frustrated. But, I am happy to be able to say, that as the beauties of the new plan unfold, and its objectionable features are changed by our legislators, rendering it more comprehensive, good and industrious men are beginning to come forward, and show a willingness to discharge the duties of the school offices, which they have, heretofore, rather shunned.

There seems to be a general desire, on the part of the people, to have the schools kept open as long as possible, without excessive taxation, and to support and encourage the boards of directors in the several townships, although there are some "old fogies," who claim that the old way was the best, and fight everything like improvement as a waste of time and money, not warranted by the necessities of the times—who, in short, oppose everything except "free trade," and grumble if they have to pay a dollar school tax.

That the people are beginning to see the beneficial results attending a more liberal educational organization, is evident from the many new and, in some cases, commodious buildings which have been erected in the county during the past summer, for school purposes. These buildings, in almost every case, are of a character to reflect credit upon the liberal feelings of their communities, and afford ample room for the comfortable accommodation of their youth, although, in some of the more backward subdistricts, the eye is still forced to meet the dilapidated and cheerless establishment wherein the children of a neighborhood huddle together, ostensibly for the purpose of having instilled into their minds the elements of an education, or, in other words, where they are expected to learn to "read, and write, and cypher," but where they, in reality, have their hands full if they succeed in keeping the old "ten plate" stove warm. These instances, however, are few, and, under the present pressure, will soon have to give way to comfortable houses.

I regret very much that the records of this office afford no information in regard to the "educational work done by the county superintendent," or "other agencies," during the past year. A teachers' institute, (district), was held in this county, I think under the auspices of the State Superintendent, which I think was quite a success, but of its details I am uninformed.

The principal obstacles in the way of improvement, I would conceive to be: First, objectionable features in the school laws, and second, in a lack of a uniform series of books. In fact I believe that

the second obstacle may well be considered as under the head of the first, for any attempt to establish a uniform series, without the assistance of the law, will be attended with a great amount of trouble and dissatisfaction. I do not propose to offer any advice or suggestions in relation to the school law, but will leave this to those better acquainted with the making of laws, and will content myself with the hope that the desired changes may be brought about, and the educational interests of our great State, be thereby greatly enhanced.

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MORGAN.—T. TURNBULL.

It affords me pleasure to report, that the majority of the schools in the county have made favorable progress, and at present evince a greater degree of efficiency, than at the time of my last annual report. Some of the causes that have conduced to this marked improvement, are quite palpable to the ordinary observer. Our improved school system, as amended and simplified in the "School Act, approved March 25th, 1868," is exerting a salutary influence upon our schools. The cause of education has received a new impetus thereby.

*School Houses.*—There have been seven new school houses erected in this county since my last report. The board of education of Versailles, have erected a large, commodious school house, finished in the best manner, combining beauty and comfort, an ornament not only to the village, but to the town and county.

*Qualifications of Teachers.*—I am pleased to say that the standard of qualifications of teachers to-day, as a whole, is much higher than in years past; but still far below what it should be.

The greatest obstacle in the way of obtaining a class of teachers of the highest order of qualifications, is the constant demand for "cheap teachers," true, in many districts, and the number is increasing; wages are a secondary consideration; but too often the lower grade of teachers are employed, to the exclusion of the more competent.

*Examinations.*—Examinations have been for the most part, written. Every effort has been made to make them thorough and searching, and as fair as possible. A careful record of results is kept particularly of deficiencies. Each applicant who is refused, is fully informed of the reason for such refusal. Those who receive licences are also informed of the nature and extent of their failures, and notified that unless the next succeeding examination shows improvement, they will be rejected. The more effectually to secure rapid improvement, certificates are granted for but short periods of time.

*Official Duties.*—The most onerous duties, are those of traveling over a large territory, and over many very rough roads, to visit the several schools in the county. I have endeavored to visit each school at least twice during the year, but have failed in several instances, because the term of some of the schools has been short, and the term having expired before I was able to reach the school, and therefore only visited the district. What I have named is only a small part of the work performed; but I forbear to specify farther, as you are well advised of other duties performed belonging to this office.

The present school law imposes many grave responsibilities, and a vast amount of labor upon the county superintendent, while at the same time it very narrowly limits his power and authority. He may

work patiently and faithfully to promote the interests of education, and inspire the people with the same zeal and enthusiasm that he feels; he may visit the schools often and regularly; he may warmly and eloquently exhort the pupils to be punctual in their daily attendance, to keep their desks and school room neat and orderly; and while he is doing all this, the house in which they are so strongly exhorted to learn habits of tidiness, punctuality and order, may "by reason of the infirmities of age," be just ready to topple down upon their innocent heads; and the seats so rude and uncomfortable, as to be better adapted to some felon's cell, as model instruments of torture. And yet the superintendent can only consult and advise! Experience and practice show conclusively, that the authority and power of the county superintendent are far too limited. The time allowed him is too short for the amount of labor required, and should be extended to two hundred days.

*Normal schools.*—True with some, the first school is the best school but this an exception, not the rule. We have our medical colleges the better to prepare our young men for the profession of medicine; law colleges for the profession of law; commercial colleges, for accountants, and more recently, agricultural colleges for farmers. All agree that these are very desirable and necessary. Why is it not then equally desirable and important, that means should be provided to fit young men and women for the profession of teaching? We hope the Legislature this winter will authorize the establishment of at least six normal schools in this State. We have not organized a teachers' institute yet, on account of having so few teachers.

Allow me in conclusion to express my thanks to you, and all others who have aided me in the performance of my duties.

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NODAWAY.—J. N. ALBIN.

In my annual letter for the year 1868, brevity will be the chief feature.

The educational progress of the county finds its parallel only in the rapid improvements of the preceding year.

The labors of the county superintendent might have been more efficient, had the law makers, in the discharge of their duties, granted to him more time, sixty days being about one-third the time requisite to perform what is required of him by law. Beyond what is already required of the county superintendent, he should have a general supervision over the buildings, seating and furnishing of school houses. Local directors having been educated in the old log house, have at best but an imperfect and limited knowledge of the proper proportions of a room in which to teach school, and much less do they know about the most convenient method of seating such a *room*. Thousands of dollars have been uselessly expended that might have been profitably applied, if some competent person had been employed to take charge of the hundreds of new houses that have been built for school purposes in the last two years. One of the great obstacles to improvement is, that school rooms are frequently entirely too *small*. The style of seating often more inconvenient than the old-long-slab-seat with no back. Such houses and seats must ultimately be thrown aside as useless property. We are lacking competent teachers.

Schools should be kept open eight months in the year, so as to secure to all children of school age at least four months of instruction, and furnish employment to those who make teaching their profession.

PEMISCOT.—SANDFORD JACKSON.

This county is not making much progress in the way of education.

I have visited nearly every organized school district in the county, have left the necessary blanks and instructions, also the school laws furnished me with the officers of said school districts. I regret to say that in some cases these blanks have not been filled as required by law. The people seem anxious for schools, but fail to take the necessary steps to secure them, the benefits of the public money.

No other agencies save the agency of private enterprise within the districts, and the small pittance of public moneys doled out, have been at work in this county in furtherance of the cause of education.

As to qualification of teachers, I can only say this, now and then, a good scholar, interested in the education of his own children, as well as those of his neighbors, will consent to teach a school for a period of three or four months during the year. We have no teachers who have qualified themselves properly, in any State institution or normal school. The floating applicants for positions as school teachers, are of an inferior order. Some very inferior.

The obstacles in the way of improvement, are various. Some of which are, the unwillingness of the people to submit to a school tax. They prefer a voluntary subscription. There is a lack of unanimity on the part of those interested in schools. Another cause is, the very small amount of State school money which is apportioned to each district, generally not more than enough to pay a good teacher his salary for a month. Public money in this county is a small item; another cause is sometimes a want of efficient district officers. In most districts those persons who would make good officers, are proscribed by the Constitution. Proscription is the bane of Pemiscot county; and it is felt in the cause of education as much, if not more, than in any other department in the county.

In consequence of the reasons stated in the last answer, there have been but few schools kept open three months during the past year, in this county. There are more subscription or select schools in the county, than public schools.

In general, the school districts in this county have school grounds conveyed to trustees for the use of the district, on which in most cases is erected a log school house. Benches and desks are rude. Now and then a blackboard may be seen in a school house.

No school apparatus can be found in our school houses, *save slates and pencils.*

No public examinations.

Six male teachers examined.

No female teachers examined.

Two male applicants examined and rejected.

Four certificates issued to male teachers.

Two school visitors.

Owing to the small number of colored people in this county, we have not enough in any school district to support a school.

## PERRY.—D. W. CROW.

The progress of the educational interests of the county have not been satisfactory. However, some advancement has been made in a few very important particulars, viz: School houses are in a better condition than formerly, several good buildings have been erected during the last year, and some old ones have been repaired. The new school house in Perryville, is a large and well arranged building for school purposes.

Provisions for the support of schools are more liberal, and the schools are becoming more efficient, in many instances, this, however, applies to those school districts where an interest is manifested in the cause of education, for on the other hand, some have made no provisions whatever, nor do they seem to be disposed to avail themselves of any privileges or advantages of the system of public schools.

2. I have held five "teachers' meetings" during the year, visited thirty schools, and have examined and lectured each one visited. I have supplied every board of education, and subdistrict director with the school law, together with the forms and blanks necessary for making all reports and returns required by law. I have held public examinations on specified days, for the convenience of applicants, and private examinations at any time.

Some boards of education have done much to advance the cause of education in their respective districts. The county clerk has been very prompt in the performance of the duties devolving upon him, pertaining to public schools.

The qualifications of teachers, although below the requisite standard, are good, and would do very well if they possessed more independence and professional pride, but as it is, the standard will not improve rapidly, from the fact that few have these essential qualifications.

Obstacles in the way of improvement are as follows: Too many "under bidders" among the teachers, and too little interest among the people, too much authority invested in the directors, and no provision for compelling or restricting his action, too much recklessness in the manner in which estimates are made out and levied for school purposes, and too little benefit derived therefrom, to much change in the school law.

The schools have been kept in operation for from four to six months during the year.

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 PHELPS.—F. D. MORGAN.

1. *Educational progress in the county.*—Has been very good. From an organization of four districts eighteen months ago, we have now in working order twenty-seven subdistricts, and all the townships are organized but one.

2. *Educational work done by the County Superintendent.*—My work has been chiefly (and object also), to get the county well organized, and have succeeded very well.

3. *Educational work done by other agencies.*—The private schools are preparing good teachers for our public schools.

4. *Qualifications of Teachers.*—Not very good, have been using the best material offered.



5. *Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—They are so numerous I hardly know where to commence. First. The strong and deep rooted prejudice against free school, and the prevailing ideas, you educate a man and you make a rascal of him. Second. School officers coinciding with the aforesaid views, refuse to do their duty, with few exceptions. There is a continual warfare going on against the public school interest. Another reason is, the county court will not pay the county superintendent any thing for his services. I have received for my services for two years, \$360 in county warrants, worth 60 cents per dollar, and have done over two hundred days work during the time.

6. *Have all the Public Schools been kept open three months during the year?*—They have not for the reason, if the teacher's did not use Cobb's Speller and McGuffey's oldest Reader, and adopt the old plan of teaching, he was turned off. There has been only one school organized under the special act, and but one short session taught, in fact, there is such a bitter prejudice here against public schools that it will be some time before they get into good working order in this county.

Number of school houses in the county .....	18
Number of frame.....	3
Number of log.....	15
Value.....	\$3,000

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#### PIKE.—S. D. CHASE.

One year ago there was not in the county of Pike, a single public school house suitable to teach school in, but the influence exerted by the enactment of what is called the "new school law" (laws passed in 1867-8), has been during the past year very marked and beneficial. It has caused a generous emulation, and suitable buildings for the accommodation of nearly all of our schools are now in contemplation, and many have already been completed. The report of the school officers this year have not been very prompt, and several organizations and building of new houses have taken place since the time for report.

The furniture of the new houses are all "patent graduated hinge seat desks," which, in my opinion, are better adapted to our public schools than any other seats and desks now in use.

We have given certificates to eighty-five teachers, forty-nine males and thirty-six females; rejected seventeen, seven females and ten males.

We have held three sessions of the teachers' institute this year, the first on the 12th of February, the second on the 16th of June, the third on the 13th of October, each one continued for four days. At the first about fifty teachers were in attendance, the other two were not as well attended.

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#### POLK—J. C. NODURFT.

1. *Educational progress in the county.*—The township reports are flattering. The public schools in the county are prospering finely.

The people are becoming more earnestly engaged in the interest of the youths of our country. They are beginning to realize that the future destiny of our State will depend upon the education of the rising generation.

A better class of school houses are being built, and furnished with better furniture for the convenience of children.

2. *Educational work done by the county superintendent.*—I have visited forty-four schools during the present year, and found them in a flourishing condition. I found the children in every school all aglow with zeal for an education. In every school I visited, I delivered them a lecture on the subject of "Popular Education," which they seemed to appreciate very highly.

3. *Educational work done by other agencies.*—Many of the school officers are doing their work nobly. Others have done the best they probably could, under the circumstances. Eight of the township clerks failed to file their reports with the county clerk, or in my office, hence our reports are meager. Efficient sub-directors, in many instances, procured more than four months' school for their sub-districts.

4. *Qualifications of teachers.*—The grade of qualifications of teachers is fifty per cent. better this year than it was last. Female teachers, in many instances, excel male teachers. Our teachers are improving in school government.

5. *Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—

1. Poorly furnished school houses.

2. Too many barely passable teachers, who can afford to teach for low wages.

3. Inactive and careless subdirectors.

4. Inefficient school fund.

5. In many instances, the school law is not explicit enough.

6. *Have all the public schools in the county been kept open at least three months during the year?*—Nearly all of the public schools have been kept open from three to six months during the year.

7. I have spent seventy days in the service of public schools.

Our teachers' institute held two sessions this year, but received no funds from the State or the county for its support.

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#### PUTNAM—M. V. LOOMIS.

Our schools are of a decidedly better character than they were last year, both in thoroughness and interest.

In regard to work done by the county superintendent, I must confess it has not been as extensive as might have been desired. I have done some little toward having our schools conducted more thoroughly and practically. I have succeeded also, to some extent, in removing the old-fogyism of imitation and mechanical teaching.

We have been greatly assisted by the professors of the North Missouri normal school, who have visited our institutes, and have given us valuable instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, and other subjects connected with educational interests.

The qualifications of our teachers are much better than they were last year.

I presume all the schools have been kept open three months during the year, but so many districts have failed to report that I cannot answer definitely.

## RALLS—WM. D. BISHOP.

When I first assumed the duties of school superintendent for Ralls county, I was much embarrassed at the condition of the school interest of this county. I found the whole free school system very imperfectly organized under the various acts of the Legislature. The school directors, heretofore elected by the few who possessed the qualification of voters, were, for the greater part, ill-suited for that important and responsible trust.

I hope you will use your influence in our next Legislature to have the school law amended so that all who are interested in our schools can have a voice in all school matters. Sufficient care had not been taken in the selection of competent teachers, and the school houses were mostly dilapidated, and unfit to be occupied. In the discharge of my official duties, I have endeavored to remedy these evils, and infuse a new spirit into the educational interest of this county. It was apparent to my mind, that the first prerequisite to the successful operation of the free school system, which has been so wisely established by our laws, was to procure the services of competent teachers, teachers whose educational acquirements fitted them for the office of imparting knowledge to those under their charge. Without the assistance of competent and experienced teachers in our free schools, the munificence and humane policy of the Legislature will utterly fail to accomplish its object—the education of the masses.

A grave, though popular error, abounds in our country on the subject of the qualification of teachers. It seems to be generally conceded that any one who has not proceeded beyond the mere rudiments of education is as competent to instruct the youth in the primary branches, as those whose minds have been expanded by an extended course of study. The education of youth should be entrusted to those whose education, intelligence and moral worth fit them for that high and important office.

When I commenced my duties, I found the great majority of teachers wholly incompetent to instruct, even in the primary branches. My object was to get rid of them as soon as possible. With much labor, I have succeeded, even beyond my expectations; but there remains much to be done yet. I apprehend that the services of the most competent teachers could be procured for our schools, but the small salaries are inadequate to secure the services of professional teachers. I have endeavored to remedy this growing evil in this county, and now the people of old Ralls are beginning to realize the importance of high-priced teachers. Heretofore salaries ranged from \$15 to \$10 per month. Now we are giving from \$40 to \$75 per month. The change is having a most salutary effect. Incompetent teachers are gradually growing out of fashion, and men of ability and competency are supplying their places.

In my selection of directors I have had but one object in view, and that was to secure the services of those whose qualifications fitted them for the discharge of their high responsibility. In this, I have been successful to my entire satisfaction.

Our school houses have been repaired, and the grounds much improved, in the last year. Also, quite a number of new houses have been erected, others are in course of construction, and, before long, we shall have little complaint for the want of comfortable school houses.

## RANDOLPH.—G. F. ROTHWELL.

In reflecting upon the history of the school year just closed, I find much, not only to repay me for all my official labors, but also to inspire every well-wisher of childhood, and friend of humanity and enlightened civilization, with hope for the future.

So far as the happiness and dignity of society are dependent upon the moral and intellectual culture of the rising generation, the Christian patriot may well take encouragement, and, from the present state of prosperity, find an argument to allay something of his anxiety. The year has been one of uninterrupted progress; but, like the reign of peace, it has no history that I can write. I know it; I feel it; I enjoy it. But the separate facts, each too unimportant in itself to be caught up and individualized, yet, in their accumulated force, most clearly speak *advancement*. So the hurricane may be traced by the rent forest and roofless houses that mark the way of its destruction, and the eloquent pen mourns over the homeless sufferer that it has made wretched; but who takes notice of the silent moisture falling from "heaven upon the place beneath," except to say "it rains;" yet, the green earth is refreshed by it, the violet drinks it and is glad, and the thrush sings when it is over. All I can say to you is, the "children go to school." You, yourself better than I, can argue out the results, in all those pure and benign influences, whose aggregate of benefactions constitute the sum of individual and social happiness, even as in nature, the smallest and the grandest consequences are alike attributable to one common cause.

"The law that moulds the starting tear,  
And bids it trickle from its source,  
That law preserves the earth a sphere,  
And holds the planets in their course."

The great mathematician, revolving in his mind the vast power of the lever to effect results in the physical world, exclaimed, in his fruitless rapture: "*Dos pon sto kai ton kosmon kinaso.*" But the philosophic educator, studying to move the moral world, to a high and lofty purpose, and more divine accomplishments, points, with *undisguised* enthusiasm, to the children thronging the public schools, and replies, "*Eureka!*"

This county embraces ten entire and six fractional townships, sub-divided into sixty-five subdistricts. These all enjoyed a free school of four months, and in many instances the term was prolonged, by private subscription, to five, six and even ten months. About three thousand children were in attendance. The average daily attendance, considering that most of the subdistricts are in the country, and some of them three or four miles in extent, was very large.

This year the term of the free schools will most generally go to the legal limit, six months. Our sixty-five schools are now in operation, with much larger attendance than formerly, as our annual enumeration, to your honor will show, we number about two thousand more children this than last year, "with one precinct still to hear from." In the absence of any extensive immigration, I am at loss how to account for this unprecedented increase, except upon the supposition of a zeal for the public schools, or the influence of some other philosophic principle, unless, indeed, it may, in some degree, be at-

tributed to my own industry in the discharge of my official duties. But we, nevertheless, move on harmoniously.

With over two hundred school officers, a revenue of \$28,000, spread upon sixty-five tax books, with sixteen township collectors, having no power of levy and sale, sent forth to beg revenue like Christian paupers to implore charity in a thronged city; with sixty-five delinquent lists, made out by inexperienced hands, with sixty-five different settlements to make with the county collector, with more than thirty contracts to build school houses; with sixty-five teachers, and about five thousand children, yet, we have never had a lawsuit, nor a teacher dismissed, nor a child expelled. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on officers and patrons, for their devotion to the interests of the schools and the children. Their efforts, in this behalf, are well deserving of public thanks. But in the kind testimonials of their own good consciences, they shall find the most enduring reward.

Our corps of teachers are earnest, industrious and generally very competent. Some of them stand high as model educators. As a body, I feel proud of their proficiency. For it is to their qualifications and faithful effort, at last, we must mainly look for the building up of the schools. They are the very pillows upon which rest success. Without good teachers, in vain we make revenue laws or fret the people with many officers.

This is the Thermopylæ where Greece is saved or lost. This defended, all else is safe. This neglected, we but wage a fruitless battle of shorter or longer duration. For this reason, I have, in the absence of anything better, labored to make the institute a means of improvement. I flatter myself that it has not been an entire failure, though, you must know, it is not very efficient.

At our last session, in October, Messrs. E. Clark, Assistant State Superintendent, — Osborne, O. H. Fethers and Professor Ripley, of the State University, attended, and, by their labors and lectures, contributed greatly to its success. I feel myself under many obligations to them for the kindness which led them to add us this service.

Again I say, we have everything to inspire us. The cause of education is in itself worthy the best efforts of the human mind, and the best wishes of the human heart.

The fact is gratifying; the future is cheerful. Thousands of little hearts palpitating with the deathless thirst for truth, and thousands of little palms raised imploringly for the ministration of knowledge, force on us an argument that cannot be evaded. The dignity of our race, the happiness of society, the glory of the State, the ornaments of civilization, and the utilities of government, all hang suspended on the right culture and development of the juvenile intellect.

One success but urges to another. We have landed, and burnt our ships. There is no retreat. Our sword is in the balance. *Fæ victus!* We have crossed the Rubicon in this conflict, to go where God and our enemies bid us. We conquer or perish. Ambitious, starry finger points the way, and not on the Hellespont, nor yet on the Granicus, but only where ocean laves the Orient's farthest shore will we pause, and that but to weep that there is not another world to conquer.

## RAY.—GUY C. SMITH.

I herewith send you this, my third letter in general report, perhaps the last officially, with it my thanks for what you have done to enhance the system of education, under the new law.

And now, the question naturally arises, what have you done, have you been filled with the spirit of your mission, being the nominal head of the school system of Ray, Missouri. How compare the school houses with those of former days. I will say, those of former days are not to be found, excepting a few, which stand as monuments of a system that once has been. We have now school houses, a system of schools, that comport with the spirit and intent of the new law, but not to that perfection desirable. Our township organizations, I believe, are nearly complete, or was, before the last election, and the officers have done much to enhance the valuation of school property, by building comfortable houses, and repairing others and in many districts, have consulted taste, ease and comfort, not only in the building and repairing, but in the furnishing.

Our college, has undergone extensive repairs, the exterior is beautiful and commanding. But few locations in the State can be found combining more desirable elements as a seat of classical learning, the interior of it is of such division and construction, as will accommodate a host of students. The social, moral and religious influences, which tend to preserve the character of young men and women, are the graces that characterize, not only the teachers, but the inhabitants of the town. The seminary or public school house of the town has been remodeled and fitted up in a manner, corresponding with the improvement of the place, giving credit to the worthy and efficient officers, Colonel Barr and Sheriff Reyburn, these officers have built a commodious brick building for the freedmen's children, and since its construction, schools have been kept up nearly all the time.

A majority of the teachers of this county have shown themselves worthy the name of teachers, they have labored earnestly to advance the cause of education, many of them being skilled in their profession, having a complete knowledge of the teacher's work. I have granted forty certificates to applicants during the past scholastic year. At present there is a lack of efficient and able teachers. The school directors of this county are more liberal in offering wages than formerly, and at the same time more discreet in the selection of their teachers.

The interest manifested in the education of the colored people seems to be secondary. The apathy apparent with those who hold to the sanctity of the "negro bible" have wrought against the building of negro school houses and keeping up schools in them. Yet, notwithstanding the persecution, sites have been selected for building, while some *few* have been already built, and schools taught in them. It is conceived, by many, to be disgraceful to a white teacher to enter the sanctum of a negro school house with purpose to teach, and it would be difficult for such a teacher, if known that he had taught a negro school, to ever afterwards get a situation to teach any other kind. It is truly embarrassing to officers and teachers. Yet duty calls, principle calls, and the law calls us to act in this matter and see that the colored youth have a chance to make known to the world that he is of the human race, and is entitled to the immunities and privileges of light and knowledge.

The school law, is being in the main, understood by a majority of the school officers. Those who do not understand it, but wish a knowledge of it, had better take the Journal of Education, published in St. Louis, by J. B. Merwin, a better guide to the school officer in the discharge of his duties, cannot be found in any other journal.

And now, I will say of this county, for which I have labored the past two years, that it has no reason to complain, but on the other hand be thankful that it has prospered; its dozen towns of rapid growth, its seminaries of learning, its churches built and being erected, its fertility of soil, and wealth, as marks of improvement and prosperity should inspire feelings of gratitude, for the blessing of education, one of the chief agencies of all this improvement.

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RIPLEY.—W. C. WEBB.

We have advanced but little in the cause of education since my last report.

The people, as a general thing, take but little interest in it. Consequently it is very hard for the few to do much by way of advancing its interest.

I have endeavored so far as I could, to have school organizations throughout the entire county, and to accomplish this, I have appointed local directors in every township where I could find men that would take any interest in the matter at all. I have visited schools, and observed closely the mode and manner of teachers, in conducting their schools, and have given them such advice and instruction, as I thought circumstances required, with but very few exceptions, do I find schools conducted in a manner, calculated to do any good or educate anybody. The teachers, themselves, have no education or qualifications necessary to constitute good teachers, therefore, it is impossible for them to teach a school, as the light of experience has demonstrated, schools should be taught. But a good model teacher could not get employment here, unless he could produce satisfactory evidence that he was all right on the questions of the present day.

Political prejudice seems to be the greatest obstacles in the way of our improvement. A few men who have influence, and could be of great advantage to the cause of education, if they would only lay aside their prejudices, and take hold, are afraid that they might ignorantly be supporting a law, that recognized *negro* education, or patronizing some teacher that believed in the same; some have been known to say that they would let their children grow up in ignorance, rather than send to a radical teacher. I don't see how these obstacles are to be overcome, or how education can ever prosper here, while such fanaticism exists. I regard education as an elevator of the human mind, high above politics, and the opinions of prejudiced men, and a little more of it would be a blessing here. The future prospects of education in this county seems gloomy to me, unless there is some interest taken in the cause by those interested. There has been taught a school in every organized district, of at least three months, within the year.

## ST. CHARLES.—C. BECKINGTON.

There has been a marked improvement in the feeling toward public schools within the past year. Old prejudices, which came of a state of society differing from the present, are rapidly passing away. Many that were formerly conducted as private schools have changed, and accepted the advantages of the public school system. Many new school houses have been put up within the past year in this county; and some localities have exhibited a most laudable spirit in bearing a heavy burden of taxation, to accomplish this result. With some of the changes hereinafter suggested, I think there is a most hopeful future for the public schools of this county.

Since my appointment in March, 1868, my labors as county superintendent have been chiefly confined to the examination of teachers, conferring with school officers, and attempting to bring something like order out of the confusion produced by the amended school law.

The educational work performed by other agencies than those above mentioned, has not been sufficient to create any great interest among our people. We have one very excellent private school in the county. Of corporate institutions, I know of none that reaches the level of a good high school. It is most deplorable, in my estimation, that we have not a good high school, and largely increased public school advantages at our county seat.

I should be glad if our people would demand higher qualifications in those they employ as teachers. I should be further rejoiced if fully one-third of those who apply to me for certificates, would not come at all. During the eight months which I have held this office, I have been compelled to reject eleven. Had no element of mercy controlled my action, but simply a sense of justice to the county, that number would have been twenty. Many who apply to me are very deficient in arithmetic. Notation and numeration have been almost wholly neglected by the majority. They seem to have begun in addition, and simply "worked the sums." It is surprising that so many should judge themselves qualified to teach, who are unable to assign a reason for placing the first figure of the second partial product, when multiplying by tens, under the second or tens figure of the first partial product—who cannot reduce three or four fractions to a common denomination—who are unable to enumerate in decimals, and sit in blank silence when questioned as to discount, allegation and the extraction of roots. But the most marked deficiencies are in orthography and U. S. history. These branches seem to have been considered unworthy of the attention of most of our schools. Hardly any know when, or from whom, the territory out of which Missouri was carved, was acquired. Many are unaware that we have ever had any other wars on this continent, than the revolutionary and recent civil war. A few isolated facts as to our national history, is the sum of their acquirements. Anything like an extended knowledge, especially of the causes and consequences of events—the essence of history—is out of the question. Yet, we have some good teachers in the county, and their number is hopefully increasing. With the advantages of a good high school in the largest town of each county, our public schools would receive a tremendous progressive impetus, while it would further serve as a normal school, and supply us with a greatly superior class of teachers.

Our greatest present need is a plain, clear, harmonious school law. The deficiencies of the present law, the doubts which hang about its construction, have checked a healthy enthusiasm in some



townships, and produced unpleasant feelings in otherwise harmonious localities.

A school law should be so plain in its provisions, so clear in its language as to stand in no need of being construed. The possibility and probability of numerous mishaps, omissions and acts of negligence, on the part of school officers and people, should be abundantly provided for. I make a few suggestions which my experience, here and elsewhere, dictates should be embodied in any new school law which the General Assembly may give us. In all matters of difficulty between school officers, or between school officers and people, there should be some authority pointed out to which it should be referred for decision. In case parties are dissatisfied with the decision rendered by the authority first indicated, a mode of appeal should be provided for. As authority to decide matters in the first instance, I should suggest the county superintendent. Parties not being satisfied with his judgment, he might be required to certify the whole matter to the State Superintendent, or the circuit court—to any competent authority by which we might reach uniform decisions. I further suggest that no school officer be permitted to teach in his own township; that townships of only one school district, be required to elect three directors; townships of two sub-districts be required to elect two directors each; and townships of more than two subdistricts, be required to elect one director for each district. As to county superintendency, I would abolish it altogether, or make its powers, duties and compensation, in some measure commensurate with the immense good it can do. In a county like this, there is abundant labor for an able, energetic, first class man employing all his time. His salary would be a small consideration compared with the great help he would be to the public schools of the county. Let all township school officers be required to report to him annually, and hold themselves in readiness to answer all proper inquiries which he may make. Further, let the county superintendent have power to summarily stop the misapplication of school money, with right of parties feeling themselves aggrieved to appeal to higher authority. And further, let the salary of the county superintendent be something definite, or that can be made so; for a beggarly pittance, doubly earned, but reluctantly paid, is far from satisfactory to men who ought to hold the position.

In conclusion, I express the earnest hope that something will be done by the next General Assembly, to supply our deficiency in the matter of normal and high schools. I can think of no better method of partially meeting this great need, than the following: Require every town or city in the State, of three thousand inhabitants and upwards, to build and sustain a good high school. When any town does this, especial aid and encouragement should be given; say a pure gift from the State treasury, proportioned to the number of people in the place. When they fail or refuse to do their duty in this respect, within a specified time, penalties should be attached in the shape of diminution of privileges, and a withholding of a portion of the school funds.

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ST. OLAIR.—J. W. COEN.

The educational progress in this county has increased. The citizens are all awake to the interests of their children. Within the last

two years, we have built and repaired some sixty school houses in this county. And now, the subject of education, is the all-prevailing theme, when it was once something else. We are all laboring with one accord, and we expect some day, not far distant, to see our county not one whit behind any of her sister counties. With these glowing hopes burning within our bosoms, we shall labor until we obtain the object of our heart's desire.

*Educational work done by the county superintendent.*—I have labored and done all that laid within my power for the special interest of the youth in our county, irrespective of friend or foe.

*Educational work done by other agencies.*—It is my opinion (and also that of others), that the teachers' institute of this county has done much, if not more, to awaken the citizens of this county up to a deeper sense of their duty, than any other cause. It proves conclusively that the teachers of this county are alive and awake to their calling. And I will here state, that I think the plan of normal schools for the proper training of our future teachers would be one of the greatest agencies (if adopted by our Legislature), to forward the present and future history of public education in Missouri.

*Qualification of teachers.*—The qualifications of teachers of this county, are of a medium grade.

*Obstacles in the way of improvement.*—The only obstacles, that I know of, are those that would clog the wheels of any general reform. The insufficiency of our financial resources and the condition of our county, has been left in, after passing through a five years' war, are the only obstacles.

I think all of the public schools of this county have been kept open at least three months, if not four, during the year. The citizens of this county are wide-awake on this point, and are determined to see that the youth gets the full benefit of the law.

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#### ST. FRANCOIS.—F. M. CARTER.

There has been considerable progress in the cause of education in the county since my last annual letter. The people are becoming more reconciled to the method of carrying on the public schools by yearly assessments. Many of them, who really object to the new school law, having sufficient discernment to readily understand, that they cannot better themselves by complaining of the manner of supporting the public schools, have accepted the situation. Many of the largest landholders in the county take considerable interest in the public schools. Many of them are directors. The new school law seems to be a fixed fact. Therefore, the people promiscuously take interest in the public schools, and look to them for the education of their children. There is only one dissatisfaction which seems to be prevalent among the wealthier classes of this county. They are forced to pay tax for the education of the children of their poor neighbors. But these poor children whose parents pay little or no tax, remain often at home while the public schools are in progress. Many of them, through false pride. They delay, until their neighbors, who have a surplus of means, get up a subscription or select school, then they send their children to school for the association, and almost invariably fail to pay their tuition. It is high time that such affected aristocracy was done away with in this country of progress. A portion

of the Prussian system of public education ought to be adopted in this country. During certain months of the year every child between five and twenty-one years ought to be compelled to attend a public or select school, except in extraordinary circumstances. The interest of property holders demands it. The welfare of the government necessitates it.

I regret very much that I could not visit the public schools and school meetings, as often as the cause of education demanded. But my business was such that it could not be neglected. If all the important business of public schools was required to be transacted by the county superintendent, there would be a sufficiency of business to justify them to employ all, or a good portion of his time, in the interest of education. But the new school law has multiplied official duties, until it is everybody's business to attend to these duties.

The business is distributed among so many officers that it is impossible for all of them to be competent men. The county superintendent ought to be treasurer and collector of the school funds and moneys. All the business that is done by the county clerk, in making out returns to the State Superintendent, ought to be attended to by the county superintendent. He ought to be required to keep an office at the county seat. In no case should he reside away from the county seat, and should there not be sufficient business to justify him to move to the county seat, there ought to be an amendment to the law, empowering him to appoint a competent agent, residing at the county seat, to attend to the business of the office.

Our county treasurer has, time and again, notified the different township treasurers to come in and get the moneys due their respective townships. Some say, in reply, that they do not feel competent to keep a correct account of the moneys. Others reply that they are afraid to draw the money and take it home and deposit it in their log cabins; that if they do, \_\_\_\_\_, (naming some well known desperado), will come and get it, and appropriate it to the benefit and education of his own family.

A few of the leading men of the county have used their influence for the advancement of education. With a judicious management of affairs by the county superintendent and township officers, the leading men of the county would become interested in public education.

The qualifications of the teachers of this county are pretty good. On a scale of five, they average nearly four. The great obstacle in the way of the improvement of the teachers of this county, is that many of the resident teachers only teach for a few months, in order to acquire means sufficient to set them up at some other business. Such teachers will not take any pride in teachers' institutes, or the permanent improvement of their vocation. Another obstacle, is that teachers are not held in sufficient esteem, or paid sufficiently to remunerate them for the time they must necessarily occupy in improving themselves, and in imparting their learning to others. Teaching is a high and responsible calling, and men who follow it, should be respected and paid for their services in proportion to their qualifications.

So far as I can ascertain, nearly all the public schools of this county have been kept open at least three months during the past year.

Not so many townships reported their enumeration this year as did last. It is owing, most probably, to a change in the time of reporting the enumeration. It is to be hoped that the time specified in the amendment will be permitted to remain. It is much better for

the school year to end in March than in October, as in the previous law. Under the former law, the schools were not more than half taught out when the school year ended.

I wish to make a few remarks in regard to the amendment, empowering the county superintendent, "when, from any cause, the voters of any township of any of the several counties of this State, shall be disqualified from, or shall have failed of holding an election, for the purpose of electing school directors for the several subdistricts of said township, or any of them, as provided for by law, in chapter forty-six, section two, of the General Statutes of the State of Missouri, the county superintendent of public schools shall appoint, for any such subdistricts of said township, three school directors, from the nearest district or township in the county where the same can be found, who shall possess the qualifications of a grand juror of the circuit court," &c. The county superintendent ought first to have been required to appoint men of such qualifications, who are residents of the township or subdistrict. The county superintendent ought, certainly, to be allowed the privilege of exhausting the material of the subdistrict or township, before appointing outsiders to levy taxes upon the people of a township or subdistrict in which they have no property or interest. Before making such an appointment, I should consult the people, and in that case, it would be the *dernier resort*. Carpet-bag school officers are a novelty to this country, anyway.

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#### ST. LOUIS.—A. W. MURPHY.

In no previous year has the progress of education, in this county, been so marked and rapid. The people have become aroused to the importance of the public school system, as the only means of securing the advantages of education to the great mass of children. Extensive improvements have taken place in school furniture and apparatus, many large and substantial school houses have been built, and it is estimated that almost double the number of children received instruction in the public schools of the county during the past year, than at any former period.

The work which devolves on the county superintendent, in a populous county like St. Louis, to make the public schools effective and useful to the extent to which they are designed, is necessarily arduous, and requires his whole time and best energies. The few subdistricts and schools which remained unorganized last year, were organized and put in successful operation. Every township, and almost every subdistrict and school, were visited, and many of the schools examined. A county teachers' association was organized, which promises to be beneficial in awakening a desire for self-improvement, and creating a more lively interest among the teachers in their work. A successful session of the county institute was held, the good results of which were perceptible in the schools for the remainder of the term.

Probably, the most perplexing duty performed, was to examine and endeavor to select the best from among the many applicants who presented themselves for the responsible position of teachers. One of the principal objects of attention kept constantly in view, was to foster and create in the public mind a more extensive interest in educational matters.

There was very little educational work performed by other agencies, except that of the various school officers and teachers.

The standard of qualification of teachers is much higher than it was the previous year, but is yet too low. There are, however, a number of first-class teachers in the county, many of whom were educated in normal schools in other states. The appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the true teacher, and the willingness on the part of directors to pay better wages to those who are well qualified, have assisted materially in elevating the standard of teaching.

Among the obstacles in the way of improvement, may be mentioned the want of earnestness and a desire for improvement on the part of the teachers themselves. This may be accounted for, in part, from the fact that many intend to teach only for a short time, for the purpose of procuring funds to enable them to pursue some other profession or business. They feel no interest in it, professionally, and hence make no effort at improvement. This can only be remedied by establishing normal schools, capable of supplying the requisite number of professional teachers.

The length of the school term in most of the townships in this county, for the past year, was ten months, and the schools were kept open not less than four months in any of them.

#### SCHUYLER—E. HUGHES.

I am compelled to make a brief report, principally from want of material. Our county has been steadily advancing in education since the close of the rebellion. Living near the borders of the noble State of Iowa, we could scarcely help but progress, even if we were so disposed. Our people are alive to the interests of education. From every school district, we hear the cry (from the non-progressive) of "heavy taxes;" but these taxes are for the building of school houses, and paying of teachers.

There have been quite a number of very good frame houses, but no log ones, erected. The grounds are generally well selected, and, in a number of subdistricts, they are preparing to get good furniture and school apparatus.

We have a number of very good teachers. As our county is yet comparatively new, we cannot pay the highest wages, and, therefore, cannot expect all to be the best teachers. Educators are not unlike other persons, they *will* hunt those localities where money is plenty. Honor is a very fine thing, and teachers should strive to ennoble their profession, yet it will not support life—no "bread and butter" in it.

*Examinations.*—Generally oral.

*Reports of officers.*—Very imperfect. I think it is particularly owing to the rapid changes in the school law. It takes some time to publish and distribute school laws, and very often the time in which those things, required to be done by the last change, is past before the officers get the law. You see this makes it a little inconvenient about keeping the books correct.

*Colored people.*—There are now ten living in Lancaster. I think they do not want to go to school.

*Changes in the law.*—I would recommend that the superintendent of the counties either have more control and supervision over the schools in his county or his office abolished. A great many questions

arise among the various schools of the county; the officers expect to appeal to the superintendent, and when they find he has nothing to say in the matter, they feel disappointed, and say they don't like such a law. I think a great many of the duties now imposed on the county clerk should be turned over to the superintendent. The duties of school matters should be done by a person directly in that business. I think the changes recommended by the State Superintendent, in his last year's report, are just such as are needed, and hope they will become the law this winter.

*Seminaries.*—We have one in Lancaster, doing a very good business. It was very well attended this fall.

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### SHELBY—E. P. BURLINGAME.

The progress of education in Shelby county, during the past year, has been, for the most part, gratifying and encouraging. Though we have not yet reached the acme of our hopes and expectations, we are nevertheless making some advance toward its attainment.

Public sentiment seems to be turning in the right direction, and gathering force as it goes. This indicates an interest on the part of individuals whose influence has not heretofore been exerted in the cause of public school education.

Immigration is conducing to the general good, by the importation of a very favorable element in respect to schools. We have among us, also, an influential class of citizens, who are not patrons of the public schools, having no children to educate, who seem disposed to aid in building up our system of public instruction. School officers are to be commended for the efforts they have made to secure good houses, and carry out the provisions of the law. Though a few of them have violated some of the most plain and pointed requirements which the law imposes, it is with pleasure that I can refer to our directors, as a *class*, and commend them for their good works.

*The Press.*—"The Shelby County Herald" has been, during my entire administration, a firm friend to the educational interests of the county, and it has been a power for good that cannot be too highly estimated.

Upon the whole, I think there is evidence of progress, though I will be obliged to notice some things which will indicate how slowly we are advancing. By keeping high our standard of education, and putting forth appropriate energy, we shall certainly, in time, achieve the most desirable results.

Of the official labor performed, I will make but a brief statement. Visiting schools, advising directors and teachers, and endeavoring to perfect the operation of our present school system, have taken a large portion of the time allowed me for the performance of the duties which belong to the office. During January and February of this year, I visited twenty-six schools. Ten days have been occupied in attendance upon the teachers' institute, and conventions of school officers. To economise the time as much as possible, I called the several township boards to meet in convention, for the consideration of important matters connected with the public schools, and was thus relieved from the necessity of calling upon each, individually.

The office business of this department has been somewhat extensive. Letters are frequently received from directors and teachers who seek advice, and relief from difficulties. To return such answers as

their importance demands often requires considerable time and trouble. The law must be carefully examined, not only in the letter of particular sections, but also in its general spirit and intention. Careful consideration of business of this nature no doubt often prevents strife and dissension, and serves to harmonize discordant influences. Sometimes personal attention was necessary to prevent repeated and continued violations of the law. Frequent visits were made to one township where there was a persistent, determined attempt made to keep in office men who cannot legally act as directors.

The county superintendent is almost ignored, except when sustained by the law, and although he has "general supervision," yet it is hardly sufficient authority upon which to take action.

While the law stands as it is, I earnestly hope the General Assembly will provide for its proper execution by attaching a severe penalty for its violation, and although I am opposed to rebels having anything to do with the management of the schools, I would rather see the law changed on that point than to have it so often violated without fear of punishment. I am happy to state that there are but three townships in this county which give cause for complaint in this particular.

Our teachers are improving in faithfulness, capacity and usefulness, thereby doing themselves great credit, and the public valuable service. True, we have some teachers who would better be content to follow some other profession. Selfish and narrow-minded, with purposes and ends that terminate in themselves, they follow teaching for the sake of funds to meet pressing demands for personal expenses. No man, whose price is silver, can ever be a true teacher. The warm and loving heart, and a strong desire for the good of others, are prominent characteristics of the true teacher. He will feel intense solicitude for the improvement of his pupils, and will rejoice in their advancement.

Too many over-estimate their qualifications, and to their estimate is added that of their friends. Such persons are satisfied with certificates of qualification, though destitute of the qualifications themselves. Once in possession of certificates, study and training are at an end. There are no enlarged ideas of the greatness of their calling, no elevated views of its sacredness.

They seldom, if ever, attend the teachers' institute, unless their certificate have expired, and they wish to have them renewed.

In a word, the "almighty dollar" is all that lures them to the school room, and binds them to the work. It is hardly necessary to say that these are an obstacle in the way to success. The low wages paid to teachers are enough to prevent those who are well qualified from engaging in the work, and those whose preparation has never been an expense, are kept in employment because they can afford to teach for thirty or forty dollars per month. Inadequate compensation necessitates frequent changes, and these are, by no means, of any advantage to the success of the cause of public school education. The want of good houses, teachers, furniture, apparatus and officers, is the chief obstacle to be surmounted. The same troubles that existed a year ago are still to be met with, although there has been some success in efforts to obviate them. Perhaps the present system is imperfectly understood, or else it is not carried into execution with the proper energy. However, the experience of the past may be of value in connection with future operations, and by a continued and appropriate pressure the truth may be established with permanence, where now it has no lodgement.

Owing to the fact that some of our subdistricts were without school houses, there has not been in each the three months' school required by law.

It is hoped that by next fall no subdistrict will be thus deprived of the benefit of the public funds. Local troubles of a personal nature have resulted in keeping one subdistrict without a school house for about two years, and during that time there has been no school at all.

Another subdistrict, although without a school house, kept up the school, having rented a house for the purpose.

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SULLIVAN.—D. L. HINCKLEY.

So far as public schools are concerned in this county, it is impossible for me to make much report. It being late when I received my commission, and when I was supplied with the school law, I have had time to do but little. But when I received legal authority and material to work with, I did the best I could, it being at a time when the people were highly excited with the political questions, and when political meetings were being held in almost every school house, and the people being also busily engaged in taking care of their crops, it was impossible for me to do much with the public school business. I am sorry to say, however, that the educational car moves but slowly in our county, at the present time.

Our teachers are, generally, not of the first grade, though we have a few good teachers. The want of competent teachers, and a better school law, or perhaps a better understanding of the present law, are, I think, among the great obstacles to improvement.

In my opinion, a system of free normal schools, dispersed over our State, the grand object of which should be, to train and educate teachers for the benefit of our State, would wholly supply the demand for competent teachers. But so long as we depend upon other States to furnish us with teachers, just so long we shall fall far short of making our schools just what they should be. We have the material in our own State out of which we can manufacture our own teachers, if we have but the machinery to operate with.

Most of the schools of this county have been kept open, at least, three months during the year.

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STONE.—S. R. WRIGHT.

When I came into office, about eighteen months ago, this county was entirely unorganized, I have organized every township in the county. There have been public schools in every township and nearly every subdistrict. I have labored very hard to get the board to perform their duty, as a goodly number of the citizens are opposed to the law as regards the levying and collection of taxes. The wealthy have to pay the taxes of the poor. I think I will, with the assistance of the board, overcome that obstacle. I think we will have better times in the future.

This county was greatly damaged during the war, the citizens, most of them, were driven from their homes on account of their loy-



alty, and their houses and farms destroyed, so that we had to commence anew, and this county lying on the border, had to be resettled. The citizens begin to manifest some interest in education.

I have labored very faithfully for the educational interest of this county, but I cannot boast, owing to the backwardness of our citizens.

There has been comparatively nothing done only what I have done myself, with some assistance of the board.

We have three or four first class teachers for common schools in this county, in the second class, four or five, the remainder poor. The boards of education have not offered that inducement to teachers they should have done.

The only obstacle in the way is that we have not good, energetic teachers, who understand the art of teaching.

All the districts in the county have, with the exception of one, been kept open from three to six months during the year, and some districts intend to continue during the winter.

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### TANEY.—J. J. BROWN.

1. *School houses.*—We have in the county about twenty-five or thirty buildings that bear the name of school houses, but they are all built of logs, owing to the scarcity of sawed lumber, consequently, we have not a first class school house in the county. Some of the districts are making arrangements to build respectable school houses, and I fondly hope the day is not far distant when every pupil in the county will have a comfortable and well-furnished school house, in which to secure instruction.

2. *Grounds.*—The people are beginning to learn that it is a dangerous practice to build school houses on the public domain, or lands belonging to some individual, without requiring a deed for it, hence nearly all the subdistricts are purchasing the ground on which their buildings are being erected; and I yet have hopes that at no distant day, they will have them beautifully ornamented with groves of trees suitable for the purpose.

3. *Furniture.*—Our furniture is very limited, in fact, we have almost none, except "wooden benches" and a few writing desks.

4. *Apparatus.*—We have none whatever in the county, but I hope that out school officers will, in a short time, procure a sufficiency for our public schools.

5. *Teachers.*—We have, at this time, some very able teachers, who, as a general thing, manifest considerable interest in a popular education, though I regret to say that a very large portion of them are poorly qualified to teach school. The people being, generally, uneducated themselves, are as apt to make choice of an imposter, as a competent person, for their teacher, and if the superintendent refuses to grant a certificate, the local directors, being governed by public sentiment, will employ none.

6. *County associations or institutes.*—We have a teachers' institute, its first session was held in last June, and the second in October, they were each in session three days, and proved to be a complete success.

7. *Reports of School Officers.*—School officers have been very

prompt in reporting the number of school children in their respective subdistricts, but as yet have made none to the superintendent.

8. *Interest manifested in the Education of Colored People.*—We have not a sufficient number of colored children in the county for a school, but judging from the vote, on the Constitutional Amendment, at the late election, I think a majority of the people would take considerable interest in the education of that unfortunate class of humanity.

When the people learn to elect men to office who are intelligent, and have the good will of the county at heart, then we may expect the cause of education to advance, but so long as the people are so ignorant that they will elect men to offices of the greatest importance, simply because they are good citizens, so long we may expect the cause of education to be retarded.

Our county justices compose the most ignorant tribunal that ever occupied the judge's seat in the State, consequently, we cannot expect anything but opposition, to everything calculated to advance the cause of education.

Our county clerk is equally ignorant; being incompetent to make out the tax books, with anything like correctness, consequently we have no money to pay teachers.

It has too long been the practice in our border counties, to elect men to office, without regard to qualification, and so long as that is kept up, our public schools will not rise above the present grade of education.

I do really think, that our Legislature ought to give the State Superintendent, the sole power of appointing the county superintendents, and require him to appoint none but those well qualified to discharge the duties.

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TEXAS.—D. S. DONEGAN.

We are making some progress in this county, in the cause of education; a number of school houses have been built the present year, as well as an academy, at Licking.

I have traveled some 400 miles during the year, visited every township in the county, organized school districts, and used every means in my power to create an interest in the cause of education.

We have no first-class teachers in the public schools in this county, neither can we expect to have until there is a demand for a ten months' school in each subdistrict in the county. Constant employment and respectable living wages is what the intelligent, active teacher must have; "small pay commands small abilities," and in this county, we have both at present.

The great obstacles in the way of improvement in this county, is the mode of raising school funds. In your last report you recommended an amendment to the law, so as to authorize the levy of a general tax upon all the taxable property of the State, and to be devoted exclusively, to the payment of teachers' salaries. I heartily coincide with you in the above change, and believe it to be the only effectual means of raising money for school purposes.

We can average about four months' school this year, in each subdistrict, quite a number however, were private schools. I think it necessary that school officers should report directly to the county su-

perintendent, and that the county superintendent devote his time exclusively to the educational interests of his county, that he have a stated salary of so much a year, or so much per diem, and no limit to the time he works; if he is engaged in school business every day in the year, so much the better for the county.

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VERNON.—L. J. SHAW.

Since my last report, the school interest in Vernon has suffered greatly, owing to a decision that was given in the circuit court here, to the effect that for the years during the war, parties should be relieved from ten per cent. per annum compound, on their school bonds, reducing the same to six per cent. per annum simple. I believe said decision was just, yet it left us without means to sustain our schools, except that raised in the subdistricts by tax, and but few public schools have been in operation since.

Many of our best teachers were compelled to leave, and those who remain, are teaching public and private schools, for a meagre compensation.

I wish you would urge upon the General Assembly of Missouri, the importance of establishing a permanent fund sufficient for the support of public schools in every subdistrict, ten months during each year.

The present system of public funds should certainly be changed.

We never get our whole amount of interest annually from the public, swamp, and school land funds, for if the several parties holding the principal of said funds are solvent, and their mortgages and bonds are good, it is optional with them as to when they shall pay their interest.

The truth is, we have very little means outside of the tax levied in the subdistricts, for the support of public schools.

Again, I would urge a change, and suggest if nothing else is expedient, that the several funds be distributed among the townships, according to their enumeration, and that they be made subordinate to no power save that of the laws, and of the county and State Superintendents of schools.

I am very much opposed to the system of normal schools, by districts. The great object of common schools is the benefit of the masses, and such a system could not accomplish this. Every county in our State has sufficient means, and a sufficient number of young persons to educate, to keep a first class school in operation the whole year, in which our teachers could receive instruction.

The salary of the county superintendent of schools should be increased, enabling him to visit schools, to instruct officers, to hold examination and institutes, and to furnish himself with the best works and methods pertaining to schools, and further, the General Assembly should make provision for all blanks necessary, down to the local directors of the subdistrict.

Allow me to repeat, that teaching in the public schools should be made a profession. The free school system will never attain its objects until this shall be done.

Under the present system, more or less errors are taught, as we are compelled to employ many incompetent teachers, transient persons, who have no definite object in view, and who will teach for a

sum barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the hour. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and the professional teacher, the teacher who has prepared himself for his work, should be given constant employment in our schools, at liberal wages, and, until this shall be done, I shall have grave doubts in reference to the good resulting from the system.

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#### WARREN.—C. HOEFER.

The cause of education still advances in the county. Our school houses have been greatly improved during the past year. Those sub-districts which had passable school houses, have repaired and re-seated them in such a manner as to make them more inviting than formerly. In many sub-districts, new, warm and commodious buildings have been erected. The tax levied for said building purposes has been heavy, and, money being scarce at present, doubtless, in some cases burdensome. Our teachers are doing as well as can be expected; they seem to take much interest in the discharge of their duties, and labor diligently for the advancement of their students. Grade of scholarship, on an average, is about three and one-half, some few reaching five. Some teachers are quite proficient in some branches, and quite deficient in others, which the school law prescribes. All the public schools in the county have been kept open at least four months during the year.

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#### WASHINGTON—T. S. LOVE.

Our progress is manifested in the election of good men for directors, and the general care taken in procuring expert teachers. Also, in the erection and furnishing good school houses. This is not general, however. Then, again, there is a more general disposition to carry out the provisions of the law, to tax for school purposes. I think, from present indications, that a good portion of the sub-districts will pay a tax for school purposes the ensuing year. This is evidently the best way to keep up a good public school.

My work has been, mostly, to secure the services of well qualified and permanent teachers; to sustain county teachers' institutes; to visit and lecture schools and school officers; to encourage the building and properly furnishing school houses, and the use of good books and apparatus.

There has been considerable aid given our educational work during the past year in the zeal of the friends and supporters of "Irondale Academy," and "Bellevue Collegiate Institute," both of which are good schools, of high order, recently established in our county, and in a prosperous condition.

The citizens of our county town, Potosi, have also, in a fitting manner, shown their high appreciation of good public schools, and the cause of education in general, by organizing, under special act, for towns, and taking steps to fit up good and commodious rooms to establish a first rate public graded school. I hope they will succeed.

The qualifications of our teachers are not of the first grade, for the reasons that we have not sufficient fund and interest to keep regular teachers employed. We also lack a good normal system to educate our own teachers. The citizens of this county are almost unanimously in favor of the plan suggested, to be brought before the Legislature to provide for the support of several normal schools in the State. I heartily recommend it as the most feasible plan that could be adopted. We *have good material*, and we should educate and train our own teachers. But for the present, the best we can do, is to employ ladies and gentlemen of good moral habits from among the various vocations of life. To these, we must for the time being, commit the precious youth of our county.

I make it a rule to be as rigid as consistent in the literary, and absolutely so in the moral qualification of my teachers. Let teaching be considered by all, as it should and soon will be, a profession. Let the State, as the guardian of her own intelligence and progress, see to it that we have good schools of instruction for our teachers, with inducements to attend and conditions to teach, and then let parents be as scrupulous in employing non-professional instructors for their children as they are in employing quack doctors or inexperienced mechanics, and then we will have good schools. However, the teachers of this county will compare with those of any other county under this present administration of public schoolism.

The principal obstacles in the way of improvement, to a considerable extent, are partisanism. Also a failure to see the importance and efficiency of public schools. When properly conducted, they are the best schools for many reasons. They are the only sure and direct means of reaching the masses. These should be good enough for the rich man, and cheap enough for the poor man. A place where teachers, parents and children should act in concert, sympathy and common interest. There is not sufficient interest taken in teachers' institutes, and a uniformity in the use of books. We hope to advance in these respects soon. There should be an appropriation made to support teachers' institutes in each county, either by the Legislature, or the county, or by both.

The most of our schools have been kept open for four months during the year. Some of them longer, and none less than three months where taught at all.

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#### WAYNE.—A. W. BANKS.

My commission was received about the 20th of April last, and I immediately commenced my labors. I found but three subdistricts properly organized, and but four schools in progress in the county. I have endeavored to awaken an interest in the cause of education, and have succeeded to an extent beyond my anticipation. At present there are about forty subdistricts organized, and winter schools being taught in twenty-seven of them, and I think the others will employ teachers as soon as they can repair the school houses. The improvement, therefore, in all matters pertaining to the educational cause, since the scurrilous report of A. B. McMurtry for last year, has been great.

*School houses.*—Quite a number of new buildings have been erected during the past year, mostly log, but comfortable and fit for winter schools. There are several very good frame school houses in

the county, and there is an evident disposition to erect a better class of buildings, as the citizens recover from the damaging effects of the late calamitous war.

*Grounds.*—In many instances, upon a simple suggestion to do so, the directors have had the grounds surrounding the school houses grubbed out and made to look more decent. I never visit a school without referring to this matter.

*Furniture.*—At present I cannot report much improvement in the mode of furnishing the school rooms.

The educational work that I have performed during the past seven months, has consisted in visiting and examining schools, lecturing, advising and consulting with directors and teachers, examining teachers, and in my social intercourse with citizens throughout the county, trying to stir up a lively interest in educational matters.

The only other agency in this county, is the select school conducted by Dr. Lucas, late of Arcadia Seminary.

I have given certificates to fifteen teachers, and have found several teaching under certificates granted by my predecessor. Of the fifteen there were not over three or four who could come up to the standard of scholarship laid down in the statute, but I granted them certificates, for the reason assigned by the superintendent of Madison county in his last year's report, "preferring to vindicate their scholarship on the certificate, thereby enabling the local directors to judge whether the applicant is sufficiently qualified to teach in their subdistrict." If I had not pursued this plan, there would have been but few schools in the county.

I have not held a teachers' institute this year, the time allowed me being fully occupied with other work. It is my intention to organize one during the ensuing spring.

The greatest obstacle in the way of improvement is the indifference and apathy shown by so many of our wealthiest citizens. If we can once awaken an interest, improvement will follow.

Not over one-half of the public schools in the county have been kept open for three months during the year. We look for better things in the future.

In conclusion I would suggest that some alteration be made in the school law that will do away with the necessity of the twenty five per cent. of the State revenue appropriated for school purposes, being taken out of the county where it is collected. Let it be paid over by the collector to the county treasurer, and his receipt forwarded to the State Auditor. If, after paying the expenses of officers, etc., at Jefferson City, there should be any of the interest left of the State fund (which fund amounted last year, according to the report, to \$1,687,071), let it be apportioned the same as at present.

I would also suggest that the school law be so altered that township clerks in future make their reports to the county superintendents instead of the county clerks.

I also beg to express an opinion that the Legislature should define more particularly the duties, time to be occupied and the compensation of county superintendents.

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## WEBSTER.

It is with pleasure that we note some progress in this county. Teachers generally, have been faithful in their work, and the people

have exhibited more interest in the public schools than has been the case heretofore. A number of school houses has been built this year. The people are better informed, and demand more commodious houses. The consequence is, houses are constructed with a view to convenience, and are more easily warmed and ventilated. There is an edifice, intended for a college, in process of construction at Marshfield.

There are a number of well qualified teachers in this county, some of whom have come from other States, and are ably contributing their aid in building up Southwest Missouri, which we hope, at no distant day, will stand pre-eminent for intelligence and morality, as hitherto for loyalty and patriotism. The subject of education demands all the energies of the patriot and philanthropist, and no State can be negligent of this subject without detriment to the people. Perhaps no subject demands the considerate attention of the legislature so much as a system for normal school in this State. It is by properly trained teachers that we are to bring out popular system of education to its highest degree of perfection, and thereby secure uniformity in our schools.

We most cordially recommend the Legislature, at its coming session, to devote a portion of its time to the careful consideration of the subject of normal schools.

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WORTH.—J. F. BEAUCHAMP.

The educational progress in the county is moderately good, but I desired to see it better. In every condition that I could promote, by labor, the cause of education, I have tried to occupy.

I have not had the full co-operation of the citizens of the county to that extent desired.

As a general thing, our teachers are of the second class, but are worthy of praise for their work.

The greatest obstacle I see in the way of improvement, is a disinterestedness upon the part of the citizens to work perseveringly.

To my certain knowledge the schools in the county have all been continued three months and upward, during the year.

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WRIGHT.—W. S. POPE.

In making to you my first report, I am happy to say that the cause of learning and education is on the advance in our county, and that our people are being, to some extent, awakened to the importance of popular education.

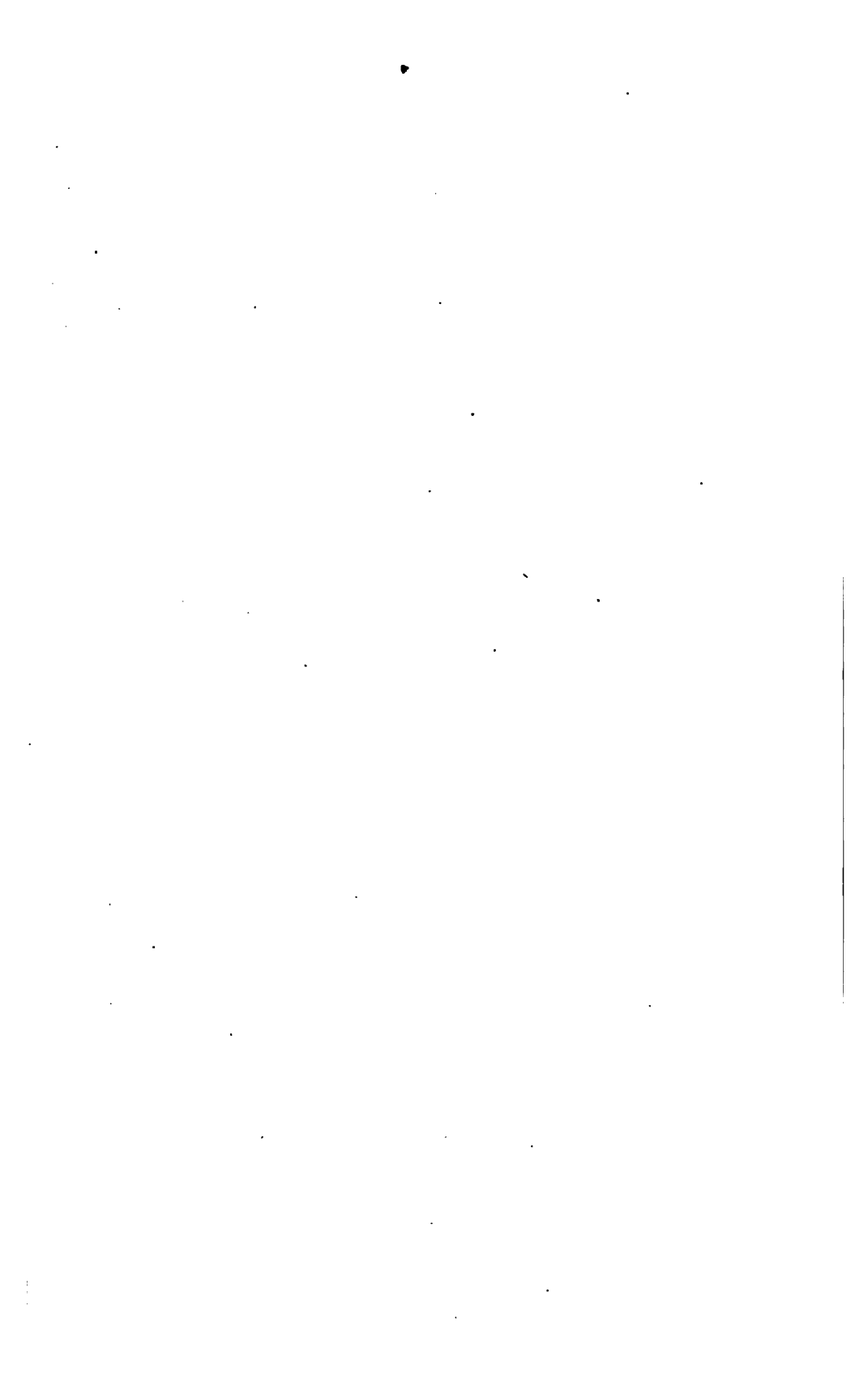
When the war closed we were left in an almost destitute condition. The roving bands of guerrillas that had infested the country throughout the whole war, had not only burned the dwellings, and laid waste the farms, but had also destroyed our public buildings, and scattered far and wide our population, and every element of wealth and prosperity. Our county school fund too, was in so deranged a condition that it has required sometime to place it in a condition to be made available. During the past year a healthy immigration has

been steadily pouring into the county, filling up the waste and unsettled places, and a number of competent and efficient teachers of both sexes, have also settled in our midst, who propose making teaching a profession, and I doubt not that in a short time we can boast of as good a system of schools as any of our sister counties. The schools throughout the county are being systematized, and a number of school houses, some of them very good, have been built during the past year which indicates that there is a spirit of pride and progress among our citizens in regard to their educational interests.

We have, as yet, no schools furnished as we desire, with furniture apparatus, etc., but hope that this defect, will, to some effect be removed during the coming year. Notwithstanding we have done much toward the advance of the cause of learning, and the diffusion of knowledge, among all classes, here more still remains to be done before we can have even an ordinary system of common schools. Old prejudices and old fogyism has to be fought down and crushed out, and the people must be awakened and made alive to the fact that it is not for the best in all things "to travel the way our fathers have trod."

My examinations are private, and oral, I generally propound such questions as involve the practical or theoretical parts of the science or branch upon which I am examining. The certificates which I have given are generally of second and third class, and many have been licensed to teach that would not, had it been possible for all the schools to be supplied with better teachers. The school law I consider a good one, and though it may be defective in some parts, I think when it is rightly understood, and properly enforced, will certainly, prove an invaluable aid to our public schools, though it generally meets here with but little favor.





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**COUNTY STATISTICS.**

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COUNTY ABSTRACTS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

COUNTIES.	CHILDREN.						TEACHERS.						
	White male.	White female.	Colored male.	Colored female.	Total in township.	Number in public schools, males.	Number in public schools, females.	Number in private schools, males.	Number in private schools, females.	Number of males employed.	Number of females employed.	Average salary of males per month.	Average salary of females per month.
Adair.....	2,034	1,978	14	12	4,088								
Andrew.....	1,177	1,046	5	6	2,234	896	616	60	50	32	5	50	27
Atchison.....	728	663	134	158	1,683	498	306	45	51	18	18	48	39
Barry.....	763	708	1	3	1,475	203	190			5	5	40	31
Bates.....	1,840	1,901	19	12	3,772	1,465	1,438	26		54	25	47	29
Benton.....	1,630	1,410	63	51	3,154	680	545	190	180	27	27	9	38½
Bollinger.....	1,459	1,342	4	8	2,813	487	468	77	60	21	7	32	35
Boone.....	3,770	3,553	432	504	8,259	1,848	1,640	206	158	65	30	41	31
Buchanan.....	5,734	5,527	337	419	12,017					24	2	47	34
Butler.....	655	596	7	7	1,265	103	64	70	60	8	3	28	22
Caldwell.....	1,520	1,327	62	54	2,983	363	350			16	7	32	24½
Callaway.....	2,342	2,272	307	283	5,384	1,034	834	730	60	26	21	44½	33½
Camden.....	949	819	34	38	1,840	288	266	84	84	19	4	28	32
Cape Girardeau.....	3,013	2,761	240	224	6,238	1,002	835	187	157	37	16	45½	33
Carroll.....	1,883	1,744	110	77	3,814	469	407	63	51	26	5	40	28
Carter.....	270	261			531	52	47		1	1	20	20	20
Cass.....	2,911	2,624	87	70	5,692	712	678	20	29	45	13	48	37
Cedar.....	1,782	1,542	30	35	3,389	569	430	382	301	15	7	34	28
Chariton.....	3,567	3,089	544	488	7,688	1,515	1,376	216	169	52	26	50	39
Christian.....	937	872	32	25	1,866	258	215			9	5	34	32
Clark.....	2,781	2,675	75	61	5,592								
Clay.....	2,180	2,030	209	184	4,603	75	41	35	55	35	11	48	40
Clinton.....	1,979	1,755	118	97	3,949	1,043	972	145	140	29	12	46	36

Colo.....	2,041	1,934	4,484	410	311	85	86	24	8	45
Cooper.....	3,081	2,907	7,177	1,898	1,626	142	328	42	20	37
Crawford.....	1,110	1,002	2,165	529	434	48	30	22	6	41
Dade.....	1,478	1,298	2,858	469	339	39	49	24	11	21
Dallas.....	1,528	1,595	3,169	1,080	943	62	54	17	12	25
Davies.....	2,459	2,285	6,081	1,176	1,143	36	31	51	25	34
DeKalb.....	1,487	1,403	2,840	286	1,834	83	15	18	9	29
Deut.....	1,398	1,115	2,518	401	376	17	25	20	7	21
Douglas.....	828	726	1,625	207	157	19	18	10	2	27
Dunkin.....	581	478	1,084	32	15	49	31	4	2	34
Franklin.....	3,877	3,728	8,142	1,003	755	685	561	34	7	47
Gasconade.....	1,987	1,838	3,949	865	668	186	131	36	7	43
Gentry.....	2,144	1,897	4,360	1,660	1,023	6	15	55	12	30
Greene.....	3,485	3,344	7,439	907	843	240	211	23	16	37
Grundy.....	2,443	2,202	4,812	1,501	1,366	35	48	52	23	38
Harrison.....	2,626	2,361	4,727	1,725	1,518	7	10	74	25	31
Henry.....	2,624	2,350	5,230	872	754	297	269	33	21	39
Hickory.....	1,106	1,009	2,132	519	456	27	19	23	0	34
Holt.....	1,662	1,467	3,161	1,176	1,077	63	64	43	15	44
Howard.....	2,153	1,914	4,993	1,064	686	341	291	42	19	53
Howell.....	263	244	482	84	101	40	35	6	2	33
Iron.....	302	265	661	46	63	2	2	2	35	35
Jackson.....	4,672	3,432	8,906	995	960	.....	.....	19	16	48
Jasper.....	2,031	1,816	3,864	237	103	.....	.....	11	4	39
Jefferson.....	2,873	2,750	5,816	1,281	1,188	.....	186	53	13	41
Johnson.....	4,047	3,876	8,588	2,278	2,083	.....	259	68	38	47
Knox.....	2,014	1,769	3,877	1,328	1,529	.....	174	44	40	36
Laclede.....	1,695	1,648	3,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette.....	2,801	2,650	6,493	943	701	245	330	24	17	47
Lawrence.....	2,267	2,063	4,449	846	729	100	86	24	10	37
Lewis.....	2,586	2,247	5,209	1,313	1,125	70	60	41	24	46
Lincoln.....	2,579	2,427	5,517	1,187	806	180	199	44	38	38
Linn.....	2,455	2,326	4,955	98	73	.....	.....	17	3	35
Livingson.....	2,544	2,353	5,324	1,180	967	56	74	42	16	40
McDonald.....	1,009	914	1,943	130	136	60	57	6	2	40
Madison.....	3,711	3,519	7,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macdon.....	1,112	1,041	2,187	289	.....	65	86	15	4	37
Marion.....	2,906	2,703	6,651	733	560	.....	.....	26	15	43
Mercer.....	2,164	2,128	4,322	1,768	1,523	.....	.....	58	16	33
Miller.....	1,207	1,233	2,623	790	743	90	72	29	11	32
Mississippi.....	930	873	2,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moniteau.....	2,647	2,536	6,417	970	849	160	125	29	8	41
Mourie.....	3,054	2,772	6,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	38	41
Montgomery.....	2,107	2,074	4,766	784	617	105	110	17	20	42

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Abstract—Continue j.

COUNTIES.	CHILDREN.						TEACHERS.						
	White male.	White female.	Colored male.	Colored female.	Total in township.	No. in public schools, males.	No. in public schools, females.	Number in private schools, males.	Number in private schools, females.	Number of males employed.	Number of females employed.	Average salary of males per month.	Average salary of females per month.
Morgan.....	1,835	1,833	130	165	3,963	1,042	1,111	.....	.....	36	12	35	29
New Madrid.....	1,078	1,935	199	201	2,411	402	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	31
Newton.....	2,140	1,943	33	71	4,187	633	562	282	327	20	10	44	27
Notaway.....	2,314	2,028	9	12	4,341	1,254	956	44	14	46	31	43	24
Oregon.....	434	350	.....	.....	784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozark.....	1,962	1,817	68	76	3,918	912	900	136	98	41	11	33	19
Pemiscot.....	453	410	1	1	864	414	314	.....	.....	10	2	26	25
Perry.....	315	265	40	33	653	102	76	41	24	6	2	45	20
Pettis.....	1,908	1,793	89	55	3,843	1,098	841	66	41	38	10	37	27
Phelps.....	2,194	2,304	294	249	5,443	1,142	1,172	320	325	42	36	49	36
Pike.....	1,053	979	42	32	2,088	684	684	355	301	8	41	38	23
Platte.....	3,484	3,350	696	636	8,066	1,603	1,703	170	163	50	37	42	35
Polk.....	2,209	2,351	205	283	4,842	842	878	79	107	27	12	66	38
Pulaski.....	2,521	2,443	60	53	4,732	1,764	1,695	324	233	59	28	32	25
Putnam.....	954	954	10	7	1,928	29	22	.....	.....	4	1	32	19
Rails.....	2,141	2,088	1	1	4,230	1,003	993	25	28	33	17	30	22
Randolph.....	1,882	1,882	166	167	4,178	274	298	14	7	45	16	36	25
Ray.....	2,587	2,383	232	246	5,399	1,576	1,281	80	79	79	26	49	34
Reynolds.....	3,361	2,888	392	329	6,980	2,234	1,869	237	218	68	18	43	33
Ripley.....	527	520	7	4	1,040	60	52	196	186	5	4	24	16
St. Charles.....	3,034	2,891	280	315	6,520	1,869	1,184	189	202	40	17	60	36
St. Clair.....	1,359	1,178	51	40	2,618	612	809	1	.....	21	7	35	30
St. Francois.....	1,564	1,401	87	73	3,130	97	62	65	62	22	7	41	24
St. Genevieve.....	1,421	1,274	56	46	2,798	264	364	68	71	10	3	46	29

St. Louis.....	42,504	46,949	2,767	2,262	91,478	13,407	11,517	8,906	8,116	81	327	724	433
Saline.....	3,000	2,796	551	518	6,865	723	708	54	43	22	22	32	27
Schuyler.....	1,624	1,558	1	1	3,184	.....	.....	10	17	33	33	37	27
Scotland.....	2,741	2,123	31	30	4,325	.....	.....	10	62	11	3	43	30
Scott.....	895	692	41	32	1,600	137	117	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shannon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50	38	27	40	26
Shelby.....	1,679	1,580	155	153	3,546	975	916	20	20	25	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard.....	1,721	1,668	12	8	3,407	497	498	22	20	8	3	30	21
Stone.....	474	387	2	1	861	219	188	22	20	16	7	32	22
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,819	548	578	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taney.....	507	405	4	5	914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	962	813	.....	.....	1,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	1,568	1,423	29	17	3,037	1,038	998	25	22	45	16	41	32
Warren.....	1,716	1,609	162	145	3,622	587	508	108	125	23	17	42	35
Washington.....	1,901	1,840	116	163	4,010	683	688	366	182	28	20	44	30
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	1,780	1,599	48	66	3,493	820	804	.....	35	44	9	40	30
Worth.....	947	915	.....	1	1,863	516	480	6	7	21	15	31	22
Wright.....	924	881	.....	.....	1,805	53	44	.....	.....	2	.....	21	.....



Cole.....	4	7	4 10-11	56	2	1	4	27	341	9,885 00
Cooper.....	57	3	11 5	33	5		36	19	60	46,925 00
Crawford.....	29	1	3 5 1	27	1			27	28	2,675 00
Dade.....	25	1	7 4 1	29	1			28	31	3,925 00
Dallas.....	69	2	9 3 4-5	35		12		35	68	7,865 00
Davies.....	17	3	6 1	31				35	64	19,235 00
D-Kalb.....	23	2	6 1	56				16	17	6,180 00
Dent.....	17	3	2 4 1-7	47			3	35	38	7,230 00
Douglas.....	8	1	1 3 1	30				9	9	4,410 00
Dunklin.....	7		1 4 1	30			4	3	7	1,200 00
Franklin.....	32	1	1 4 1	67	4	1		3	33	12,450 00
Gascnada.....	44	5	5 4	63	4			2	42	13,490 00
Gentry.....	51	1	2 4 1	127		1		41	49	18,429 00
Greene.....	34	3	3 4 1	112				29	59	8,225 09
Grundy.....	74	2	2 4 1	30	2			26	33	43,667 00
Harrison.....	88	2	2 4 1	200	2	2		47	78	17,839 00
Henry.....	39		10 4 4-5	50	1		33	8	42	17,185 00
Hickory.....	27		4 4 1	38				7	18	4,810 00
Holt.....	46	4	4 4 1	56	1		26	15	25	16,721 00
Howard.....	43	1	15 7	59	5		21	20	46	25,680 00
Howell.....	7	1	1 2 1	24				8	8	510 00
Iron.....	1		2 8	54			1		1	1,500 00
Jackson.....	22	3	5 3-5	61	4		20	7	31	12,200 00
Jasper.....	9		5	39	1		6	3	9	2,710 00
Jedron.....	49	1	9 5	84	2		8	48	58	10,800 00
Johnson.....	86	2	18 5 1	84	1	1		77	83	40,719 75
Knox.....	54	2	11 5 1	447	4		32	20	56	13,510 00
Laclede.....										
Lafayette.....	32	1	18 6	65	3		31	5	39	20,410 00
Lawrence.....	33	7	3 4-5	78	1		11	5	32	6,655 00
Lewis.....	43	2	8 5 1	138	8		52	20	87	5,655 00
Lincoln.....	68	2	5 4 1	33	3		12	7	47	18,200 00
Linn.....	53			200	2		42	23	34	9,820 00
Livingston.....	48		12 4 1	25			30	16	67	10,000 00
McDonald.....	3		2 4 1	38				18	46	17,090 00
Macon.....									18	1,520 00
Madison.....	16		4 4 1	30	1			16	17	1,660 00
Marion.....										
Marion.....	33		5 4 1	21	5	1		11	28	7,850 00
Mercer.....	66		2 4	97			37	25	62	16,837 00
Miller.....	32	4	7 4 1	212			1	25	26	1,955 00
Mississippi.....										
Mississippi.....										
Monteau.....	51		2 4 1	75	1		13	14	28	4,980 00
Monroe.....	80	2	9 5 1	102	1		58	18	77	27,500 00
Montgomery.....	27		7 4 1-6	32	1		17	10	28	7,965 00







Abstract—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.						EXPENDITURES.		
	Amount received from State.	Amount received from township.	Amount from fines and penalties.	Amount raised for building and repairing.	Amount levied for school purposes.	Total amount of township fund.	Amount for teachers' wages.	Amount for fuel and contingencies.	Amount for grounds.
Adair.....									
Andrew.....	\$1,123 27	\$1,486 86	\$4,964 94	\$2,074 00		\$6,242 49	\$3,857 92	\$182 80	\$240 00
Atchison.....							4,769 50	392 06	
Audrain.....							1,579 00	269 00	
Barry.....		1,916 48	3,743 84				3,828 40	54 00	70 00
Barton.....	2,657 60	305 46	3,315 07	19,700 00	\$23,600 00		1,430 00	37 75	26 00
Benton.....							16,244 52	980 94	
Bollinger.....							35,033 07		
Boone.....	3,878 31	3,418 94			5,612 02				
Buchanan.....							934 00	10 00	
Butler.....							2,611 04	361 26	
Caldwell.....	1,002 41	2,840 00	1,260 96	5,212 28	3,725 22		5,129 50	62 00	10 00
Callaway.....				2,230 00			1,691 67		
Camden.....	902 80	1,070 76		200 00	780 12	5,861 38	8,215 62	831 56	39 00
Cape Girardeau.....	3,251 35	4,578 74	41 60		289 10	8,161 29	2,910 45	117 75	136 00
Carroll.....	3,217 65	2,832 35	1,548 02			38,071 02	143 00		
Carroll.....	172 50					60 00			
Carter.....							8,861 25	681 45	90 00
Cass.....	1,398 50	1,398 50			2,202 55		2,208 00	40 00	10 00
Cedar.....									
Chariton.....									
Christian.....	1,037 92	429 24							
Clark.....	2,992 70								
Clay.....									
Clinton.....							4,770 00	427 50	



## Abstract—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.						EXPENDITURES.		
	Amount received from State.	Amount received from township.	Amount from fines and penalties.	Amount raised for building and repairing.	Amount levied for school purposes.	Total amount of township fund.	Amount for teachers' wages.	Amount for fuel and contingencies.	Amount for grounds.
Morgan.....	\$1,472 06	\$2,581 14		\$3,150 00	\$5,479 62	\$2,581 14	\$5,010 00		
New Madrid.....	428 86	2,258 79					3,814 33	\$95 50	\$10 00
Newton.....							5,874 39	781 40	21 00
Nodaway.....									
Oregon.....	521 66								
Ozark.....	1,986 98	1,218 12	69 88	1,990 35	2,806 00	10,675 80	6,074 19	96 37	40 00
Osark.....	81 12		1 00				1,050 00		
Pemiscot.....	311 54					6,343 39	85 00	83 85	
Perry.....							6,764 00	297 65	
Pettis.....	1,557 63	4,344 01			40,738 93		19,796 25	863 80	3,185 00
Phelps.....							1,048 00		
Pike.....	3,921 46	4,915 62					2,401 95		
Platte.....					1,310 00		4,023 70	575 90	1,800 00
Polk.....									
Pulaski.....							240 00		
Putnam.....					350 00		4,659 33	480 00	10 00
Ralls.....	2,137 00	2,344 63		1,810 00	4,398 39	11,052 86	431 85		
Randolph.....	2,073 31	1,954 63			28,258 57	22,108 04	14,330 85	971 70	192 00
Ray.....	3,480 60	3,666 06	4,019 29	6,249 02	6,861 20	23,276 07	14,289 87	690 65	115 00
Reynolds.....							874 00		10 00
Ripley.....									
St. Charles.....	3,318 15	6,719 46	300 65	15,530 00	12,505 82	74,144 02	13,422 90	806 40	1,252 85
St. Clair.....				440 00			2,125 25	82 46	20 00
St. Francois.....							3,811 57	66 52	
St. Genevieve.....	796 42	1,120 60	401 75		2,715 00	11,206 08	4,662 35	130 00	1,000 00

St. Louis.....	43,969 20	21,211 23			577,126 41	244,579 77	19,450 24	3,354 29
Saline.....	324 13				9,796 65			
Schuyler.....	1,620 47	704 88	1,562 97	5,300 00	1,620 47	710 00	770 00	99 00
Scotland.....						7,246 50		16 00
Scott.....		2,118 80	1,274 68			685 00		
Shannon.....								
Shelby.....		985 43				5,970 30	349 00	88 00
Stoddard.....	1,020 30			185 00		1,946 00		
Stone.....						1,006 00		
Sullivan.....		1,614 29	2,771 34		348 00	1,288 00	85 00	6 00
Taney.....	2,147 88							
Texas.....								
Vernon.....						8,999 50	298 00	26 00
Warren.....	2,035 44	463 35		780 00	15,740 72	4,670 00	140 00	105 00
Washington.....	2,297 86	1,490 57	1,044 63		25,149 06	90 00		
Wayne.....								
Webster.....						3,984 60	67 20	16 66
Worth.....		409 63	109 25	2,275 00	408 88	3,202 63	214 00	110 00
Wright.....						146 00		



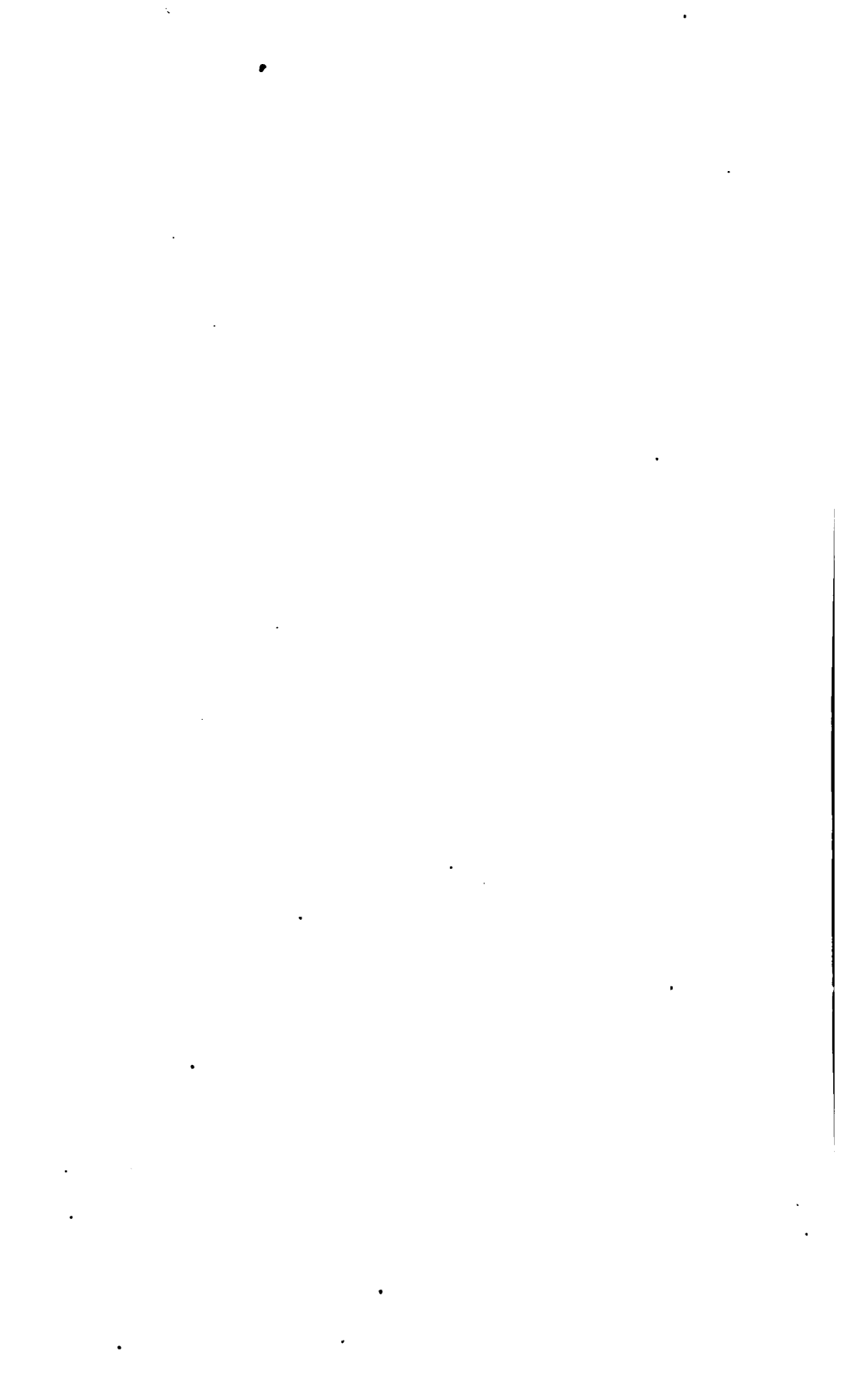
Cole.....	2,108 80	318 06				50 00	643 51	1,060 44
Cooper.....	5,607 00	455 00				885 00	587 23	
Crawford.....		105 00					420 76	104 00
Dade.....	813 00	4 00				19 00	1,080 73	130 00
Dallas.....	1,808 00	400 00					340 00	50 00
Davis.....	3,640 00	90 00				75 00	1,658 55	1,728 83
DeKalb.....		40 00					370 75	40 00
Dent.....								359 02
Douglas.....	310 00	240 00	500	150 00			868 91	51 42
Dunklin.....								
Franklin.....	3,767 00	650 00		1,200		400 00	770 00	2,146 00
Gasconade.....	1,862 00	357 60				200 00	453 06	615 10
Gentry.....	8,699 00	24 00						
Greene.....	1,610 60	20 00					1,805 47	
Grundy.....						565 00		50 00
Harrison.....	889 40	52 00				70 00		
Henry.....	8,204 19	2 50					2,107 25	467 14
Hickory.....							3,302 85	302 00
Holt.....	7,743 98	57 23			550		1,837 40	1,433 62
Howard.....	8,748 90	58 50				180 00	197 32	309 00
Howell.....		25 00				390 00	322 20	10 00
Iron.....	1,200 00	21 00						
Jackson.....	7,122 24	29 00			56			1,000 00
Jasper.....	500 00	500 00					1,136 00	1,800 00
Jefferson.....	1,215 75	8 60						1 00
Johnson.....	27,167 95	62 00	2,220 00			504 00	860 65	700 00
Knox.....			2,220 00			100 00	2,640 48	19,933 94
Laclede.....	420 00						691 13	52 00
Lafayette.....	5,678 00	96 00					1,272 33	875 00
Lawrence.....	2,237 90	82 90					819 77	
Lewis.....	10,942 00	348 00			45 00		721 79	9,458 04
Lincoln.....	2,334 00					100 00		70 00
Linn.....							735 03	
Livingston.....								
McDonald.....	2,088 25	6 20	4 50			54 00	2,160 56	1,298 97
Madison.....			15 00			294 88	146 02	
Macon.....								
Marie.....	60 00	12 00				15 00	761 53	625 00
Marion.....	1,401 00					40 00		
Mercer.....	2,446 51						1,343 00	
Miller.....	380 00	17 00	250 00				421 52	113 00
Mississippi.....			25 00			40 00		
Moniteau.....								
Monroe.....	5,470 80	104 00	565 50	451			1,954 00	278 00
Morgan.....	6,445 00	266 00	76 00			400 00	1,509 02	971 00
McGuire.....	3,950 00	45 00	8 00				730 38	2,096 27

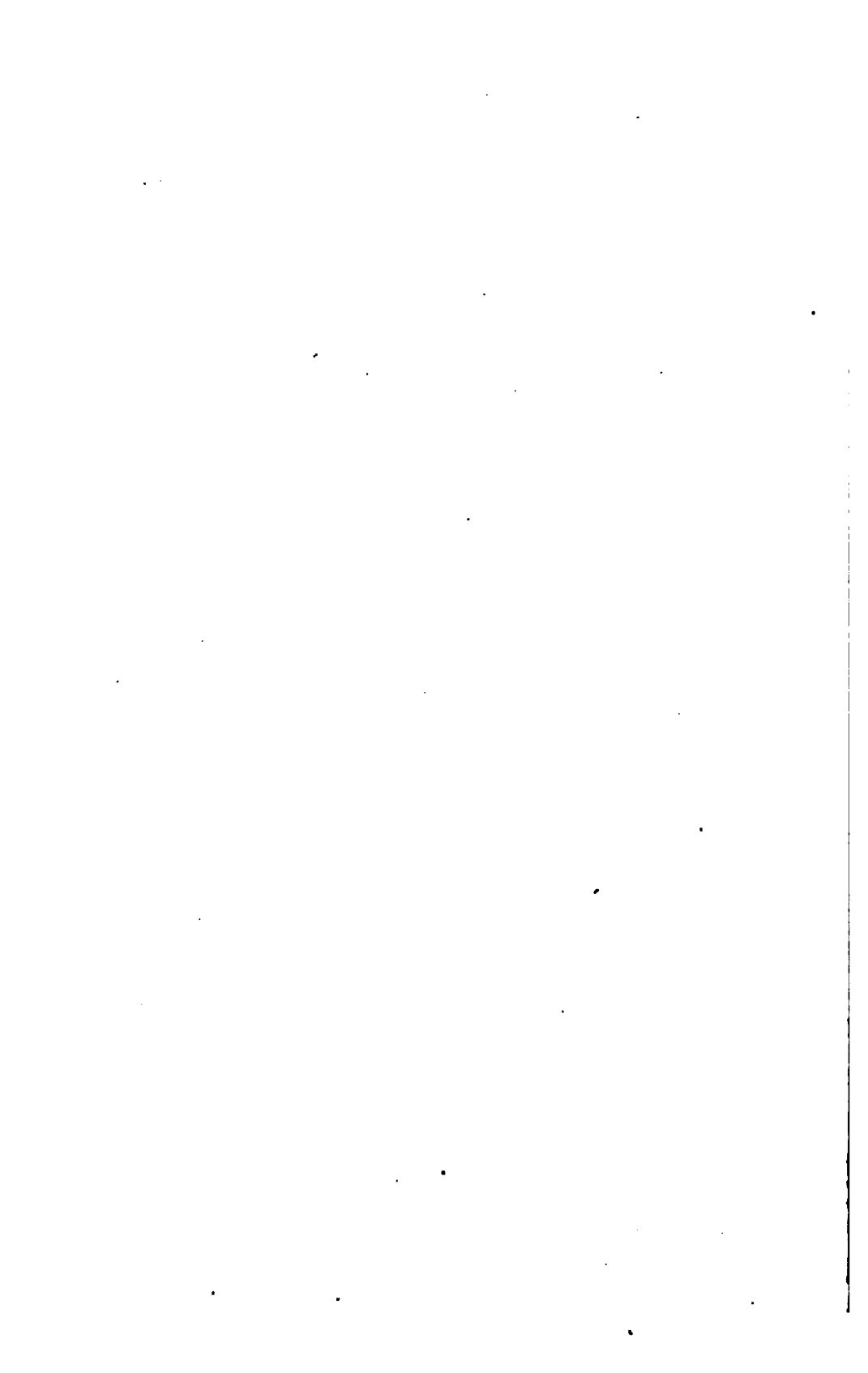


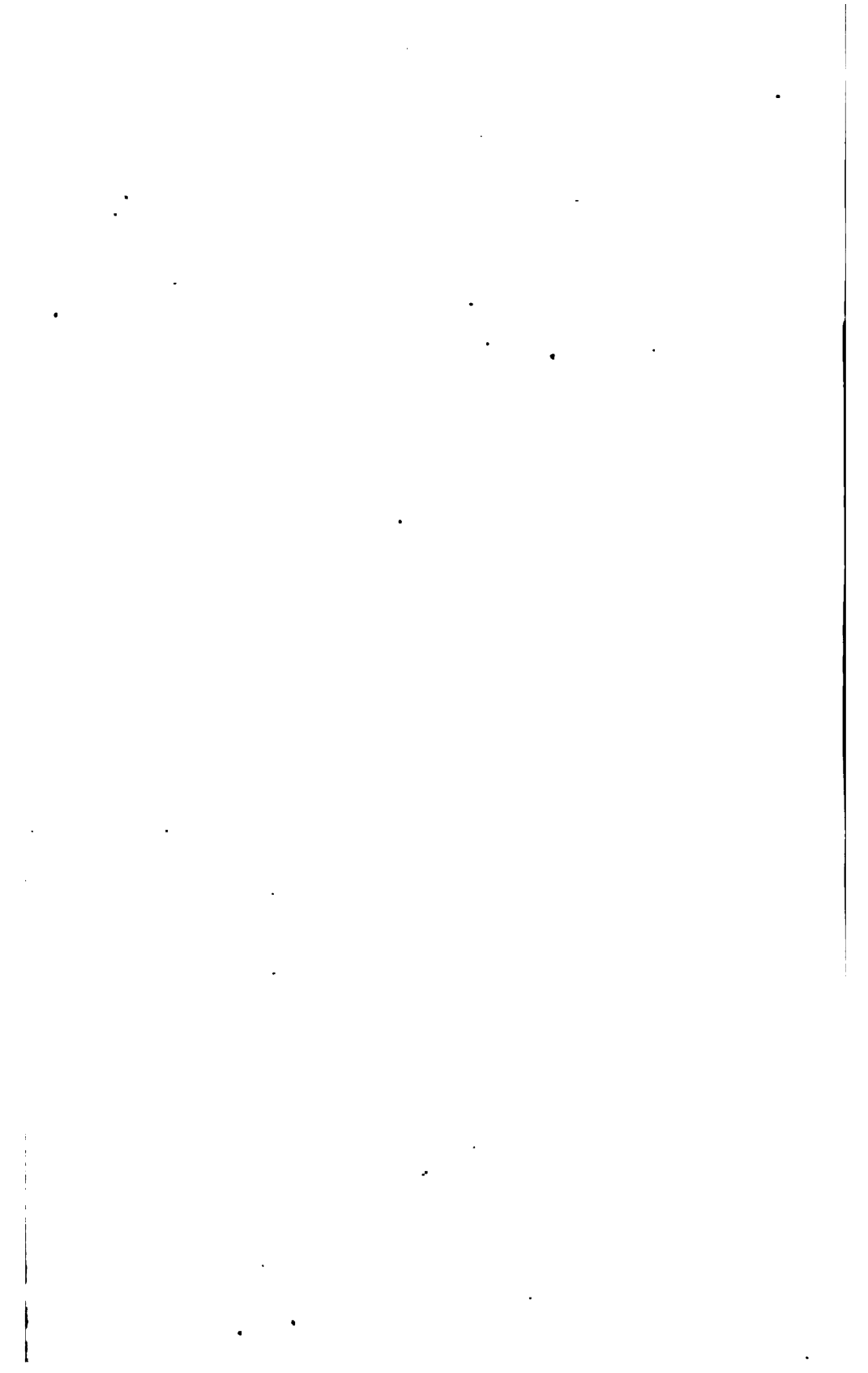
## Abstract—Continued.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.			MISCELLANEOUS.					
	Amount for building and repairing.	Amount for renting rooms.	Amount for furniture and apparatus.	Number of books in school libraries.	Value of books in school libraries.	Value of school furniture.	Value of school apparatus.	Amount of money on hand.	Amount of indebtedness, if any.
Morgan.....								\$1,019 08	
New Madrid.....	8624 40	320 00					\$2 50	341 00	\$870 00
Newton.....	7,808 20	37 00	\$35 00				95 00	1,414 21	264 00
Oregon.....									
Ossage.....	844 75	9 00	229 50				322 50	485 95	1,211 54
Osark.....									
Pemiscot.....		6 00	31 00			\$26 00	5 00	8,164 72	1,100 00
Perry.....	1,727 00	50 00	150 00						
Pettis.....	33,209 90	140 00	530 00	75			510 00	851 75	503 45
Phelps.....	185 30							791 16	78 75
Pike.....									
Platte.....	2,557 70	104 50	162 83				162 00	209 14	3,699 25
Polk.....									
Pulaski.....	62 00								90 00
Pulziam.....	2,253 48	200 00	70 00						
Putnam.....									
Randolph.....	11,456 00	60 00	117 00	75			755 00	1,994 07	600 00
Ray.....	2,017 42	20 00	224 00					8,063 84	480 35
Reynolds.....	156 00							24 60	202 50
Ripley.....									
St. Charles.....	6,590 55	12 00	1,918 20		12 00		430 00	964 20	4,323 60
St. Clair.....	7,8 25	10 00	43 60					848 05	1,423 00
St. Francois.....	884 00		75 00					868 97	25 00
St. Genevieve.....		80 00							

St. Louis.....	116,469 70	4,488 90	12,745 75	20,206	2,810 00	9,778 35	227,020 33
Saline.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	1,300 00	70 00		
Schuyler.....	2,746 00	350 00	500 00				1,544 00
Scotland.....	100 00			30		200 00	435 33
Scott.....							
Shannon.....	4,999 95	71 00	260 50	200	84 00	2,287 00	1,660 00
Shelby.....	185 00		6 00			8 31	
Stoddard.....							
Stone.....					50	89 00	
Sullivan.....	1,265 00	25 00	45 00			298 00	
Taney.....							
Texas.....							
Vernon.....	9,333 00	45 00	168 00	4	245 00	247 43	1,077 26
Warren.....	1,489 85	146 00	1,650 00		859 00	737 58	750 00
Washington.....						600 00	
Wayne.....							
Wayne.....	1,949 25		10 00		18 00	421 75	100 00
Webster.....	5,354 00	8 00	25 00		35 00	130 00	2,432 00
Worth.....							
Wright.....	180 00						







# REPORT

OF THE

# STATE TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI,

TO THE

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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JANUARY 1st, 1869.

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HOUSE.—Laid on the table, and 5,000 copies ordered printed, 500 for the use of Bishop, and 500 for Dallmeyer, January 19, 1869.

J. C. S. COLBY, *Chief Clerk.*

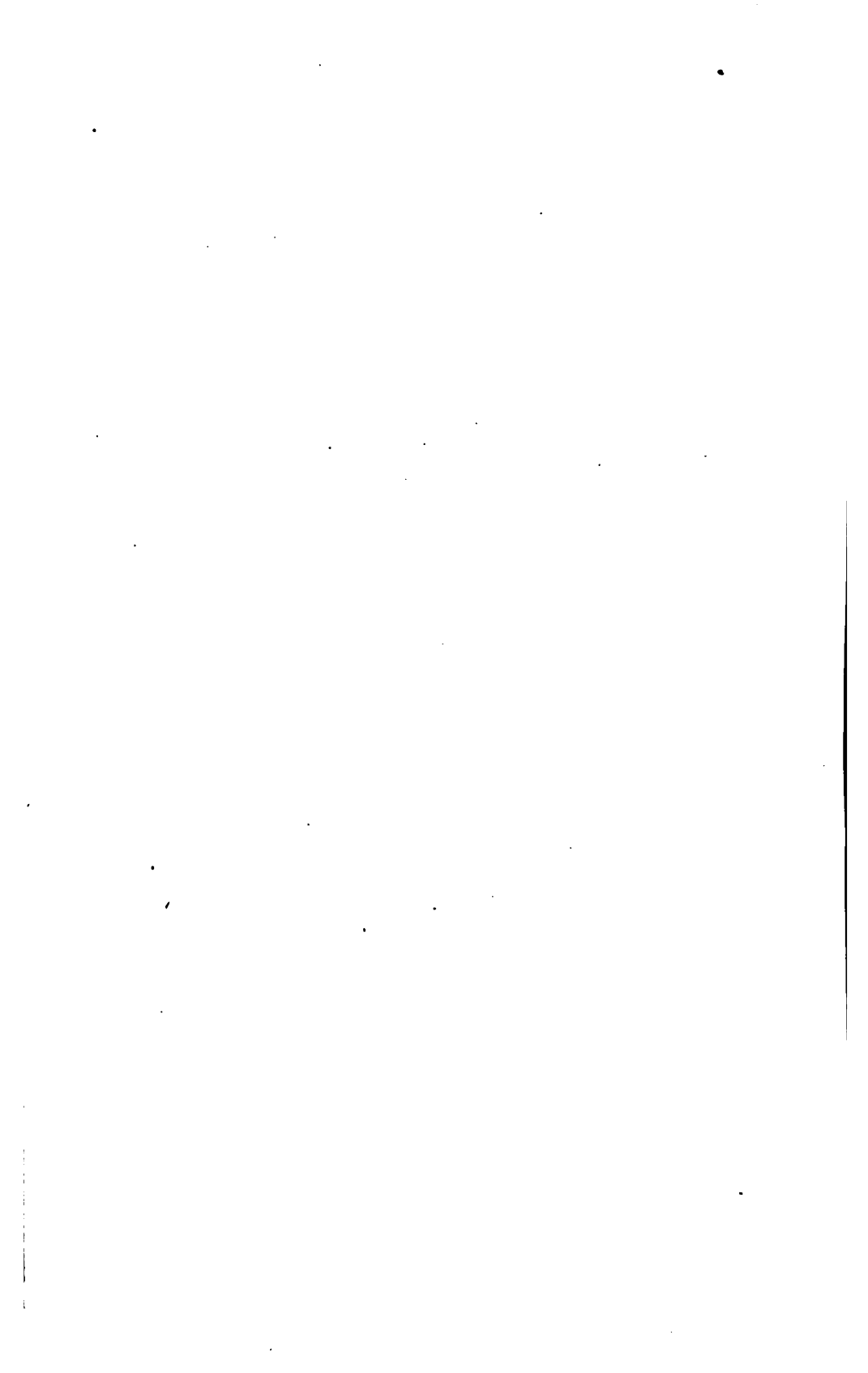
SENATE.—Laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered printed, January 20, 1869.

G. A. MOSER, *Secretary.*

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
WILLWOOD KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1869.



# REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO.,  
January, 1, 1869.

*To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

I have the honor of submitting this my final report of the operations of this office.

Regularly, in pursuance of law, it would embrace the operations of the Treasury for the last biennial period entire. But, necessities which the extraordinary business of the office seemed to create, required a report to the Adjourned Session of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, for the first half of that period, that is, from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867. Such report was made and submitted. It is requisite, therefore, that this should be for the subsequent year and three months only, remaining unreported.

## TREASURY—BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 1867.

For assistance to a full understanding of the subject, a statement of cash in the Treasury, designating the respective fund to which it belonged, on the first day of October, 1867, is here reproduced, from page 26 of my last report:

### CASH—FUND BALANCES.

DR.

October 1, 1867:

To balance in Union Military fund.....	\$1,535,522 44
To balance in State Interest fund.....	192,431 67
To balance in State School fund.....	1,584,019 70
To balance in Soldiers' Orphans' Home fund.....	81 32
To balance in State Library fund.....	1,847 48
To balance in Seminary fund.....	108,478 90
To balance in Redemption of Land fund.....	4,624 13
To balance in State school moneys.....	2,582 53
To balance in Sinking fund, old debt.....	9,673 83
To balance in Executors' and Administrators' fund.....	36,914 62

\$3,476,206 67



October 1, 1867:

To cash, balance down.....		\$3,148,497 01
Included in this balance are Union Military bonds and interest destroyed by Legislative committee, for which certificates were not given until in October and December, amounting to.....	\$1,281,665 17	
Also Defense warrants amounting to....	20,630 00	
Wolfscalps, amounting to.....	99 00	
Besides railroad tax receipts in Executors' and Administrators' fund.....	135 42	
And United States bonds, etc., in School fund.....	1,499,875 00	
		<u>2,802,404 59</u>
Leaving the actual balance of current funds as reported by Legislative committee..		<u>\$346,092 42</u>

CR.

October 1, 1867:

By Revenue fund, balance, deficit.....	\$327,709 66
Cash balance .....	3,148,497 01
	<u>\$3,476,206 67</u>

THE BALANCE OF CASH IN THE TREASURY,

October 1, 1867, then was.....	\$3,148,497 01
RECEIPTS for subsequent fifteen months, from October 1, 1867, to December 31, 1868.	9,443,001 51
	<u>\$12,591,498 52</u>

ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS:

Auditor's warrants paid.....	\$3,625,742 88
U. M. Bonds, Defense warrants and Wolfscalps, retired.....	1,453,954 83
Railroad bonds and coupons, retired.....	5,100,710 00
Hannibal and St. Joe R. R. bonds.....	167,000 00
U. S. bonds, premium and cost.....	1,505,397 00
Railroad tax receipts.....	146 29
Current funds.....	738,547 52
	<u>\$12,591,498 52</u>

THE CURRENT FUNDS.

In the Treasury, December 31, 1868.....	738,547 52
Belongs as follows:	
In Revenue fund.....	\$119,729 86
Interest fund.....	103,089 59
Union Military fund.....	821,004 47
School fund.....	88,256 82
Sinking fund, old debt.....	9,673 88
State Library fund.....	810 32
Southwest Pacific R. R. Land fund.....	249 27

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	203 35	
School moneys.....	53,101 19	
Seminary fund.....	707 50	
County revenue.....	117 58	
Redemption of lands.....	4,445 96	
Executors' and Administrators.....	37,207 72	
		<u>\$738,547 52</u>

#### HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.

The item of bonds of the State in aid of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, now in the Treasury, is explained in this wise: The law providing for the sale of the Missouri Pacific railroad to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, for five millions dollars, authorized the payment of the sum in "Missouri State bonds." Under this authority the company made the payment in the "Bonds of the State," including these,—\$167,000—in aid of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. They may be properly classed with the cash assets of the Treasury, as the interest on them (\$5,010, semi-annually) is promptly met by the company, and may be, at any time, used in retiring an equivalent amount of the bonds of the State, the interest of which the roads, they were issued in aid of, have, by their default, compelled the State to pay.

#### UNITED STATES BONDS.

The item of "Bonds of the United States," in the Treasury, will be understood to refer to the purchase required by an "act to create a permanent school fund," approved March 12, 1867, which appropriated \$1,500,000 of war indemnity money from the United States, to be invested by the State Treasurer in the six per cent registered bonds of the United States. It includes that investment, and the purchase of coupon bonds of the United States, with the premium arising from the sale of the gold interest on the registered bonds, making an aggregate of \$1,505,397, for bonds, premium and cash.

#### COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.

It is deemed not inappropriate, in this connection, to present a condensed statement of the operations of the Treasury, during my term, commencing February 4, 1865, and ending December 31, 1868:

Aggregate receipts.....		\$22,113,680 07
" Auditor's warrants paid.....	\$7,262,543 85	
" Union Military Bonds, Defense Warrants, Wolfscalps, etc., retired.....	5,317,899 81	
" State Bonds and coupons retired.....	7,019,575 00	
" War Debt, Gamble's checks, retired.....	102,570 60	
" United States bonds purchased, and cost, held as cash in treasury.....	1,505,397 00	
" Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds, held as cash.....	167,000 00	
" Railroad tax receipts, held as cash.....	146 29	
" Current funds.....	738,547 52	
		<u>\$22,113,680 07</u>

No account is taken herein of the sum of war indemnity money from the United States, that was applied to the payment of past due interest, about three millions dollars. It did not pass through the hands of the Treasurer, but was handled by the fund commissioners, in the manner designated by law.

The magnitude of these operations may justly challenge comparison with any other like period's in the history of our State; and I have to congratulate you upon the agreeable fact that they have been conducted without a single loss to the State.

#### TREASURER'S SETTLEMENTS.

The first conclusive examination and settlement of the affairs of my office was made by a committee of the 24th General Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Winters, Dallmeyer and Ryland.

Following is the list of credits allowed me by this committee, that were entered upon the books of the State Auditor's office, as reported:

WM. BISHOP, STATE TREASURER, CR.			
By Auditor's warrant, rec'd from G. C. Bingham.....	\$ 199,849 89		\$ 199,849 89
"    "    paid by Bishop, Jan. qr., '65, 1st fiscal year.	233,224 01		
"    "    "    "    April    "    "	148,244 23		
"    "    "    "    July    "    "	177,156 81		
"    "    "    "    Oct qr., '65, 2d fiscal year.	225,686 05		
"    "    "    "    Jan. qr., '66,    "	417,404 82		
"    "    "    "    April    "    "	182,729 49		
"    "    "    "    July    "    "	128,672 42		
"    "    "    "    Oct. qr., '66, 3d fiscal year.	68,979 57		
"    "    "    "    Jan. qr., '67,    "	745,853 45		
"    "    "    "    April    "    "	841,544 59		
"    "    "    "    July    "    "	267,455 64		
Total amount of warrants paid by Mr. Bishop.....			3,436,951 03
Defense Warrants of Missouri burned by committee .....	\$ 296,780 00		
Wolfsalp certificates burned by committee.....	2,449 00		
Counterfeit bill burned by committee .....	20 00		
Union Military Bonds burned by committee, including October .....	4,354,663 74		
"    "    "    "    "    November .....	365,884 42		
"    "    "    "    "    by former committee, April qr., 1865....	146,541 99		
Total of securities burned.....			5,166,339 15
By Governor Gamble's checks.....	\$ 101,693 83		
	876 77		
Total in bank settlement.....			102,570 60
Bonds counted and compared by committee and placed for safe keep- ing in charge of the Treasurer .....	} R. R. Bonds paid in as } \$1,524,000 00		
Also coupons, attached and detached.....		} per statement..... } 394,865 00	
Total bonds and coupons received on account of bank stock and sale of railroads.....			1,918,865 00
Aggregate.....			\$10,824,575 72

And the credits allowed me by the committee, making final settlement with me, consisting of Messrs. Evans, McKernan and Warner, are as follows:

By Auditor's warrants paid.....	\$ 3,625,742 88
By U. M. Bonds, Defense Warrants, etc., burned.....	151,560 56
By State bonds and coupons retired.....	5,100,710 00
By Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds.....	167,000 00
By U. S. bonds, and bill of premium and cost.....	1,505,397 00
By railroad tax receipts.....	146 29
By current funds.....	738,547 52
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>\$11,289,104 35</b>

#### RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate allowed by Messrs. Winters, Dallmeyer and Ryland.....	\$10,824,575 72
Aggregate allowed by Messrs. Evans, McKernan and Warner.....	11,289,104 35
<b>Total receipts accounted for.....</b>	<b>\$22,113,680 07</b>

#### UNION MILITARY BONDS.

Union Military Bonds of the issue of 1863, were.....	\$3,000,000 00
Union Military Bonds of the issue of 1865, were.....	2,000,000 00
Union Military Bonds of the issue of 1866, were.....	1,400,000 00
<b>Total, all issues.....</b>	<b>\$6,400,000 00</b>

#### Union Military Bonds retired:

By G. C. Bingham, Treasurer.....	\$1,607,147 00
By myself, burned by Wingate's committee, April, '65..	162,364 00
Burned by Winters, Dallmeyer committee, 1867.....	4,506,165 00
Burned by Evans, McKernan committee, 1868.....	126,308 00
<b>Aggregate retired.....</b>	<b>\$6,401,984 00</b>

#### DEFENSE WARRANTS.

The amount of this class of the State's obligations found to be outstanding January 1st, 1868, by the investigations of the Winters, Dallmeyer committee, was.....	\$10,815 00
Retired from January 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1868.....	7,275 00
<b>Balance out.....</b>	<b>\$3,540 00</b>

This may be observed as the most remarkable circumstance ever known in the history of the issue of paper as the representative or money. Of the issue of Military Bonds and Defense Warrants, amounting to \$7,876,575, scattered broadcast throughout the State, and for a long time, in some parts of it, constituting a circulating medium, there is less than half a mill to the dollar of it not redeemed.

#### UNION MILITARY FUND.

As it appears from the foregoing that the pay of Union Mili

tary Bonds and Defense Warrants is so nearly completed, it would seem that the purposes for which the Union Military Fund was created were quite fully served, and that the balance remaining in the fund \$321,004 47, might with safety and propriety be transferred to some other fund, Interest, say.

### BONDS OF THE STATE.

Series.	Rate of Int.	Outstanding Jan. 1, 1868.	Retired since Jan. 1, 1868.	Outstanding Jan. 1, 1869.	
State proper.....	6	\$ 503,000 00	\$ 50,000 00	\$ 453,000 00	\$ 453,000 00
Consols .....		3,868,000 00	1,038,000 00	2,830,000 00	
Pacific .....		6,766,000 00	1,196,000 00	5,570,000 00	
North Missouri.....		4,054,000 00	964,000 00	3,090,000 00	
Cairo and Fulton .....		583,000 00	159,000 00	424,000 00	
Platte Country.....		647,000 00	104,000 00	543,000 00	
Iron Mountain.....		3,252,000 00	774,000 00	2,478,000 00	
S. W. Branch in lieu of guaranteed .....		2,356,000 00	727,000 00	1,629,000 00	16,564,000 00
S. W. Branch, guaranteed.....	7	1,600,000 00	11,000 00	1,589,000 00	1,589,000 00
Hannibal and St. Joe .....	6	3,000,000 00			3,000,000 00
War debt.....		48,000 00			48,000 00
Aggregate .....					\$21,654,000 00

From the foregoing tabular statement of the bonded debt of the State,

Amounting in the aggregate to.....		\$21,654,000 00
It will appear that there are State debt proper bonds.....	\$ 453,000 00	
Hannibal and St. Jo. bonds.....	3,000,000 00	
War debt bonds.....	48,000 00	
Total.....	\$3,501,000 00	\$ 3,501,000 00

The interest on which is payable out of the Revenue Fund, by the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad Company, and out of the Military Fund, respectively, leaving.....

\$18,153,000 00

Eighteen millions one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, the interest on which must be met by an interest tax. Of this sum \$1,589,000 are seven per cent. bonds, and \$16,564,000 six per cent. But the \$167,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Jo., now in the treasury, are an offset to a like amount of the six per cents, so that the actual amount of interest for which the State must annually provide is

On 7 per cents.....\$ 1,589,000 Interest \$ 111,250  
On 6 per cents..... 16,397,000 983,850

\$1,095,050

A semi-annual installment of.....\$ 547,525



Shoe and Leather National, Boston.....	18,000
Union Trust Company.....	18,000
	<hr/>
Total drawn out.....	\$ 360,000
Balance in the fund to be applied to construction and equip- ment of the road is, therefore.....	\$ 1,400,000

#### MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.

There is held by the Treasurer a certificate of stock issued by the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, in pursuance of "An act to aid the Missouri Valley Railroad Company," approved March 17, 1868, amounting to \$

This sum, however, is not taken up as cash, but is held as a special deposit.

#### STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Belonging to this fund, on deposit in the treasury, are regis- tered United States certificates, amounting to.....	\$1,463,000
And coupon bonds of the United States.....	19,850
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,482,850

The interest, proceeds in gold, of bonds of the United States, is as follows:

Collected October, 1867.....	\$ 1,200 00
“ November.....	9,450 00
“ January, 1868.....	33,180 00
“ March.....	1,260 00
“ May.....	3,217 50
“ July.....	36,235 50
“ November.....	8,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$92,793 00

The gold so collected, has been sold for the following stated premium:

October, 1867, for.....	\$ 516 00
November.....	3,784 12
January, 1868.....	12,732 83
March.....	496 15
May.....	3,217 50
July.....	14,584 79
November.....	2,866 87
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$33,198 25

This premium has been applied to the increase of the school fund. With it the \$19,850 coupon bonds have been purchased. The balance of the premium so received, with \$44,000, proceeds of the sale of the State Tobacco Warehouse, is now being, or has been, invested in like securities.

## PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The interest bills of the State met by the treasury, in the past four years, may justly command attention :

On military bonds.....	\$ 380,720 13
Revenue bonds, issued for interest.....	452,670 00
Past due interest, paid with war indemnity money.....	3,070,682 63
Current interest, inclusive of July 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1869.....	2,120,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,024,072 76</b>

This is inclusive of "State Debt Proper" interest. The current interest on the railroad indebtedness of the State, since July 1st, 1867, to date, \$2,120,000, has been paid by remittances from the treasury. This has ben accomplished through my agents in St. Louis, the National Loan Bank, Accommodation Bank and First National, without cost to the State. And, in this connection, it is but just that I should allude to the many facilities and services I have received, from these highly respectable and honorable institutions, in the discharge of my many arduous duties.

## BONDS RETIRED.

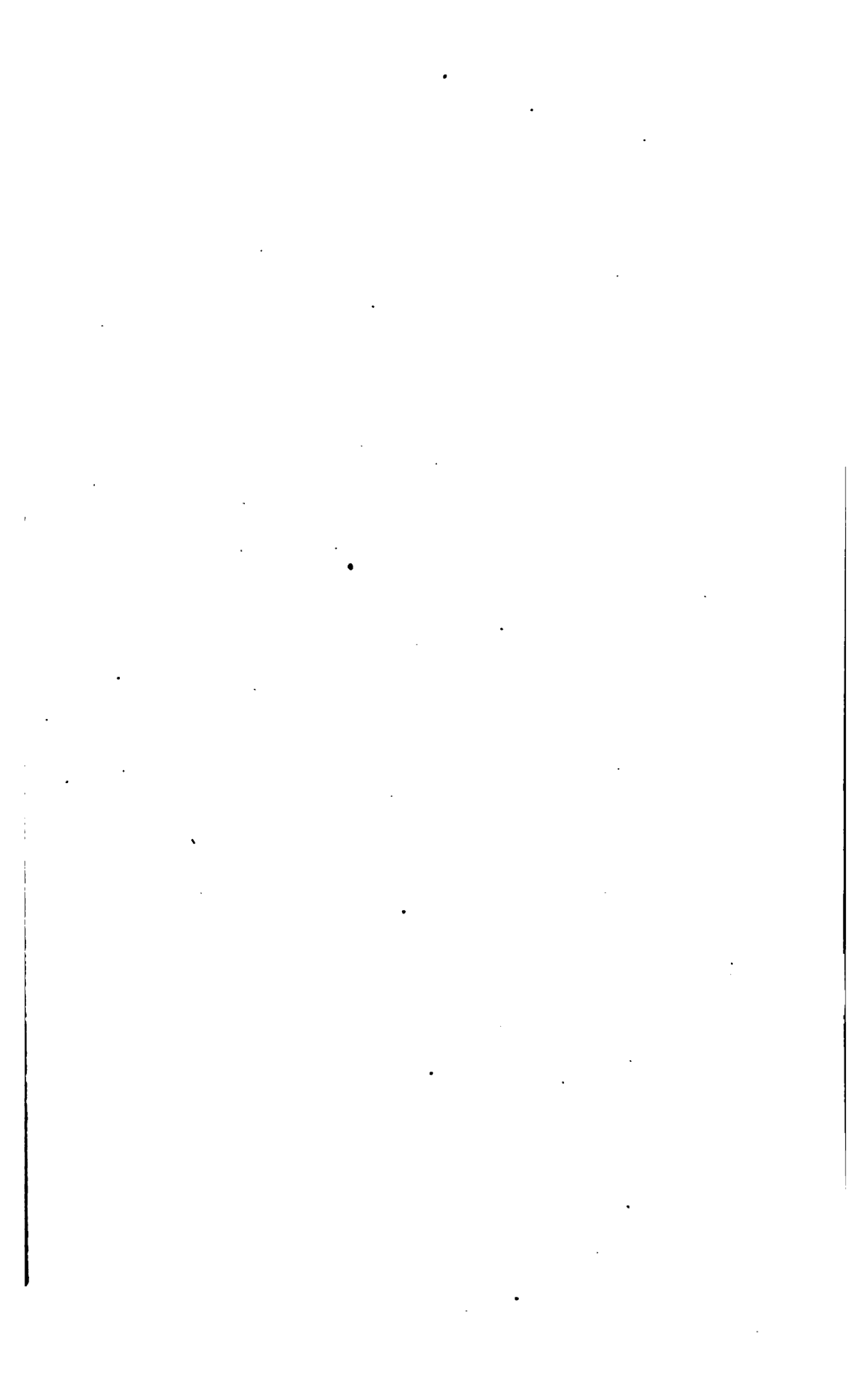
Appended is a list of bonds retired since October, 1867.

## IN CONCLUSION,

I have but to congratulate you upon the flattering condition of the affairs of this office, and glorious prospects for the future of our State.

WM. BISHOP,  
*State Treasurer.*





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# CASH AND FUND ACCOUNTS.

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FROM OCTOBER 1, 1867, TO DECEMBER 31, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

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CASH—WILLIAM BISHOP (State Treasurer) ACCOUNT OF, FROM OCTOBER 1st, 1867, TO DECEMBER 31st 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Oct. 1, 1867	To balance.....	\$3,148,497 01	Oct. 31, 1867	By uncurrent funds burned by the legislative com.	\$924,378 75
Nov. 30.....	To cash, months' receipts.....	195,909 57	By cash.....	By cash, month's payment of Auditor's warrants.	99,664 72
Dec. 31.....		489,337 46	Nov. 30.....	By uncurrent funds destroyed by legislative com.	40,019 77
Jan. 31, 1868		624,098 07	Dec. 31.....	By cash.....	377,415 42
Feb. 29.....		1,293,319 29	Jan. 31, 1868	By uncurrent funds destroyed by legislative com.	671,290 17
Mar. 31.....		320,240 43	Feb. 29.....	By cash.....	206,235 16
Apr. 30.....		124,875 84	Mar. 31.....	By cash.....	154,471 29
May 31.....		34,062 54	Apr. 30.....	By cash.....	607,382 58
June 30.....		117,318 14	May 31.....	By cash.....	354,070 98
July 31.....		409,362 76	June 30.....	By cash.....	132,209 93
Aug. 31.....		396,587 68	July 31.....	By cash.....	541,804 81
Sept. 30.....		65,315 39	Aug. 31.....	By cash.....	87,297 15
Oct. 31.....		29,617 30	Sept. 30.....	By cash.....	43,310 76
Nov. 30.....		4,716,402 87	Oct. 31.....	By cash.....	26,039 75
Dec. 31.....		197,166 24	Nov. 30.....	By cash.....	52,153 75
		509,017 94	Dec. 31.....	By cash.....	39,630 19
				By uncurrent funds destroyed by Governor's com.	570,571 92
				By State bonds retired, counted by Governor's com.	151,560 66
				By coupons on same.....	5,023,000 00
				By Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bonds.....	77,710 00
				By railroad tax receipts.....	167,000 00
				By U. S. bonds and cost, of school fund.....	146 29
				By cash balance.....	1,505,397 00
					739,547 52
					\$12,591,498 52

# CASH FUND—BALANCES.

	Dec. 31, 1868	By cash, C. F.....	
To balance " State Interest Fund, C. F..... " Union Military Fund..... " School Fund, C. F..... " Sinking Fund, C. F..... " State Library Fund, C. F..... " Southwest P. R.R. Land Fund, C.F. " Soldiers' Orphans' Home Fund, C.F. " School moneys, C. F..... " Seminary Fund, C. F..... " County Revenue Fund, C. F..... " Redemption of Land Fund, C. F..... " Executor's and Admr's Fund, C. F.	\$119,729 86 163,039 59 321,004 47 88,256 82 9,673 88 810 33 249 27 203 35 53,101 19 707 50 117 68 4,445 96 37,207 72		\$738,547 52 \$738,547 52
		<b>\$738,547 52</b>	





SCHOOL FUND.

Oct. 31, 1867.....	\$ 2,037 39	Oct. 1, 1867.....	By balance.....	\$1,584,049 70
Nov. 30.....	1,700 00	31.....	By cash month's receipts.....	666 00
Dec. 31.....	40,896 50	Nov. 30.....	" "	8,784 12
Jan. 31, 1868.....	17,682 28	Dec. 31.....	" "	1,809 00
Feb. 29.....	550 00	Jan. 31, 1868.....	" "	12,732 82
March 31.....	1,519 40	Feb. 29.....	" "	450 00
April 30.....	50 00	March 31.....	" "	510 62
May 31.....	444 96	May 31.....	" "	47,417 50
June 30.....	100 00	June 30.....	" "	15,845 18
July 31.....	580 74	July 31.....	" "	650 00
Aug. 31.....	300 00	Aug. 31.....	" "	200 00
Sept. 30.....	750 00	Sept. 30.....	" "	100 00
Dec. 31.....	597 72	Oct. 31.....	" "	3,066 87
To United States bonds and bill of costs.....	1,565,397 00	December.....	" "	
To balance, current funds.....	85,256 82			
	\$1,670,872 81			\$1,670,872 81

SINKING FUND.—O. D

Dec. 31, 1868.....	\$ 9,673 5	Oct. 1, 1867.....	By balance.....	\$ 9,673 86
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SCHOOL MONEYS.

Oct. 31, 1867...	\$ 1,142 16	Oct. 1, 1867...	By balance.....	\$ 2,582 53
Dec. 31.....	433 07	Oct. 31.....	By cash, month's receipts.....	1,200 00
Jan. 31, 1868..	1,192 62	Nov. 30.....	" "	9,450 00
March 31.....	186 23	Jan. 31, 1868..	" "	33,180 00
April 30.....	148,748 38	March 31.....	" "	5,460 00
May 31.....	76,851 95	May 31.....	" "	13,530 00
June 30.....	19,927 29	July 31.....	" "	36,235 50
July 31.....	6,081 02	Dec. 31.....	" "	8,250 00
Aug. 31.....	1,610 93		By transfer from revenue.....	217,011 10
Sept. 30.....	893 60			
Oct. 31.....	15843 62			
Nov. 30.....	907 10			
Dec. 31.....	53,101 19			
	\$326,899 13			\$ 326,899 13

SEMINARY FUND.

Dec. 31, 1867	\$ 107,875 00	Oct. 1, 1867....	By balance.....	\$ 108,478 90
	4,170 00	Jan. 31, 1868..	By cash, month's receipts.....	4,278 60
	707 50			
	\$ 112,752 50			\$ 112,752 50

SEMINARY MONEYS.

Jan. 31, 1868	\$ 13,668 73	Jan. 3, 1868....	By cash transferred from Seminary Fund.....	\$ 4,170 00
April 31.....	11,398 00	" "	" " Revenue Fund.....	9,498 73
July 31.....	4,307 50	" "	" " month's receipts.....	4,307 50
		" "	" " transferred from Revenue Fund.....	11,388 00
	\$ 20,259 23			\$ 20,259 23

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

Nov. 30, 1867.	To cash, month's payment of Auditor's warrants.	\$221 21	Oct. 31, 1867.	By cash received.....	\$211 25
Dec. 31.....	"	83 22	Nov. 30.....	"	24 05
Jan. 31, 1868.	"	656 82	Jan. 31, 1868.	By cash transfer from Revenue Fund.....	725 92
Apr. 30.....	"	29 10	Aug. 31.....	By cash month's receipts.....	187 65
May 31.....	"	54 73	Dec. 31.....	"	23 80
June 30.....	"	10 04			
Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	117 53			
		\$1,172 70			\$1,172 70

REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

Nov. 30, 1867.	To cash, month's payment of Auditor's warrants.	\$36 34	Oct. 1, 1867...	By balance.....	\$4,624 13
Jan. 29.....	"	20 56			
Febr. 29.....	"	14 88			
April 30.....	"	10 86			
May 31.....	"	24 28			
July 31.....	"	23 36			
Aug. 31.....	"	37 39			
Sept. 30.....	"	10 50			
Dec. 31.....	To cash balance.....	4,445 96			
		\$4,624 13			\$4,624 13

EXECUTORS' AND ADMINISTRATORS' FUND.

Oct. 31, 1867.	To cash, month's payments of Auditor's warrants.	\$ 78 70	Oct. 1, 1867.	By balance.....	\$36,914 62
Febr. 29, 1868.	"	79 00	Jan. 31, 1868.	By cash, month's receipts.....	81 26
April 30.....	"	106 12	Feb. 29.....	"	282 00
May 31.....	"	143 14	Mar. 31.....	"	210 42
June 30.....	"	640 00	May 31.....	"	186 50
Sept. 30.....	"	29 85	June 30.....	"	49 12
Dec. 31.....	To railroad tax receipts.....	146 29	July 31.....	"	242 00
	To balance.....	37,207 72	Aug. 31.....	"	514 40
		\$38,430 32			\$38,430 32



**DISBURSEMENTS FROM OCTOBER 1<sup>st</sup>, 1867, TO DECEMBER  
31<sup>st</sup>. 1868, INCLUSIVE.**

Oct. 31, 1867	On Auditor's Warrants for month.....	\$99,664 72	
Nov. 30.....		40,019 77	
Dec. 31.....		671,290 17	\$810,974 66
Jan. 31, 1868		206,235 16	
Feb. 29.....		154,471 29	
March 31.....		607,382 58	968,039 08
April 30.....		354,070 93	
May 31.....		132,229 98	
June 30.....		541,304 81	1,027,625 67
July 31.....		87,297 15	
August 31.....		43,310 76	156,647 66
Sept. 30.....		26,039 75	
Oct. 31.....		52,153 75	
Nov. 30.....		39,630 16	
Dec. 31.....		570,571 92	662,355 86
			<b>\$3,625,742 88</b>

**OUT OF REVENUE FUND.**

Pay of Civil Officers.....	\$195,535 18
Assessing and Collecting Revenue .....	140,357 22
Costs in Criminal Cases.....	183,057 99
Pay of General Assembly.....	97,768 20
Contingent Expenses of General Assembly.....	79,873 69
General Contingent Fund.....	3,154 73
Contingent Expenses Governor.....	964 08
Secretary of State.....	1,230 75
Auditor.....	2,299 22
Treasurer.....	1,075 10
Register of Lands.....	845 95
Attorney General.....	699 98
Superintendent Public Schools.....	750 24
Supreme Court.....	3,054 31
District Court.....	1,002 71
Elections.....	777 85
Governor and Secretary of State.....	35 75
Fencing Capitol Grounds.....	1,064 39
Repairing Capitol, &c.....	2,751 20
Repairing Governor's Mansion.....	511 58
Copying Laws and Journals.....	9,136 51
Printing Laws and Journals.....	47,506 91
Distributing Laws and Journals.....	7,872 95
Publishing Decisions of Supreme Court.....	11,259 15
Taking the Census.....	3,648 66
Registration of Voters.....	6,136 70
Arresting Fugitives from Justice.....	788 35
Apprehension of Criminals.....	5,839 33
Execution of Civil Law.....	6,571 80
Enforcement of Civil Law .....	1,118 00
Debts of Penitentiary.....	46,529 85
Pay of certain Commissioners.....	1,250 00
Pay of Soldiers' Claim Agent.....	4,978 13
Education of Deaf and Dumb.....	15,314 31
Indigent Fund Deaf and Dumb.....	2,000 00
Use of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	5,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum.....	36,000 00
Blind Asylum.....	10,000 00
Soldiers' Orphan's Home.....	5,000 00
Interest on State Debt Proper.....	96,631 84
Board of Immigration.....	2,000 00
Wolf Island Expenses.....	1,257 75
Penitentiary Library.....	225 00

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Board of Agriculture.....	\$5,100 00	
Sale of Certain Railroads.....	7,945 22	
Pay of Commissioner of Statistics.....	250 00	
Contingent Expenses Commissioner of Statistics.....	130 32	
Pensioners, Rel' of.....	100 00	
Support of Military Institute.....	3,000 00	
Pay of Public Printer.....	372 40	
Lincoln Monument.....	1,000 00	
Attorneys' Services, Moody case.....	600 00	
Relief of Robert Creighton's heirs.....	591 50	
Funeral Expenses M. C. Martin.....	348 00	
Expenses of Organising Militia.....	1,060 44	
Under Swamp Land Act.....	206 50	
Publishing Constitutional Amendment.....	957 44	
Pay of Presidential Electors.....	824 00	
Revenue to Close Accounts.....	2,800 62	
Military Fund of 1847.....	19	\$1,067,942 06
Out of State Interest Fund.....		2,027,956 12
Union Military Fund.....		36,731 80
Seminary Monies.....		29,250 23
State School Fund.....		77,218 09
State School Monies.....		273,797 04
Seminary Fund.....		107,373 00
State Library Fund.....		2,658 15
County Revenue.....		1,056 12
Redemption of Lands Fund.....		178 17
Executor's and Administrator's Fund.....		1,076 31
		<b>\$3,625,743 88</b>

RECEIPTS INTO REVENUE FUND FROM OCTOBER 1, 1867,  
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

COUNTIES.	U. M. Bonds.	Interest.	Defense Warrants.	Wolf Scalps.	Currency.	Total.
Adair .....			\$ 120 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 4,028 19	\$ 4,155 19
Andrew .....			20 00	27 00	10,745 97	10,792 97
Atchison .....					5,032 97	5,052 97
Audrain .....			20 00		12,477 16	12,497 16
Barry .....				17 00	2,403 93	2,420 93
Barton .....				123 00	3,932 98	4,056 98
Bates .....			40 00	153 00	7,421 88	7,617 88
Benton .....				1 00	10,436 70	10,487 70
Bollinger .....					3,014 43	3,014 43
Boone .....					20,394 22	20,394 22
Buchanan .....				13 00	27,838 32	27,901 32
Butler .....					1,440 96	1,440 96
Caldwell .....	\$ 145 00	\$ 14 25	10 00	22 00	3,983 39	4,174 64
Callaway .....					12,530 65	12,530 65
Camden .....					1,480 46	1,480 46
Cape Girardeau .....			10 00		12,506 94	12,516 94
Carroll .....			120 00	17 00	8,598 81	8,735 81
Carter .....			5 00	6 00	2,309 33	2,320 33
Cass .....				96 00	13,694 38	13,790 38
Cedar .....				23 00	1,912 21	1,940 21
Chariton .....					9,157 83	9,157 83
Christian .....			268 00	2 00	4,143 01	4,405 01
Clark .....					9,435 11	9,435 11
Clay .....	326 00	21 82			11,664 53	12,012 35
Clinton .....	163 00	1 80	40 00	11 00	5,673 86	5,889 66
Cole .....					8,175 65	8,175 65
Cooper .....					12,676 85	12,676 85
Crawford .....	334 00	42 03	5 00	9 00	4,547 34	4,937 37
Dade .....			86 00	39 00	6,067 01	6,191 01
Dallas .....					730 59	730 59
Davies .....				7 00	10,436 08	10,493 08
DeKalb .....				23 00	4,062 04	4,090 04
Dent .....					2,172 02	2,172 02
Douglas .....					953 75	953 75
Dunklin .....					932 12	932 12
Franklin .....			50 00		12,218 85	12,268 85
Gasconade .....			10 00		8,963 76	8,973 76
Gentry .....					3,187 33	3,187 33
Greene .....			40 00	25 00	6,141 08	6,206 03
Grundy .....			50 00		6,963 96	7,013 96
Harrison .....				10 00	9,029 88	9,039 88
Henry .....				29 00	13,228 34	13,257 34
Hickory .....	190 00			23 00	2,402 16	2,620 16
Holt .....					6,929 80	6,929 80
Howard .....					16,711 56	16,711 56
Howell .....				31 00	1,150 03	1,181 06
Iron .....				7 00	5,318 94	5,325 94
Jasper .....				122 00	7,026 68	7,148 68
Jackson .....				6 00	27,953 99	27,959 99
Jefferson .....			10 00		6,810 54	6,820 54
Johnson .....				44 00	21,653 21	21,697 21
Knox .....			80 00	12 00	6,141 99	6,233 99
Laclede .....	115 00		620 00	1 00	3,659 18	4,395 18
Lafayette .....					22,514 41	22,514 41
Lawrence .....					5,492 15	5,492 15
Lewis .....					12,481 50	12,481 50
Lincoln .....	115 00		60 00		9,260 08	9,435 08
Linn .....	34 00	4 00			9,501 44	9,639 44
Livingston .....			175 00	10 00	12,158 31	12,343 31
McDonald .....				13 00	1,549 56	1,562 56

## RECEIPTS INTO REVENUE FUND—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	U. M. Bonds.	Interest.	Defense Warrants.	Wolf Scalps.	Currency.	Total.
Macon.....			35 00	6 00	13,647 02	13,688 02
Madison.....					2,311 98	2,311 98
Maries.....					1,868 20	1,868 20
Marion.....					21,139 08	21,139 08
Mercer.....					4,673 59	4,673 59
Miller.....					4,168 23	4,168 23
Mississippi.....	270 00	24 65			2,486 77	2,781 42
Moniteau.....					7,494 69	7,494 69
Monroe.....				4 00	11,458 29	11,462 29
Montgomery.....					9,889 49	9,889 49
Morgan.....			40 00		6,871 74	6,911 74
New Madrid.....					5,087 44	5,087 44
Newton.....				49 00	3,674 16	3,723 16
Nodaway.....				36 00	9,153 48	9,189 48
Oregon.....				24 00	160 47	184 47
Osage.....	118 00	15 60			6,109 35	5,242 95
Ozark.....						
Pemiscot.....					1,427 82	1,427 82
Perry.....				3 00	7,037 45	7,040 45
Pettis.....					14,763 09	14,763 09
Phelps.....					3,116 00	3,116 00
Pike.....			55 00	26 00	19,606 70	19,687 70
Platte.....			635 00		20,632 31	21,267 31
Pulaski.....				8 00	2,712 72	2,720 72
Polk.....	637 00	78 87	10 00	18 00	6,288 32	7,032 19
Putnam.....			480 00	5 00	4,737 54	5,222 54
Ralls.....					8,628 15	8,628 15
Randolph.....					12,311 05	12,311 05
Ray.....			40 00		14,975 57	15,015 57
Reynolds.....				35 00	1,444 28	1,479 28
Ripley.....				19 00	2,638 61	2,657 61
St. Charles.....				3 00	18,647 11	18,650 11
St. Clair.....	120 00	13 95	60 00	46 00	10,367 37	11,572 32
St. Francois.....					4,437 98	4,437 98
Ste. Genevieve.....				26 00	5,427 21	5,453 21
St. Louis, E. S. Rowse	4 00	36 00			326,344 68	326,348 68
do Ben. Charles.....					71,604 37	71,604 37
do B. F. Dailey.....					86,624 45	86,624 45
do D. C. Coleman.....					10,485 50	10,485 50
Saline.....					16,992 44	16,992 44
Schuyler.....	82 00	7 36			5,404 98	5,494 34
Scotland.....			35 00		5,780 55	5,815 55
Scott.....					4,068 21	4,068 21
Shannon.....					742 05	742 05
Shelby.....					7,801 97	7,801 97
Stoddard.....				5 00	1,808 39	1,813 39
Stone.....					670 93	670 93
Sullivan.....			10 00	13 00	5,032 96	5,055 96
Taney.....	100 00	7 29		13 00	949 22	1,069 51
Texas.....				8 00	3,581 46	3,589 46
Vernon.....				57 00	13,614 75	13,671 75
Warren.....					7,562 50	7,562 50
Washington.....			50 00		7,115 22	7,165 22
Wayne.....					2,820 72	2,820 72
Webster.....			50 00	20 00	5,635 03	5,705 03
Worth.....			10 00	45 00	3,399 06	3,454 06
Wright.....				17 00	2,927 59	2,944 59
Sundries.....					7,597 84	7,597 84
	\$2,763 00	\$231 98	\$3,340 00	\$1,438 00	\$1,361,008 58	\$1,368,771 54

RECEIPTS INTO STATE INTEREST FUND FROM OCTOBER 1,  
1867, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

COUNTIES.	State Bonds.	Coupons.	Currency.	Total.
Adair.....			\$ 5,941 86	5,941 86
Andrew.....			12,588 00	12,588 00
Atchison.....			6,166 75	6,166 75
Audrain.....			15,547 08	15,547 08
Barry.....			2,865 23	2,865 23
Barton.....			846 73	846 73
Bates.....			6,530 82	6,530 82
Benton.....			6,000 00	6,000 00
Bollinger.....			3,707 38	3,707 38
Boone.....			29,391 15	29,391 15
Buchanan.....			34,556 99	34,556 99
Butler.....			963 57	963 57
Caldwell.....			3,090 90	3,090 90
Callaway.....			17,255 02	17,255 02
Camden.....			1,988 24	1,988 24
Cape Girardeau.....			15,880 31	15,880 31
Carroll.....			9,842 59	9,842 59
Carter.....			570 35	570 35
Cass.....			15,987 17	15,987 17
Cedar.....			2,571 03	2,571 03
Chariton.....			13,008 63	13,008 63
Christian.....			2,878 52	2,878 52
Clark.....			13,115 39	13,115 39
Clay.....			15,000 00	15,000 00
Clinton.....			8,885 24	8,885 24
Cole.....			8,778 91	8,778 91
Cooper.....			16,001 95	16,001 95
Crawford.....			3,059 92	3,059 92
Dade.....			5,492 45	5,492 45
Dallas.....			643 95	643 95
Davies.....			13,091 74	13,091 74
DeKalb.....			5,212 78	5,212 78
Dent.....			1,681 28	1,681 28
Douglas.....			572 70	572 70
Dunklin.....			500 00	500 00
Franklin.....			16,732 18	16,732 18
Gasconade.....			8,072 17	8,072 17
Gentry.....			5,818 62	5,818 62
Greene.....			11,604 54	11,604 54
Grundy.....			6,652 80	6,652 80
Harrison.....			11,807 70	11,807 70
Henry.....			14,612 09	14,612 09
Hickory.....			2,759 07	2,759 07
Holt.....			7,903 75	7,903 75
Howard.....			23,104 85	23,104 85
Howell.....			493 00	493 00
Iron.....			6,562 00	6,562 00
Jasper.....			4,034 04	4,034 04
Jackson.....			25,071 13	25,071 13
Jefferson.....			5,401 67	5,401 67
Johnson.....			20,731 23	20,731 23
Knox.....			7,409 49	7,409 49
Laclede.....			4,539 83	4,539 83
Lafayette.....			20,107 34	20,107 34
Lawrence.....			7,025 67	7,025 67
Lewis.....			16,326 22	16,326 22
Lincoln.....			12,758 23	12,758 23
Linn.....			5,590 86	5,590 86
Livingston.....			9,015 28	9,015 28
McDonald.....			982 80	982 80



## RECEIPTS INTO STATE INTEREST FUND.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	State Bonds.	Coupons.	Currency.	Total.
Macon.....			15,948 71	15,948 71
Madison.....			3,422 53	3,422 53
Marion.....			2,066 08	2,066 08
Marion.....			24,012 00	24,012 00
Mercer.....			5,497 10	5,497 10
Miller.....			1,904 00	1,904 00
Mississippi.....			2,944 65	2,944 65
Monteau.....			11,524 87	11,524 87
Monroe.....			15,187 99	15,187 99
Montgomery.....			9,863 85	9,863 85
Morgan.....			5,708 23	5,708 23
New Madrid.....			2,365 10	2,365 10
Newton.....			3,903 66	3,903 66
Nodaway.....			10,826 89	10,826 89
Oregon.....			468 85	468 85
Ossage.....			6,845 93	6,845 93
Osark.....				
Pemiscot.....			144 66	144 66
Perry.....			9,361 30	9,361 30
Pettis.....			18,328 62	18,328 62
Phelps.....			4,083 94	4,083 94
Pike.....			22,582 34	22,582 34
Platte.....			20,851 20	20,851 20
Pulaski.....				
Polk.....			7,244 92	7,244 92
Putman.....			6,280 99	6,280 99
Ralls.....			10,364 84	10,364 84
Randolph.....			15,165 07	15,165 07
Ray.....			18,040 79	18,040 79
Reynolds.....				
Ripley.....			1,014 19	1,014 19
St. Charles.....			19,804 45	19,804 45
St. Clair.....			1,336 22	1,336 22
St. Francois.....			6,859 33	6,859 33
St. Genevieve.....			5,093 25	5,093 25
St. Louis.....			514,290 12	514,290 12
St. Louis, Ben. Charles.....			71,862 05	71,862 05
Saline.....			24,146 67	24,146 67
Schuyler.....			4,125 88	4,125 88
Scotland.....			7,363 70	7,363 70
Scott.....			4,096 97	4,096 97
Shannon.....			500 00	500 00
Shelby.....			5,853 19	5,853 19
Stoddard.....			1,734 79	1,734 79
Stone.....				
Sullivan.....			5,756 96	5,756 96
Taney.....				
Texas.....			1,466 84	1,466 84
Vernon.....			6,455 64	6,455 64
Warren.....			8,000 00	8,000 00
Washington.....			7,720 03	7,720 03
Wayne.....			2,075 01	2,075 01
Webster.....			3,165 53	3,165 53
Worth.....			2,895 14	2,895 14
Wright.....			1,756 97	1,756 97
Sundries.....	\$608,000 00	\$ 16,465 00	47,157 86	671,622 86
Total.....	\$608,000 00	\$ 16,465 00	\$1,564,601 36	\$2,189,066 26

RECEIPTS INTO UNION MILITARY FUND, FROM OCTOBER  
1st, 1867, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTIES.	U. M. Bonds.	Interest.	Defense Warrants.	Wolf Scalp Certificat's	Currency.	Total.
Adair.....					\$ 1,509 08	\$ 1,509 08
Andrew.....					1,903 60	1,903 60
Atchison.....					680 29	680 29
Audrain.....					1,768 65	1,768 65
Barry.....	\$ 82 00	\$ 3 97			339 47	425 44
Barton.....	140 00	10 35			1,319 23	1,469 57
Bates.....	587 00	91 40			2,713 37	3,391 77
Benton.....					91 07	91 07
Bollinger.....					249 47	299 47
Boone.....					1,231 72	1,231 72
Buchanan.....	8 00				2,958 23	2,958 23
Butler.....					534 14	534 14
Caldwell.....					373 80	373 80
Callaway.....					1,322 81	1,322 81
Camden.....	100 00	2 80		\$5 00	192 20	300 00
Cape Girardeau.....					234 46	234 46
Carroll.....	449 00	86 38			697 18	1,232 56
Carter.....					1,526 20	1,526 20
Cass.....	297 00	11 21			2,190 08	2,498 39
Cedar.....					557 36	557 36
Chariton.....	1,986 00	199 97			3,935 38	6,121 20
Christian.....	2,471 00	266 00			485 68	3,222 60
Clark.....					792 11	792 11
Clay.....					2,251 80	2,251 80
Clinton.....					136 61	136 61
Cole.....					123 98	123 98
Cooper.....					2,727 77	2,727 77
Crawford.....	300 00	37 48			404 49	741 97
Dade.....	400 00				946 88	1,346 88
Dallas.....					47 12	47 12
Davies.....	743 00	70 04			186 96	1,000 00
DeKalb.....					578 21	578 21
Dent.....	180 00	16 20			762 50	958 70
Douglas.....					200 62	200 62
Dunklin.....					611 10	611 10
Franklin.....					10,105 71	10,105 71
Gasconade.....	118 00	21 17			29 69	169 86
Gentry.....	544 00	73 18			18 33	635 51
Greene.....	220 00	15 23			768 97	943 30
Grundy.....	865 00	160 01			3,328 08	4,353 64
Harrison.....					1,810 18	1,810 18
Henry.....					1,391 02	1,392 02
Hickory.....	275 00	62 52			17 94	355 46
Holt.....	232 00	10 35			845 96	588 31
Howard.....					149 88	149 88
Iron.....	35 00	5 06			665 00	705 06
Jackson.....	495 00	66 78			7,385 13	7,946 91
Jasper.....	401 00	26 05			3,305 99	3,733 04
Jefferson.....	54 00	4 80			1,646 74	1,705 54
Johnson.....					49 93	49 93
Knox.....	1,130 00	127 69			265 67	1,523 36
Lafayette.....					4,354 26	4,354 26
Lawrence.....					574 25	574 25
Lewis.....					1,060 55	1,060 55
Lincoln.....	401 00	39 42			16 00	456 43
Linn.....	1,307 00	171 45			1,863 12	3,281 57
Livingston.....					1,908 31	1,908 31
McDonald.....					462 97	462 97
Macon.....					1,295 38	1,295 38
Marion.....					1,465 72	1,465 72

## RECEIPTS INTO THE UNION MILITARY FUND—CONTINUED.

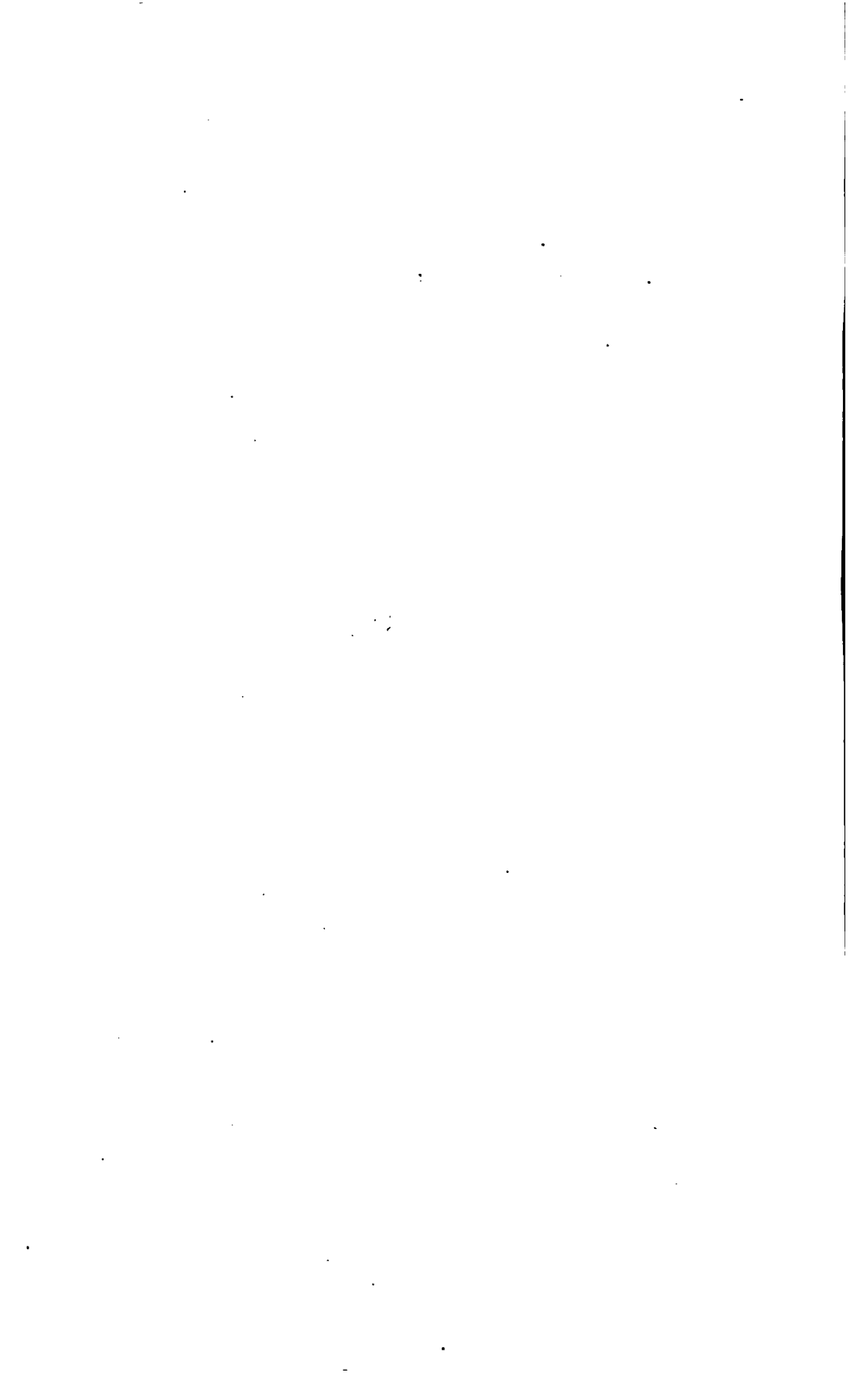
COUNTIES.	U. M. Bonds.	Interest.	Defense Warrants.	Wolf Scalp Certificat's	Currency.	Total.
Marion.....					\$ 2,181 11	\$ 2,181 11
Mercer.....	\$ 303 06	\$ 25 98			688 26	1,017 24
Miller.....					284 83	284 83
Moniteau.....	1,470 00	148 66			176 98	1,795 64
Monroe.....					786 54	786 54
Montgomery ..					1,499 67	1,499 67
Morgan.....					1,296 00	1,296 00
New Madrid.....					3,175 04	3,175 04
Newton.....	65 00	6 80			699 39	770 69
Nodaway.....	523 00	63 40			575 78	1,162 18
Oregon.....					104 79	104 79
Osage.....					345 00	345 00
Perry.....					93 46	93 46
Pettis.....					2,471 75	2,471 75
Phelps.....	511 00	48 59			440 41	1,000 00
Pike.....					1,454 31	1,454 31
Platte.....					2,728 00	2,728 00
Pulaski.....	58 00	3 90			140 58	202 45
Polk.....					319 17	319 17
Pntnam.....	230 00	27 23			18 99	276 22
Ralls.....					984 62	984 62
Randolph.....					521 15	521 15
Ray.....					851 43	851 43
Reynolds.....					219 85	219 85
Ripley.....					629 92	629 92
St. Charles.....					2,275 14	2,275 14
St. Clair.....	2,060 00	126 44			3,164 55	5,350 99
St. Francois.....					418 96	418 96
Ste. Genevieve.....					572 47	572 47
St. Louis.....	4,472 00	525 64	\$805 00		123,885 83	129,688 47
Saline.....					860 89	860 89
Schuyler.....					160 02	160 02
Scotland.....					1,131 43	1,131 43
Scott.....					563 53	563 53
Shelby.....					298 50	298 50
Stoddard.....					17 27	17 27
Stone.....					247 09	247 09
Sullivan.....					741 22	741 22
Texas.....	37 00	87			686 11	723 99
Vernon.....	65 00	3 80				68 80
Washington.....	509 00	45 54			599 81	1,154 35
Wayne.....					327 92	327 92
Webster.....	278 00	31 80			219 59	529 39
Worth.....					988 99	988 99
Wright.....	179 00	22 76			555 15	756 91
Redemption of Lands					202 38	202 38
	\$24,580 00	\$2,660 34	\$805 00	\$5 00	\$241,272 66	\$269,321 00

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**BONDS RETIRED.**

**SINCE OCTOBER, 1867.**

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## BONDS RECEIVED OF PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

JUNE, 1868.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.		
Jan. 1, 1868	Consolidation.....	7 to 61 inclusive.....	55 \$55000		
		900 to 909 inclusive.....	10 10000		
		994.....	1 1000		
		1463 and 1464.....	2 2000		
		1775 and 1776.....	2 2000		
		1849.....	1 1000		
		1880 and 1881.....	2 2000		
		1884.....	1 1000		
		1821.....	1 1000		
		1930.....	1 1000		
		1961 to 1965 inclusive..	5 5000		
		1977.....	1 1000		
		2051 to 2058 inclusive..	8 8000		
		2326 and 2327.....	2 2000		
		2771 to 2773 inclusive..	3 3000		
		2520.....	1 1000		
		2569 and 2570.....	2 2000		
		Dec. 7, 1867. 18.....	Direct State sixes, in lieu of guaranteed	12.....	1 1000
				306.....	1 1000
225.....	1 1000				
329.....	1 1000				
370.....	1 1000				
462.....	1 1000				
523.....	1 1000				
556.....	1 1000				
773.....	1 1000				
779.....	1 1000				
March 4, 1858		783.....	1 1000		
		796.....	1 1000		
		797.....	1 1000		
		874.....	1 1000		
		1216.....	1 1000		
		1318.....	1 1000		
		1376.....	1 1000		
		1377.....	1 1000		
		1474.....	1 1000		
		1481.....	1 1000		
June 2, 1858		1504.....	1 1000		
		1519.....	1 1000		
		1523.....	1 1000		
		1528.....	1 1000		
		1580.....	1 1000		
		1591.....	1 1000		
		1637.....	1 1000		
		1697.....	1 1000		
		1716.....	1 1000		
		1800.....	1 1000		
Nov. 29..... April 1, 1861		1902.....	1 1000		
		1956.....	1 1000		
		2027.....	1 1000		
		2434.....	1 1000		
		3084.....	1 1000		
		3086.....	1 1000		
		3126.....	1 1000		
		3208.....	1 1000		
		3295.....	1 1000		
		3370.....	1 1000		
May 22..... 24..... 29..... May 29, 1861		1318.....	1 1000		
		1376.....	1 1000		
		1377.....	1 1000		
		1474.....	1 1000		
		1481.....	1 1000		
		1504.....	1 1000		
		1519.....	1 1000		
		1523.....	1 1000		
		1528.....	1 1000		
		1580.....	1 1000		
June 1, 1861	H. R. Gamble.....	3295.....	1 1000		
		3370.....	1 1000		

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
June 1, 1861		3371.....	1	\$1000
July 12.....		3400.....	1	1000
Aug. 3, 1865		3425.....	1	1000
June 20, 1854	North Missouri .....	34.....	1	1000
Oct. 13.....		74.....	1	1000
		81.....	1	1000
Oct. 24, 1867	Duplicate.....	197.....	1	1000
July 26, 1855		295.....	1	1000
		349.....	1	1000
		379.....	1	1000
		381.....	1	1000
		383.....	1	1000
		613.....	1	1000
Dec. 31.....		616.....	1	1000
		664.....	1	1000
Jan. 31, 1856		760.....	1	1000
		798.....	1	1000
		818.....	1	1000
		840.....	1	1000
		842.....	1	1000
		864.....	1	1000
		880.....	1	1000
		882.....	1	1000
		917.....	1	1000
June 10, 1856		940.....	1	1000
		945.....	1	1000
		949.....	1	1000
		968.....	1	1000
		972.....	1	1000
Aug. 15.....		1024.....	1	1000
		1104.....	1	1000
Jan. 28, 1857		1254.....	1	1000
Sept. 5, 1856		1559.....	1	1000
		1566.....	1	1000
		1570.....	1	1000
		1584.....	1	1000
		1587.....	1	1000
		1595.....	1	1000
		1597.....	1	1000
		1611.....	1	1000
		1755.....	1	1000
		1782.....	1	1000
		1844.....	1	1000
May 18, 1857		2031.....	1	1000
		2617.....	1	1000
		2647.....	1	1000
Jan. 28, 1857		2448.....	1	1000
May 18.....		2684.....	1	1000
July 1, 1857		2767.....	1	1000
		2787.....	1	1000
Aug. 1.....		2969.....	1	1000
		3005.....	1	1000
		3136.....	1	1000
		3150.....	1	1000
Nov. 14.....		3210.....	1	1000
		3300.....	1	1000
		3304.....	1	1000
30.....		3397.....	1	1000
		3410.....	1	1000
June 3, 1858		3561.....	1	1000
		3620.....	1	1000
Aug. 4.....		3800.....	1	1000
		3838.....	1	1000
		3977.....	1	1000
Oct. 13.....		4027.....	1	1000
		4057.....	1	1000
Nov. 7, 1867	St. Louis and Iron Mountain—duplicate	81.....	1	1000
July 23, 1855		118.....	1	1000
Dec. 11, 1857		3169.....	1	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
July 23, 1855	St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.	174.....	1 \$1000
		197.....	1 1000
		199.....	1 1000
		275.....	1 1000
		294.....	1 1000
		389.....	1 1000
		400.....	1 1000
Mar. 7, 1856		520.....	1 1000
		592.....	1 1000
Aug. 7.....		784.....	1 1000
		838.....	1 1000
		875.....	1 1000
		879.....	1 1000
		889.....	1 1000
		898.....	1 1000
		931.....	1 1000
Oct. 27.....		1022.....	1 1000
		1063.....	1 1000
		1096.....	1 1000
		1110.....	1 1000
		1175.....	1 1000
		1210.....	1 1000
		1219.....	1 1000
Mar. 17, 1857		1323.....	1 1000
Mar. 13, 1858	Duplicate.....	1393.....	1 1000
Apr. 13, 1857	Duplicate.....	1394.....	1 1000
		1419.....	1 1000
		1561.....	1 1000
		1566.....	1 1000
June 2.....		1675.....	1 1000
		1788.....	1 1000
20.....		1899.....	1 1000
		1903.....	1 1000
		1910.....	1 1000
Aug. 5.....		2035.....	1 1000
		2061.....	1 1000
Sept. 2.....		2140.....	1 1000
		2263.....	1 1000
		2292.....	1 1000
		2396.....	1 1000
Oct. 12.....		2430.....	1 1000
Nov. 16.....		2698.....	1 1000
Dec. 11.....		2934.....	1 1000
		2935.....	1 1000
May 16, 1859		3215.....	1 1000
		3317.....	1 1000
		3318.....	1 1000
		3320.....	1 1000
		3342.....	1 1000
		3489.....	1 1000
Apr. 9, 1852	Pacific Railroad.....	123.....	1 1000
July 9.....		254.....	1 1000
		261.....	1 1000
		264.....	1 1000
Oct. 25.....		420.....	1 1000
		449.....	1 1000
Feb. 18, 1853		533.....	1 1000
		568.....	1 1000
Mar. 23.....		669.....	1 1000
Apr. 25.....		741.....	1 1000
		742.....	1 1000
Oct. 12.....		1019.....	1 1000
Nov. 12.....		1651.....	1 1000
Jan. 5, 1854		1246.....	1 1000
Feb. 4.....		1238.....	1 1000
May 20.....		1433.....	1 1000
June 20.....		1461.....	1 1000
		1469.....	1 1000
Nov. 16.....		1924.....	1 1000
		1927.....	1 1000



BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Feb. 10, 1855	Pacific Railroad .....	2200 .....	\$1000
12.....		2259 .....	1000
16.....		2296 .....	1000
Apr. 3.....		2308 .....	1000
June 20.....		2647 .....	1000
Feb. 27.....		2686 .....	1000
May 18, 1857		2753 .....	1000
Mar. 13, 1856		2882 .....	1000
17.....		2452 .....	1000
		2565 .....	1000
		3323 .....	1000
		3824 .....	1000
		3428 .....	1000
		3437 .....	1000
		3451 .....	1000
		3503 .....	1000
		3534 .....	1000
		3588 .....	1000
		3709 .....	1000
		3715 .....	1000
		3904 .....	1000
		3965 .....	1000
		3980 .....	1000
		4478 .....	1000
		4484 .....	1000
		4490 .....	1000
		4592 .....	1000
Mar. 10, 1857		4874 .....	1000
		4966 .....	1000
		4969 .....	1000
		4974 .....	1000
		5082 .....	1000
		5094 .....	1000
		5128 .....	1000
		5167 .....	1000
		5441 .....	1000
May 29.....		5720 .....	1000
10.....		5725 .....	1000
		5893 .....	1000
		5986 .....	1000
		5988 .....	1000
Sept. 24.....		6052 .....	1000
		6082 .....	1000
		6089 .....	1000
		6099 .....	1000
		6128 .....	1000
		6375 .....	1000
Dec. 7.....		6405 .....	1000
		6469 .....	1000
		6500 .....	1000
Mar. 7, 1859		6890 .....	1000
		6930 .....	1000
Aug. 4, 1860	Platte County.....	5 .....	1000
		10 .....	1000
		11 .....	1000
Oct. 10.....		133 .....	1000
Aug. 4.....		12 .....	1000
Feb. 23, 1860		13 .....	1000
		411 .....	1000
June 18.....		559 .....	1000
Sept. 7.....		613 .....	1000
Nov. 17.....		660 .....	1000
		686 .....	1000
		691 .....	1000
Aug. 12, 1857	Cairo and Fulton .....	39 .....	1000
		93 .....	1000
Oct. 17.....		116 .....	1000
Dec. 1, 1858		218 .....	1000
		236 .....	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
July 25, 1859...	Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	462 .....	1 1000
		573 .....	1 1000
		644 .....	1 1000
Oct. 27, 1865...	State debt proper.....	427 .....	1 1000
RECEIVED OCTOBER 1, 1868.			
Jan. 1, 1868...	Consolidation .....	135 and 136 .....	2 2000
		297 .....	1 1000
		599 .....	1 1000
		633 and 634 .....	2 2000
		801 and 802 .....	2 2000
		828 .....	1 1000
		856 and 857 .....	2 2000
		886 to 899, inclusive....	4 4000
		961 .....	1 1000
		1011 and 1012.....	2 2000
		1112 .....	1 1000
		1496 .....	1 1000
		1829 .....	1 1000
		1850 to 1853, inclusive...	4 4000
		2023 .....	1 1000
		2167 to 2171, inclusive...	5 5000
		2328 .....	1 1000
		2493 to 2500, inclusive...	8 8000
		2566 to 2577, inclusive...	12 12000
		2614 and 2615 .....	2 2000
		2628 to 2630, inclusive...	3 3000
		2761 to 2765, inclusive...	5 5000
		2864 to 2866, inclusive...	3 3000
		2893 to 2897, inclusive...	5 5000
		2933 to 2934, inclusive...	2 2000
		3005 to 3009, inclusive...	5 5000
		3451 .....	1 1000
		3236 to 3239, inclusive...	2 2000
		3269 to 3276, inclusive...	8 8000
		3325 to 3328, inclusive...	2 2000
		3347 .....	1 1000
		3389 to 3394, inclusive...	6 6000
		3509 to 3511, inclusive...	3 3000
3543 to 3545, inclusive...	3 3000		
3553 to 3563, inclusive...	11 11000		
3623 .....	1 1000		
3692 to 3696, inclusive...	5 5000		
3699 .....	1 1000		
3701 to 3703 .....	3 3000		
3731 .....	1 1000		
June 20, 1854...	North Missouri.....	14 .....	1 1000
		22 and 23 .....	2 2000
Oct. 13.....		38 .....	1 1000
		71 .....	1 1000
Dec. 15.....		86 .....	1 1000
		113 .....	1 1000
March 13, 1855		123 .....	1 1000
		135 and 136 .....	2 2000
		145 .....	1 1000
July 26.....		216 .....	1 1000
		226 .....	1 1000
		268 .....	1 1000
Dec. 31.....		293 .....	1 1000
		312 .....	1 1000
		440 .....	1 1000
		444 .....	1 1000
		489 .....	1 1000
		522 and 523 .....	2 2000
		571 and 572 .....	2 2000
		601 .....	1 1000
		621 to 622.....	2 2000
		629 .....	1 1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Dec. 31, 1855...	North Missouri.....	671 .....	1 1000
		689 .....	1 1000
		719 .....	1 1000
Jan. 31, 1856...		859 .....	1 1000
June 10.....		971 .....	1 1000
Aug. 15.....		1037 .....	1 1000
		1120 and 1121.....	2 2000
		1123 .....	1 1000
		1126 .....	1 1000
June 13.....		1137 and 1138.....	2 2000
		1167 .....	1 1000
Aug. 22.....		1218 .....	1 1000
		1327 and 1328.....	2 2000
		1329 .....	1 1000
		1332 .....	1 1000
		1351 .....	1 1000
		1408 .....	1 1000
		1424 .....	1 1000
		1445 .....	1 1000
Sep. 5.....		1454 .....	1 1000
		1602 and 1603.....	2 2000
Jan. 23, 1857...		1634 .....	1 1000
		1642 .....	1 1000
Sept. 5, 1856...		1703 .....	1 1000
		1765 .....	1 1000
		1727 .....	1 1000
		1753 .....	1 1000
		1772 .....	1 1000
		1801 .....	1 1000
		1978 .....	1 1000
		2012 .....	1 1000
		2080 .....	1 1000
		2123 and 2124.....	2 2000
		2132 .....	1 1000
		2163 .....	1 1000
	2232 .....	1 1000	
	2323 .....	1 1000	
	2376 .....	1 1000	
May 18, 1857...		2384 .....	1 1000
		2543 .....	1 1000
		2553 .....	1 1000
		2560 .....	1 1000
		2630 .....	1 1000
		2652 .....	1 1000
		2699 .....	1 1000
July 1.....		2728 .....	1 1000
		2775 and 2776.....	2 2000
Nov. 14.....		2849 .....	1 1000
		2868 .....	1 1000
	3213 .....	1 1000	
	3222 and 3223.....	2 2000	
	3256 .....	1 1000	
	3287 .....	1 1000	
Nov. 20.....		3343 .....	1 1000
		3389 .....	1 1000
		3403 .....	1 1000
		3430 .....	1 1000
		3439 .....	1 1000
		3457 .....	1 1000
		3472 .....	1 1000
		3479 .....	1 1000
		3492 .....	1 1000
		3510 .....	1 1000
		3695 .....	1 1000
		3731 and 3732.....	2 2000
	3812 .....	1 1000	
	3822 .....	1 1000	
	3839 .....	1 1000	
	3845 to 3846.....	2 2000	
	3863 .....	1 1000	
	3968 .....	1 1000	

BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No of Bonds.	Amount.	
Nov. 30, 1857	North Missouri .....	3998 .....	1 \$ 1000	
Oct. 13, 1858		4012 .....	1 1000	
		4028 .....	1 1000	
		4068 .....	1 1000	
		4155 .....	1 1000	
April 15, 1853	State debt proper .....	6 .....	1 1000	
		173. ....	1 1000	
		175. ....	1 1000	
Dec. 1, 1858	Cairo & Fulton .....	201 and 202 .....	2 2000	
		216 .....	1 1000	
		223 .....	1 1000	
		299 .....	1 1000	
April 16, 1859		578 .....	1 1000	
July 25 .....		582 .....	1 1000	
March 11, 1868		802 .....	1 1000	
		481 .....	1 1000	
Aug. 4, 1859	Platte County .....	25 .....	1 1000	
		27 .....	1 1000	
Dec. 7 .....		324 .....	1 1000	
		378 .....	1 1000	
March 6, 1860		451 .....	1 1000	
		472 .....	1 1000	
		498 .....	1 1000	
June 18 .....		571 .....	1 1000	
Sept. 7 .....		624 .....	1 1000	
		639 .....	1 1000	
		640 .....	1 1000	
		642 .....	1 1000	
		643 .....	1 1000	
		644 .....	1 1000	
		645 .....	1 1000	
		648 .....	1 1000	
Sept. 15, 1854		St. Louis & Iron Mountain .....	29 .....	1 1000
	32 .....		1 1000	
July 23, 1855	195 .....		1 1000	
	237 .....		1 1000	
	293 .....		1 1000	
	298 .....		1 1000	
March 7, 1856	512 .....		1 1000	
	562 .....		1 1000	
	649 .....		1 1000	
	656 .....		1 1000	
June 12 .....	744 .....		1 1000	
Aug. 7 .....	899 .....		1 1000	
	870 .....		1 1000	
Oct. 27 .....	989 .....		1 1000	
Dec. 9, 1867	998 .....		1 1000	
Oct. 27, 1856	Duplicate .....		1180 .....	1 1000
			1223 .....	1 1000
March 27, 1867			1260 .....	1 1000
			1300 .....	1 1000
		1346 .....	1 1000	
		1351 .....	1 1000	
		1381 .....	1 1000	
April 13 .....		1429 .....	1 1000	
		1443 .....	1 1000	
		1570 .....	1 1000	
June 2 .....		1642 .....	1 1000	
		1729 .....	1 1000	
		1742 .....	1 1000	
20 .....		1831 .....	1 1000	
Aug. 5 .....		2020 .....	1 1000	
		2103 .....	1 1000	
		2146 .....	1 1000	
		2180 .....	1 1000	
Sept. 9 .....		2323 .....	1 1000	
Oct. 12, 1857		2483 .....	1 1000	

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Oct. 12, 1857	St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad....	2524 .....	1 \$ 1000
		2594 .....	1 1000
Nov. 16.....		2621 .....	1 1000
		2707 .....	1 1000
		2732 .....	1 1000
Dec. 11.....		2930 .....	1 1000
		2998 .....	1 1000
		3036 .....	1 1000
		3070 .....	1 1000
		3162 .....	1 1000
		3165 .....	1 1000
		3164 .....	1 1000
May 18, 1859		3248 .....	1 1000
		3462 .....	1 1000
April 9, 1852	Pacific Railroad .....	116 .....	1 1000
May 18.....		190 .....	1 1000
July 10... ..		206 .....	1 1000
29.....		262 .....	1 1000
Oct. 25.....		448 .....	1 1000
Jan. 2, 1853		525 .....	1 1000
Feb. 2.....		530 .....	1 1000
May 13.....		800 .....	1 1000
Nov. 12.....		1079 .....	1 1000
Dec. 17.....		1169 .....	1 1000
Jan. 5, 1854...		1194 .....	1 1000
		1235 .....	1 1000
Feb. 4.....		1249 .....	1 1000
		1260 .....	1 1000
		1267 .....	1 1000
		1306 .....	1 1000
May 5.....		1354 .....	1 1000
June 20.....		1485 .....	1 1000
Aug. 24.....		1682 .....	1 1000
Feb. 10, 1855		2024 .....	1 1000
		2029 .....	1 1000
		2127 .....	1 1000
12.....		2174 .....	1 1000
16.....		2266 .....	1 1000
		2303 .....	1 1000
		2335 .....	1 1000
		2347 .....	1 1000
March 24.....		2350 .....	1 1000
Feb. 24.....		2570 .....	1 1000
		2382 .....	1 1000
March 24.....		2406 .....	1 1000
		2535 .....	1 1000
April 3.....		2575 .....	1 1000
27.....		2699 .....	1 1000
		2712 .....	1 1000
		2702 .....	1 1000
		2719 .....	1 1000
		2730 .....	1 1000
		2744 .....	1 1000
		2745 .....	1 1000
June 20.....		2746 .....	1 1000
		2755 .....	1 1000
		2793 .....	1 1000
		2802 .....	1 1000
		2812 .....	1 1000
		2817 .....	1 1000
July 19.....		2832 .....	1 1000
		2906 .....	1 1000
		2907 .....	1 1000
March 17, 1856		2963 .....	1 1000
		2978 and 2979.....	2 2000
		3014 .....	1 1000
		3116 .....	1 1000
		3146 .....	1 1000
		3167 .....	1 1000
		3171 .....	1 1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.			
March 17, 1856	Pacific Railroad.....	3283.....	1	\$ 1000		
		3279.....	1	1000		
		3214.....	1	1000		
		3220.....	1	1000		
		3307.....	1	1000		
		3505.....	1	1000		
		3516.....	1	1000		
		3525.....	1	1000		
		3549.....	1	1000		
		3554.....	1	1000		
		3561.....	1	1000		
		3566.....	1	1000		
		3739.....	1	1000		
		3782.....	1	1000		
		3810.....	1	1000		
		3863.....	1	1000		
		4054.....	1	1000		
		4187.....	1	1000		
		4197.....	1	1000		
		4223.....	1	1000		
		4227.....	1	1000		
		4256.....	1	1000		
		4267.....	1	1000		
		4397.....	1	1000		
		4354.....	1	1000		
		4416 and 4417.....	2	2000		
		4432.....	1	1000		
		4436 and 4437.....	2	2000		
		4453.....	1	1000		
		4458.....	1	1000		
		4510.....	1	1000		
		4527.....	1	1000		
		4640.....	1	1000		
		March 10, 1857		4847.....	1	1000
				4918 and 4919.....	2	2000
				4988.....	1	1000
				4990 and 4991.....	2	2000
				5086 and 5087.....	2	2000
				5080.....	1	1000
				5162.....	1	1000
				5334.....	1	1000
				5384.....	1	1000
				5407.....	1	1000
				5465.....	1	1000
				5480.....	1	1000
				5556.....	1	1000
				5567.....	1	1000
				May 29, 1857		5706.....
5724.....	1					1000
5737.....	1					1000
5749.....	1					1000
5793.....	1					1000
5819.....	1					1000
5871.....	1	1000				
5909.....	1	1000				
July 16.....		5936.....	1	1000		
		5989.....	1	1000		
Sept. 28.....		6068.....	1	1000		
		6113.....	1	1000		
Sept. 24.....		6212.....	1	1000		
		6272.....	1	1000		
Dec. 24.....		6517.....	1	1000		
		6527 and 6528.....	2	2000		
		6645 and 6646.....	2	2000		
		6664.....	1	1000		
		6668.....	1	1000		
		6676.....	1	1000		
		6696.....	1	1000		
		6698.....	1	1000		
		6763.....	1	1000		
		6809.....	1	1000		
March 7, 1859						

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
March 7, 1859	Pacific Railroad.....	6901.....	1	\$1000
		6914.....	1	1000
		6931.....	1	1000
Dec. 7, 1857	Direct State sixes, in lieu of guaranteed	185.....	1	1000
18.....		228.....	1	1000
		336.....	1	1000
March 4, 1858		354.....	1	1000
		574.....	1	1000
		603.....	1	1000
		669 and 670.....	2	2000
		726 and 727.....	2	2000
		730.....	1	1000
		758.....	1	1000
		763.....	1	1000
June 2.....		801.....	1	1000
21.....		837 and 838.....	2	2000
		939.....	1	1000
Oct. 16.....		942.....	1	1000
		1002.....	1	1000
		1023.....	1	1000
		1029.....	1	1000
Nov. 29.....		1034.....	1	1000
		1232.....	1	1000
		1236.....	1	1000
April 1, 1861		1245.....	1	1000
		1294.....	1	1000
		1328.....	1	1000
		1430 and 1431.....	2	2000
5.....		1441.....	1	1000
		1560.....	1	1000
		1583.....	1	1000
		1587.....	1	1000
		1644.....	1	1000
6.....		1749.....	1	1000
16.....		1865.....	1	1000
		1936.....	1	1000
19.....		1948.....	1	1000
		1950 and 1951.....	2	2000
		1984.....	1	1000
		2035.....	1	1000
		2066.....	1	1000
May 29.....		3173.....	1	1000
		3194.....	1	1000
		3270.....	1	1000
		3280.....	1	1000
		3312.....	1	1000
January 1, 1868	Consolidation.....	391.....	1	1000
		394.....	1	1000
		488 and 489.....	2	2000
		498 to 500, inclusive.....	3	3000
		575 and 576.....	2	2000
		677 and 678.....	2	2000
		823 to 826, inclusive.....	4	4000
		1010.....	1	1000
		1057 and 1058.....	2	2000
		1119 and 1120.....	2	2000
		1125 to 1128, inclusive.....	4	4000
		1190 to 1218, inclusive.....	29	29000
		1395.....	1	1000
		1402.....	1	1000
		1487 to 1489, inclusive.....	3	3000
		1524 to 1533 inclusive.....	10	10000
		1802.....	1	1000
		1825.....	1	1000
		1890 and 1891.....	2	2000
		1970 and 1971.....	2	2000
		2034 and 2035.....	2	2000
		2134 and 2135.....	2	2000
		2404.....	1	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
January 1, 1868	Consolidation.....	2312 .....	1 \$1000
		2355 .....	1 1000
		2399 to 2403 inclusive...	5 5000
		2734 to 2736 inclusive...	3 3000
		2803 .....	1 1000
		2809 .....	1 1000
		2942 .....	1 1000
		3078 .....	1 1000
		3375 .....	1 1000
		3380 .....	1 1000
		3388 .....	1 1000
		3418 to 3436 inclusive...	19 19000
		3505 .....	1 1000
		2523 .....	1 1000
		3606 .....	1 1000
		3610 .....	1 1000
		3615 .....	1 1000
		3767 .....	1 1000
		3771 .....	1 1000
		3785 .....	1 1000
Feb. 23, 1852	Pacific Railroad .....	93 .....	1 1000
July 10.....		207 .....	1 1000
Nov. 24 .....		453 .....	1 1000
		456 .....	1 1000
Feb. 7, 1853		542 .....	1 1000
		591 .....	1 1000
April 5.....		750 .....	1 1000
July 2.....		852 .....	1 1000
		869 .....	1 1000
		870 .....	1 1000
June 20, 1854		1492 .....	1 1000
		1657 .....	1 1000
Aug. 21.....		1636 .....	1 1000
		1690 .....	1 1000
Sept. 6.....		1725 .....	1 1000
		1792 .....	1 1000
Nov. 23.....		1991 .....	1 1000
June 22, 1868	Duplicate .....	2038 .....	1 1000
Feb. 16, 1855		2330 .....	1 1000
		2438 .....	1 1000
		2450 .....	1 1000
March 24.....		2514 .....	1 1000
April 27.....		2737 .....	1 1000
July 19.....		2955 .....	1 1000
March 17, 1856		3280 .....	1 1000
		3441 .....	1 1000
		3215 .....	1 1000
		3470 .....	1 1000
		3481 .....	1 1000
		3487 .....	1 1000
		3749 .....	1 1000
		3831 .....	1 1000
		3850 .....	1 1000
		4098 .....	1 1000
		4189 .....	1 1000
		4198 .....	1 1000
		4307 .....	1 1000
		4414 .....	1 1000
		4620 .....	1 1000
		4677 .....	1 1000
		5048 .....	1 1000
		5214 .....	1 1000
		5335 .....	1 1000
		5425 and 5426.....	2 2000
		5507 .....	1 1000
		5526 and 5527...	2 2000
May 20.....		5561 .....	1 1000
July 16.....		5782 .....	1 1000
		5952 .....	1 1000
Sept. 24.....		5975 .....	1 1000
		6006 .....	1 1000



BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Sept. 24, 1857	Pacific Railroad—duplicate .....	6020 .....	1 \$ 100
		6231 .....	1 100
		6316 .....	1 100
		6308 .....	1 100
Dec. 7, 1867	Duplicate .....	6410 .....	1 100
24, 1856		6548 .....	1 100
		6706 and 6707.....	2 200
		6758 .....	1 100
March 7, 1859		6788 .....	1 100
		6982 to 6984 inclusive...	3 300
July 25, 1855	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	262 .....	1 100
March 7, 1856		438 .....	1 100
		454 .....	1 100
		484 .....	1 100
Aug. 7.....		765 .....	1 100
		813 .....	1 100
		859 .....	1 100
		874 .....	1 100
		959 .....	1 100
		970 .....	1 100
Oct. 27.....		1235 .....	1 100
		1237 .....	1 100
March 17, 1857		1322 .....	1 100
April 13.....		1406 .....	1 100
		1440 .....	1 100
		1455 .....	1 100
		1513 .....	1 100
		1578 .....	1 100
		1540 .....	1 100
		1593 .....	1 100
June 2.....		1703 and 1704.....	2 200
		1713 .....	1 100
		1726 and 1727.....	2 200
		1756 .....	1 100
		1895 .....	1 100
		1947 .....	1 100
		1954 .....	1 100
		1955 .....	1 100
		1956 .....	1 100
Aug. 5.....		2006 .....	1 100
		2093 .....	1 100
		2096 .....	1 100
		2118 .....	1 100
		2133 .....	1 100
		2135 .....	1 100
		2141 .....	1 100
Sept. 9.....		2234 .....	1 100
		2236 .....	1 100
		2267 .....	1 100
		2284 .....	1 100
		2295 .....	1 100
		2336 .....	1 100
		2363 .....	1 100
		2525 .....	1 100
		2662 .....	1 100
Oct. 12.....		2807 .....	1 100
Nov. 16.....		2814 .....	1 100
July 1, 1868	Duplicate.....	2877 .....	1 100
Dec. 11, 1857		2916 .....	1 100
		2966 .....	1 100
		2975 and 2976.....	2 200
		3033 .....	1 100
		3072 .....	1 100
		3124 .....	1 100
		3165 .....	1 100
		3223 .....	1 100
May 16, 1859		3261 and 3262.....	2 200
		3284 .....	1 100
		3327 .....	1 100
		3334 .....	1 100

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
May 16, 1859	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	3350.....	1	\$1000
		3357 and 3358.....	2	2000
		3483.....	1	1000
Dec. 7, 1857	Pacific direct sixes in lieu of guaranteed	142.....	1	1000
		153.....	1	1000
		236.....	1	1000
		286 and 387.....	2	2000
		409.....	1	1000
		452.....	1	1000
		512.....	1	1000
March 4, 1858		543.....	1	1000
		585 and 596.....	2	2000
		592 to 594 inclusive.....	3	3000
		595.....	1	1000
		617.....	1	1000
		713.....	1	1000
		717.....	1	1000
		836.....	1	1000
		948.....	1	1000
		953.....	1	1000
June 2.....		964.....	1	1000
		1028.....	1	1000
Oct. 16.....		1030.....	1	1000
		1118.....	1	1000
		1070.....	1	1000
Nov. 26.....		1172.....	1	1000
		1214.....	1	1000
Nov. 29.....		1233 and 1234.....	2	2000
		1233.....	1	1000
April 1, 1861		1256.....	1	1000
		1331 and 1332.....	2	2000
		1363.....	1	1000
		1379.....	1	1000
		1405.....	1	1000
		1411.....	1	1000
		1448.....	1	1000
		5.....	1	1000
		1515.....	1	1000
		1561 and 1562.....	2	2000
		1671.....	1	1000
		1718.....	1	1000
		6.....	1	1000
		1741.....	1	1000
		16.....	1	1000
		2875.....	1	1000
		1877.....	1	1000
		19.....	1	1000
		1905.....	1	1000
		1907.....	1	1000
		1914 and 1915.....	2	2000
		1926.....	1	1000
1935.....	1	1000		
1940.....	1	1000		
1943.....	1	1000		
1959.....	1	1000		
1966.....	1	1000		
2075 to 2077 inclusive...	3	3000		
May 26.....		2147.....	1	1000
May 24.....		3201 and 3202.....	2	2000
May 29.....		3244.....	1	1000
		3257 and 3258.....	2	2000
		3266.....	1	1000
Oct. 1, 1863		3387 to 3389 inclusive.....	3	3000
		3391 to 3396 inclusive....	6	6000
March 20, 1865		3410.....	1	1000
May 18.....		3415.....	1	1000
Aug. 26.....		3442.....	1	1000
Jan. 16, 1866		3478.....	1	1000
June 8, 1868	North Missouri—duplicate.....	32.....	1	1000
Oct 13, 1854		55.....	1	1000
		94 and 95.....	2	2000
Dec. 15.....		148.....	1	1000

BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
March 13, 1855	North Missouri.....	152.....	1
Oct. 24, 1867	Duplicate.....	173.....	1
		198.....	1
March 13, 1855		229.....	1
		247.....	1
July 26.....		289.....	1
		368.....	1
		476.....	1
		526.....	1
		536.....	1
Dec. 31.....		638.....	1
		716.....	1
Jan. 31, 1866		788.....	1
		857.....	1
		920.....	1
Aug. 15.....		1022 and 1023.....	2
		1081.....	1
June 13.....		1142.....	1
		1179.....	1
Aug. 22.....		1401.....	1
		1410.....	1
		1414.....	1
		1443.....	1
Sept. 5.....		1540.....	1
June 22, 1868	Duplicate.....	1555 and 1556.....	2
Sept. 5, 1856		1557.....	1
Jan. 29, 1857		1646.....	1
Sept. 5, 1856		1576.....	1
Jan. 28, 1857		1656.....	1
Sept. 5.....		1797.....	1
Jan. 23, 1857		1706 and 1707.....	2
		1715.....	1
Sept. 5, 1856		1860.....	1
		1856.....	1
		1961.....	1
		2122.....	1
		2125.....	1
		2184.....	1
		2225.....	1
		2344.....	1
		2356.....	1
Jan. 23.....		2391.....	1
1857		2417.....	1
		2418 to 2420 inclusive.....	3
		2502.....	1
May 18.....		2540.....	1
		2644.....	1
July 1.....		2677.....	1
		2801.....	1
		2807.....	1
		2816.....	1
		2925.....	1
Aug. 1.....		2978.....	1
		2794.....	1
		3008.....	1
Nov. 14.....		3130.....	1
		3206.....	1
30.....		3299.....	1
		3388.....	1
		3412.....	1
June 2, 1868	Duplicate.....	3444.....	1
Nov. 30, 1867		3508.....	1
June 3, 1858.		3555.....	1
		3682 to 3683.....	2
		3687.....	1
		3715.....	1
August 4.....		3753.....	1
		3942.....	1
October 13.....		3994.....	1
		4016.....	1
Nov. 12.....		4020.....	1
		4333.....	1

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
August 12, 1857	Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	18.....	1 1000
		22 and 23.....	2 2000
		34.....	1 1000
		36.....	1 1000
		53.....	1 1000
		55.....	1 1000
		99.....	1 1000
October 17.....		102.....	1 1000
		132 and 133.....	2 2000
		146.....	1 1000
Dec. 1.....		150.....	1 1000
		186.....	1 1000
		193.....	1 1000
		198.....	1 1000
		214.....	1 1000
		239.....	1 1000
April 11, 1859		250.....	1 1000
16.....		279.....	1 1000
		348 and 349.....	2 2000
July 25.....		360.....	1 1000
		361.....	1 1000
		388.....	1 1000
		430.....	1 1000
		433 and 434.....	2 2000
		503.....	1 1000
		601.....	1 1000
August 4.....	Platte County.....	35.....	1 1000
Nov. 22.....		163.....	1 1000
23.....		226.....	1 1000
24.....		271.....	1 1000
Dec. 7.....		549.....	1 1000
Jan. 26, 1860		367.....	1 1000
Sept. 7.....		617.....	1 1000
June 13, 1865	State Debt proper.....	353.....	1 1000
Jan. 1, 1868	Consols.....	910 and 911.....	2 2000
		1041 and 1042.....	2 2000
		1237 to 1272, inclusive... 36	86000
		2107.....	1 1000
		2285.....	1 1000
		2688.....	1 1000
		2781 and 2782.....	2 2000
		2829.....	1 1000
		3201 and 3203.....	3 3000
		3521 and 3522.....	2 2000
		3677 to 3682.....	6 6000
		3704 and 3705.....	2 2000
		3720.....	1 1000
		3749.....	1 1000
		3760.....	1 1000
August 4, 1859	Platte County.....	23.....	1 1000
October 10.....		87.....	1 1000
Nov. 23.....		113.....	1 1000
24.....		234.....	1 1000
Dec. 7.....		270.....	1 1000
		309.....	1 1000
		322.....	1 1000
		335.....	1 1000
March 6, 1860		494.....	1 1000
		496 and 497.....	2 2000
		563.....	1 1000
		572.....	1 1000
June 18.....		631.....	1 1000
Nov. 17.....		683.....	1 1000
Dec. 7, 1857	Direct sixes, in lieu of guaranteed.....	15.....	1 1000
		154 and 155.....	2 2000
		190.....	1 1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.	
Dec. 18, 1867	Direct sixes, in lieu of guaranteed.....	203.....	1	\$1000
		234.....	1	1000
		309.....	1	1000
		346.....	1	1000
		363.....	1	1000
		391.....	1	1000
		440.....	1	1000
		532.....	1	1000
		564.....	1	1000
		590.....	1	1000
March 4, 1858		647.....	1	1000
		652.....	1	1000
		666.....	1	1000
		719.....	1	1000
		724.....	1	1000
		720.....	1	1000
		806.....	1	1000
		850.....	1	1000
		863.....	1	1000
		868.....	1	1000
June 2.....		914.....	1	1000
		1004.....	1	1000
October 21.....		1069.....	1	1000
		1090.....	1	1000
October 16.....		1154.....	1	1000
		1160.....	1	1000
October 26.....		1164.....	1	1000
		1187.....	1	1000
Nov. 29.....		1197.....	1	1000
		1209.....	1	1000
April 1, 1861		1262.....	1	1000
		1219.....	1	1000
Nov. 29, 1858		1344.....	1	1000
		1432.....	1	1000
April 1, 1861		1464.....	1	1000
		1472.....	1	1000
5.....		1529.....	1	1000
		1597.....	1	1000
		1605.....	1	1000
		1636.....	1	1000
		1656.....	1	1000
		1633.....	1	1000
		1712.....	1	1000
		1771.....	1	1000
		1792.....	1	1000
		1855.....	1	1000
6.....		1872.....	1	1000
		1918.....	1	1000
		1928.....	1	1000
		1930.....	1	1000
		1944.....	1	1000
		2031.....	1	1000
		2043.....	1	1000
		2054.....	1	1000
		2085 and 2086.....	2	2000
		3063.....	1	1000
8.....		3087.....	1	1000
		3090.....	1	1000
		3139.....	1	1000
		3171.....	1	1000
		3176.....	1	1000
		3237.....	1	1000
		3240.....	1	1000
		3243.....	1	1000
		3264.....	1	1000
		3405.....	1	1000
9.....		3412.....	1	1000
Feb. 26, 1863				
Mar. 15, 1865				
May 1.....				
Sept. 15, 1854	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	16.....	1	1000
		104.....	1	1000
July 23, 1856		120.....	1	1000

BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
July 23, 1855	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	162 .....	1 \$1000
		258 .....	1 1000
		273 .....	1 1000
		353 .....	1 1000
		355 and 356.....	2 2000
		358 .....	1 1000
		397 and 398.....	2 2000
Mar. 7, 1856		422 .....	1 1000
		434 .....	1 1000
		444 .....	1 1000
		466 .....	1 1000
		523 .....	1 1000
		535 .....	1 1000
		525 .....	1 1000
		552 .....	1 1000
		578 .....	1 1000
		610 and 611.....	2 2000
		616 .....	1 1000
		624 .....	1 1000
		633 .....	1 1000
June 5, 1856	Duplicate.....	640 .....	1 1000
May 7, 1856		663 .....	1 1000
		666 .....	1 1000
		668 to 669 inclusive....	3 3000
June 12.....		701 .....	1 1000
		725 .....	1 1000
Aug. 7.....		799 .....	1 1000
		827 .....	1 1000
		900 .....	1 1000
		930 .....	1 1000
		936 .....	1 1000
		980 .....	1 1000
Oct. 16.....		1116 .....	1 1000
		1118 and 1119.....	2 2000
		1159 .....	1 1000
		1165 .....	1 1000
		1200 .....	1 1000
		1295 to 1299.....	5 5000
Mar. 17, 1857		1343 .....	1 1000
		1387 .....	1 1000
		1383 .....	1 1000
Apr. 13.....		1402 .....	1 1000
		1425 .....	1 1000
		1502 .....	1 1000
		1532 .....	1 1000
		1544 .....	1 1000
		1531 and 1532.....	2 2000
		1585 .....	1 1000
June 2.....		1603 .....	1 1000
		1615 .....	1 1000
		1647 .....	1 1000
		1651 .....	1 1000
		1698 .....	1 1000
		1764 .....	1 1000
		1797 .....	1 1000
		1802 .....	1 1000
		1808 .....	1 1000
		1823 .....	1 1000
		1837 and 1838.....	2 2000
		1845 .....	1 1000
		1876 .....	1 1000
		1879 .....	1 1000
		1931 .....	1 1000
		1949 .....	1 1000
Aug. 5.....		2005 .....	1 1000
		2022 .....	1 1000
		2091 .....	1 1000
		2137 .....	1 1000
		2147 .....	1 1000
		2186 .....	1 1000
		2200 .....	1 1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
Sept. 9.....	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	2268 .....	1	\$1000
		2296 .....	1	1000
		2392 .....	1	1000
		2422 .....	1	1000
		2430 .....	1	1000
		2521 .....	1	1000
		2545 .....	1	1000
		2571 .....	1	1000
		2610 .....	1	1000
		2612 .....	1	1000
Nov. 16.....		2653 .....	1	1000
		2659 .....	1	1000
		2715 .....	1	1000
		2790 .....	1	1000
		2808 .....	1	1000
		2818 .....	1	1000
		2858 .....	1	1000
		2860 .....	1	1000
		2881 .....	1	1000
		2884 .....	1	1000
Dec. 11.....		2914 .....	1	1000
		2919 .....	1	1000
		2925 .....	1	1000
		2956 .....	1	1000
		2969 .....	1	1000
		3005 .....	1	1000
		3013 .....	1	1000
		3015 and 3016.....	2	2000
		3055 .....	1	1000
		3019 .....	1	1000
Aug. 12.....	Cairo and Fulton.....	3194 .....	1	1000
		3263 .....	1	1000
		3400 and 3478.....	2	2000
		17 .....	1	1000
		32 and 33.....	1	1000
		80 .....	1	1000
		80 .....	1	1000
		121 .....	1	1000
		232 .....	1	1000
		243 .....	1	1000
Oct. 17.....	Duplicate.....	182 .....	1	1000
		247 .....	1	1000
Dec. 1, 1855	Duplicate.....	281 .....	1	1000
Apr. 17, 1858		287 .....	1	1000
Dec. 1, 1855	Duplicate.....	330 .....	1	1000
		355 .....	1	1000
Apr. 16, 1859		368 .....	1	1000
		397 .....	1	1000
		399 .....	1	1000
		401 .....	1	1000
		416 .....	1	1000
		419 .....	1	1000
		424 .....	1	1000
		509 .....	1	1000
		528 .....	1	1000
		571 and 572.....	2	2000
July 25.....		580 .....	1	1000
		597 and 598.....	2	2000
		559 .....	1	1000
		725 .....	1	1000
		2102 .....	1	1000
		2397 .....	1	1000
		2427 .....	1	1000
		2518 .....	1	1000
		2660 .....	1	1000
		2862 .....	1	1000
July 25, 1859		2880 and 2881.....	2	2000
		2935 .....	1	1000
April 25, 1853	Pacific Railroad.....	3061 .....	1	1000
		Feb. 12, 1855		
Feb. 24, 1855				
March 24.....				
April 3.....				
June 20.....				
July 19.....				
March 17, 1855				

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.			
March 17, 1856	Pacific Railroad.....	3234 .....	1	\$ 1000		
		3265 .....	1	1000		
		3385 .....	1	1000		
		3403 .....	1	1000		
		3411 .....	1	1000		
		3426 .....	1	1000		
		3425 .....	1	1100		
		3674 .....	1	1000		
		3746 .....	1	1000		
		3801 .....	1	1000		
		3824 .....	1	1000		
		3838 .....	1	1000		
		3994 .....	1	1000		
		4053 .....	1	1800		
		4086 .....	1	1000		
		4157 .....	1	1000		
		4175 .....	1	1000		
		4235 .....	1	1000		
		4386 and 4387.....	2	2000		
		4406 .....	1	1000		
		4444 .....	1	1000		
		4539 .....	1	1000		
		4546 .....	1	1000		
		4554 .....	1	1000		
		March 10, 1867		4665 .....	1	1000
				4731 .....	1	1000
				4837 .....	1	1000
				4875 .....	1	1000
				4976 .....	1	1000
				5000 .....	1	1000
				5133 .....	1	1000
				5276 .....	1	1000
5321 .....	1			1000		
5532 .....	1			1000		
5641 .....	1			1000		
5781 .....	1			1000		
May 29, 1867		5846 .....	1	1000		
		5855 .....	1	1000		
		5886 .....	1	1000		
July 16.....		5978 .....	1	1000		
		5985 .....	1	1000		
28.....		6017 .....	1	1000		
		6060 .....	1	1000		
Sept. 25.....		6036 .....	1	1000		
		6181 .....	1	1000		
		6184 .....	1	1000		
		6301 .....	1	1000		
		6414 .....	1	1000		
		6641 .....	1	1000		
		6688 .....	1	1000		
		6792 .....	1	1000		
		6703 .....	1	1000		
		6905 .....	1	1000		
Oct. 24, 1867..	North Missouri—Duplicate.....	6987 .....	1	1000		
		6985 .....	1	1000		
		168 .....	1	1000		
		299 .....	1	1000		
		305 .....	1	1000		
		318 .....	1	1000		
		339 .....	1	1000		
		370 .....	1	1000		
		386 .....	1	1000		
		522 and 423.....	2	2000		
Dec. 31.....		438 .....	1	1000		
		463 .....	1	1000		
		662 .....	1	1000		
		697 .....	1	1000		
		711 .....	1	1000		
Jan. 31, 1856		799 .....	1	1000		
		831 .....	1	1000		
		850 .....	1	1000		
		868 .....	1	1000		
		868 .....	1	1000		



## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Jan. 31, 1856	North Missouri.....	873 .....	\$ 1000
June 10.....		898 .....	1000
		938 .....	1000
		952 .....	1000
		957 .....	1000
		984 .....	1000
Aug. 15.....		964 .....	1000
		1021 .....	1000
		1053 .....	1000
June 13.....		1131 .....	1000
		1236 .....	1000
Jan. 23, 1857		1302 .....	1000
Aug. 22, 1856		1317 and 1319 .....	2000
		1353 .....	1000
		1390 .....	1000
		1402 .....	1000
		1419 and 1420.....	2000
		1455 .....	1000
		1521 and 1522.....	2000
Dec. 5.....		1629 .....	1000
Jan. 28, 1857		1659 .....	1000
		1663 .....	1000
Sept. 5, 1856		1726 .....	1000
		1728 .....	1000
		1744 .....	1000
		1870 .....	1000
		1829 .....	1000
		1838 .....	1000
		1840 .....	1000
		1856 .....	1000
		1854 .....	1000
		1893 and 1894.....	2000
		1831 .....	1000
		1904 .....	1000
		1953 .....	1000
		1957 .....	1000
		1972 .....	1000
		1995 .....	1000
		2025 .....	1000
		2114 .....	1000
		2145 .....	1000
		2175 .....	1000
		2192 .....	1000
Sept. 5, 1856.		2326 .....	1000
May 18, 1857:		2376 and 2377.....	2000
		2401 .....	1000
		2557 .....	1000
		2561 .....	1000
		2571 .....	1000
		2587 and 2588.....	2000
		2603 .....	1000
		2665 and 2666.....	2000
		2669 .....	1000
July 1,.....		2700 .....	1000
		2761 .....	1000
		2775 .....	1000
		2784 to 2786 inclusive ..	3000
		2860 .....	1000
Aug. 1.....		2885 .....	1000
		2934 .....	1000
		2937 .....	1000
		2981 .....	1000
		3084 .....	1000
Nov. 14.....		3104 .....	1000
20.....		3330 .....	1000
		3338 .....	1000
		3396 .....	1000
		3435 .....	1000
		3452 .....	1000
		3488 .....	1000
		3486 .....	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.			
Nov. 30, 1857.	North Missouri.....	3499.....	1	\$1000		
		3543.....	1	1000		
		3549.....	1	1000		
		3560.....	1	1000		
		3958.....	1	1000		
		3761.....	1	1000		
		3808.....	1	1000		
		3870.....	1	1000		
		3881.....	1	1000		
		3924.....	1	1000		
Aug. 4, 1858..		3948 and 3949.....	2	2000		
		4000.....	1	1000		
June 3.....		4142.....	1	1000		
		4154.....	1	1000		
Aug. 4.....						
Oct. 13.....						
April 15, 1853.	State Debt Proper.....	25.....	1	1000		
		91.....	1	1000		
Jan. 1, 1868...	Consols.....	227.....	1	1000		
		285.....	1	1000		
		343 to 346.....	4	4000		
		548.....	1	1000		
		1131.....	1	1000		
		1366.....	1	1000		
		2173.....	1	1000		
		2310.....	1	1000		
		2501 and 2502.....	2	2000		
		2684.....	1	1000		
		2887 to 2891.....	5	5000		
		3038.....	1	1000		
		3260.....	1	1000		
		3273.....	1	1000		
		3294 and 3295.....	2	2000		
		3775.....	1	1000		
		3790.....	1	1000		
		3793 and 3794.....	2	2000		
		3800.....	1	1000		
		3803 to 3805.....	3	3000		
		April 15, 1853.	Old State Debt Proper.....	116.....	1	1000
				479 to 481.....	3	3000
		Feb. 3, 1866...				
Jan. 15, 1852..	Pacific Railroad.....	11.....	1	1000		
		83.....	1	1000		
		86.....	1	1000		
		89.....	1	1000		
		91.....	1	1000		
		115.....	1	1000		
		208.....	1	1000		
		210 to 212 inclusive.....	3	3000		
		244.....	1	1000		
		259.....	1	1000		
Feb. 23.....		344.....	1	1000		
		356.....	1	1000		
April 9.....		361.....	1	1000		
		364.....	1	1000		
July 10.....		445.....	1	1000		
		454.....	1	1000		
29.....		488.....	1	1000		
		546.....	1	1000		
Aug. 20.....		585.....	1	1000		
		648.....	1	1000		
Sept. 18.....		657.....	1	1000		
		666.....	1	1000		
Oct. 25.....		678.....	1	1000		
		716.....	1	1000		
Nov. 24.....		764.....	1	1000		
		778.....	1	1000		
Feb. 2, 1853...		803.....	1	1000		
		846.....	1	1000		
19.....		1061.....	1	1000		
		1088.....	1	1000		
March 8.....		1092.....	1	1000		
23.....						
April 25.....						
May 13.....						
July 8.....						
Nov. 12.....						

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
Nov. 26, 1853.	Pacific Railroad.....	1127.....	1	\$1000
26.....		1145.....	1	1000
Dec. 17.....		1182.....	1	1000
Jan. 5, 1854.....		1237.....	1	1000
Feb. 4.....		1265.....	1	1000
		1280.....	1	1000
June 20.....		1462.....	1	1000
		1477.....	1	1000
		1484.....	1	1000
July 10.....		1545.....	1	1000
		1548.....	1	1000
Aug. 9.....		1580.....	1	1000
		1584.....	1	1000
		1566.....	1	1000
19.....		1644.....	1	1000
24.....		1659.....	1	1000
		1662.....	1	1000
		1685.....	1	1000
		1687.....	1	1000
Sept. 6.....		1703.....	1	1000
		1714.....	1	1000
		1718.....	1	1000
27.....		1784.....	1	1000
Oct. 25.....		1854.....	1	1000
		1858.....	1	1000
		1882.....	1	1000
Nov. 16.....		1906.....	1	1000
		1915.....	1	1000
		1929.....	1	1000
Nov. 23, 1854		1957.....	1	1000
Feb. 12, 1855		2201.....	1	1000
24.....		2418.....	1	1000
March 24.....		2536.....	1	1000
July 19.....		2903.....	1	1000
		2914.....	1	1000
March 17, 1856		3057.....	1	1000
		3063.....	1	1000
		3126.....	1	1000
		3233.....	1	1000
		3286.....	1	1000
		3289.....	1	1000
		3293.....	1	1000
		3439 and 3490.....	2	2000
		3510.....	1	1000
		3521.....	1	1000
		3545.....	1	1000
		3586.....	1	1000
		3629.....	1	1000
		3796.....	1	1000
		3799.....	1	1000
		3834.....	1	1000
		3874.....	1	1000
		3871.....	1	1000
		3902.....	1	1000
		3966.....	1	1000
		4057.....	1	1000
		4112.....	1	1000
		4119.....	1	1000
		4193.....	1	1000
		4195.....	1	1000
		4230.....	1	1000
		4271.....	1	1000
		4334.....	1	1000
		4401.....	1	1000
		4462.....	1	1000
		4507.....	1	1000
		4521.....	1	1000
		4537.....	1	1000
		4617 and 4618.....	2	2000
		4648.....	1	1000
		4664.....	1	1000
		4671.....	1	1000
		4678.....	1	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.			
March 10, 1857	Pacific Railroad.....	4710.....	1	\$1000		
		4975.....	1	1000		
		4980.....	1	1000		
		5034.....	1	1000		
		5064 and 5069.....	2	2000		
		5078.....	1	1000		
		5185.....	1	1000		
		5243.....	1	1000		
		5246.....	1	1000		
		5255.....	1	1000		
		5343.....	1	1000		
		5407.....	1	1000		
		5496 and 5497.....	2	2000		
		5517.....	1	1000		
		5524.....	1	1000		
		5548 to 5550 inclusive.....	3	3000		
		5563 and 5564.....	2	2000		
		5608.....	1	1000		
		5628.....	1	1000		
		5647.....	1	1000		
		5657.....	1	1000		
		5806.....	1	1000		
		5872.....	1	1000		
		3813.....	1	1000		
		5940.....	1	1000		
		5977.....	1	1000		
		Sept. 24.....		6081.....	1	1000
				6083 and 6084.....	2	2000
		Dec. 7, 1857		6096.....	1	1000
				6114.....	1	1000
6162.....	1			1000		
6247.....	1			1000		
6257.....	1			1000		
6276.....	1			1000		
6275.....	1			1000		
6372.....	1			1000		
6416.....	1			1000		
6497.....	1			1000		
6570.....	1			1000		
6572.....	1			1000		
6642.....	1			1000		
6646.....	1			1000		
6678.....	1			1000		
March 7, 1859		6681.....	1	1000		
		6701.....	1	1000		
		6733.....	1	1000		
		6839.....	1	1000		
		6852.....	1	1000		
		6860.....	1	1000		
		6896.....	1	1000		
		6940.....	1	1000		
		Dec. 7, 1857	Direct sales in lieu of guaranteed.....	43.....	1	1000
				47.....	1	1000
55.....	1			1000		
157.....	1			1000		
216.....	1			1000		
250.....	1			1000		
371.....	1			1000		
332.....	1			1000		
327.....	1			1000		
338.....	1			1000		
615.....	1			1000		
630.....	1			1000		
March 14, 1858		649.....	1	1000		
		700.....	1	1000		
		735.....	1	1000		
		906.....	1	1000		
		919 to 923 inclusive.....	5	5000		
		972.....	1	1000		
		975.....	1	1000		
June 21.....						
Oct. 16.....						

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.	
Oct. 16, 1858	Direct sixes in lieu of guaranteed .....	1048 .....	1	\$1000
Nov. 29 .....		1253 .....	1	1000
April 1, 1861		1269 .....	1	1000
		1283 .....	1	1000
		1285 to 1287 inclusive...	3	3000
		1290 .....	1	1000
		1322 .....	1	1000
		1380 .....	1	1000
April 24, 1866		1400 .....	1	1000
April 1, 1861		1437 .....	1	1000
	1452 .....	1	1000	
	1456 .....	1	1000	
	1463 .....	1	1000	
	1465 and 1466 .....	2	2000	
	1471 .....	1	1000	
	1381 .....	1	1000	
5.....	1483 .....	1	1000	
	1491 .....	1	1000	
	1393 .....	1	1000	
	1536 .....	1	1000	
	1553 and 1554 .....	2	2000	
	1634 .....	1	1000	
6.....	1706 .....	1	1000	
	1714 .....	1	1000	
	1745 .....	1	1000	
	1750 .....	1	1000	
	1756 .....	1	1000	
11.....	1823 .....	1	1000	
16.....	1830 .....	1	1000	
	1879 .....	1	1000	
19.....	1887 .....	1	1000	
	1926 .....	1	1000	
25.....	1931 .....	1	1000	
	2012 and 2013 .....	2	2000	
	2022 .....	1	1000	
	2024 to 2026 inclusive...	3	3000	
	2045 and 2046 .....	2	2000	
May 22.....	3079 .....	1	1000	
29.....	3274 .....	1	1000	
	3285 .....	1	1000	
June 6.....	3311 .....	1	1000	
	3349 .....	1	1000	
June 1, 1863	3362 .....	1	1000	
11.....	3366 to 3368 inclusive...	3	3000	
26.....	3383 .....	1	1000	
	3471 to 3475 inclusive...	5	5000	
Aug. 12, 1857	Cairo and Fulton.....	68.....	1	1000
July 25, 1859		222.....	1	1000
		352.....	1	1000
		390.....	1	1000
		459.....	1	1000
		477.....	1	1000
		508.....	1	1000
		510.....	1	1000
		526.....	1	1000
		569.....	1	1000
		579.....	1	1000
		627.....	1	1000
		629.....	1	1000
		635.....	1	1000
Aug. 4, 1859		Platte County.....	2.....	1
	15 and 16.....		2	2000
	21.....		1	1000
	91.....		1	1000
	95.....		1	1000
	157.....		1	1000
Nov. 22.....	318.....		1	1000
Dec. 7.....	348.....		1	1000
Jan. 26, 1860	366.....	1	1000	

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
March 6, 1861	Piatte County.....	467.....	1	\$1000
May 17.....		526.....	1	1000
Nov. 17.....		696.....	1	1000
June 7, 1854	North Missouri.....	47.....	1	1000
Oct. 13.....		60.....	1	1000
		85.....	1	1000
March 13, 1855		213.....	1	1000
July 26.....		342.....	1	1000
		514.....	1	1000
		584 and 585.....	2	2000
Dec. 31.....		682.....	1	1000
Jan. 31, 1856		815.....	1	1000
June 10.....		965.....	1	1000
		707.....	1	1000
		738.....	1	1000
		750.....	1	1000
Aug. 15.....		1080.....	1	1000
		1087.....	1	1000
		1092.....	1	1000
		1125.....	1	1000
Jan. 23, 1857		1245.....	1	1000
		1279.....	1	1000
		1282.....	1	1000
		1302.....	1	1000
		1320.....	1	1000
		1367.....	1	1000
Aug. 27.....		1389.....	1	1000
		1394.....	1	1000
22.....		1433.....	1	1000
		1438.....	1	1000
		1447.....	1	1000
		1462.....	1	1000
		1468.....	1	1000
		1473.....	1	1000
Jan. 23, 1857		1496.....	1	1000
		1651.....	1	1000
		1655.....	1	1000
		1659.....	1	1000
		1662.....	1	1000
		1635.....	1	1000
Sept. 5, 1856		1702.....	1	1000
		1732.....	1	1000
		1741 and 1742.....	2	2000
		1808.....	1	1000
		1810.....	1	1000
		1852 and 1853.....	2	2000
		1962.....	1	1000
		1984.....	1	1000
		1997.....	1	1000
		2071.....	1	1000
		2081.....	1	1000
		2093.....	1	1000
		2143.....	1	1000
		2306.....	1	1000
Jan. 23, 1857		2317.....	1	1000
		2427.....	1	1000
		2435.....	1	1000
		2446.....	1	1000
		2474.....	1	1000
		2487.....	1	1000
		2497.....	1	1000
		2501.....	1	1000
May 18.....		2574.....	1	1000
		2577.....	1	1000
		2584.....	1	1000
		2590.....	1	1000
		2594.....	1	1000
		2618.....	1	1000
		2650.....	1	1000
		2683.....	1	1000
		2709.....	1	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
July 1, 1857	North Missouri.....	2792.....	1	\$100
		2869.....	1	100
		2884.....	1	100
		2923.....	1	100
		3174.....	1	100
		3188.....	1	100
		3352.....	1	100
		3408.....	1	100
		3500.....	1	100
		3539.....	1	100
		3586.....	1	100
		3632.....	1	100
		3634.....	1	100
June 3, 1858		3640.....	1	100
		3647.....	1	100
		3783.....	1	100
		3810.....	1	100
		3869.....	1	100
		3872.....	1	100
		3928.....	1	100
		3976.....	1	100
		4175.....	1	100
		4345.....	1	100
Oct. 13.....		4347.....	1	100
Nov. 12, 1858.				
Sept. 15, 1854.	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	7 and 8.....	2	200
		24.....	1	100
Jan. 25, 1856...		27.....	1	100
		99.....	1	100
July 23.....		102.....	1	100
		131.....	1	100
March 7, 1856.		134.....	1	100
		150.....	1	100
		153.....	1	100
		165.....	1	100
		176.....	1	100
		190.....	1	100
		257.....	1	100
		278.....	1	100
		286.....	1	100
		291 and 292.....	2	200
		324.....	1	100
		339.....	1	100
		368.....	1	100
		375.....	1	100
		388.....	1	100
		511.....	1	100
		566.....	1	100
		632.....	1	100
		671.....	1	100
June 12, 1856..		727.....	1	100
Dec. 6, 1867.....	Duplicate.....	752.....	1	100
Aug. 7.....		757.....	1	100
		775.....	1	100
		785.....	1	100
		801.....	1	100
		812.....	1	100
		816.....	1	100
		862.....	1	100
		958.....	1	100
		994.....	1	100
		1031.....	1	100
		May 31.....	Duplicate.....	1157.....
1197.....	1			100
1249.....	1			100
1251.....	1			100
1401.....	1			100
1417.....	1			100
1464 and 1465.....	2			200
Oct. 27, 1856...		1470.....	1	100
		1472.....	1	100
April 13.....				

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
April 13, 1856.	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	1538 .....	1	\$1000
		1594 .....	1	1000
June 2, 1857....		1625 .....	1	1000
		1673 .....	1	1000
		1688 .....	1	1000
		1701 .....	1	1000
		1740 .....	1	1000
		1744 .....	1	1000
		1787 .....	1	1000
20 .....		1842 .....	1	1000
		1684 .....	1	1000
		1891 .....	1	1000
Aug. 5.....		2016 and 2017.....	2	2000
		2026 .....	1	1000
		2039 .....	1	1000
		2042 .....	1	1000
		2089 .....	2	2000
		2116 .....	1	1000
Sept. 9.....		2202 .....	1	1000
		2204 .....	1	1000
		2360 .....	1	1000
		2393 .....	1	1000
Oct. 12.....		2471 .....	1	1000
Nov. 16.....		2646 .....	1	1000
		2686 .....	1	1000
		2688 .....	1	1000
Dec. 11. ....		2872 .....	1	1000
		2698 .....	1	1000
		2929 .....	1	1000
		2933 .....	1	1000
		2948 .....	1	1000
24.....		2972 .....	1	1000
11.....		3017 .....	1	1000
		3123 .....	1	1000
Aug. 6, 1868... Duplicate.....		3183 .....	1	1000
Dec. 11, 1857...		3136 .....	1	1000
		3253 .....	1	1000
		3319 .....	1	1000
May 16, 1859...		3329 .....	1	1000
		3335 .....	1	1000
		3356 .....	1	1000
		3436 .....	1	1000
		3448 .....	1	1000
Jan. 1, 1868... Consols.....		137 .....	1	1000
		231 .....	1	1000
		254 .....	1	1000
		275 .....	1	1000
		281 .....	1	1000
		296 .....	1	1000
		323 .....	1	1000
		367 to 384, inclusive....	18	18000
		406 to 408, inclusive....	3	3000
		414 and 415.....	2	2000
		557 to 559, inclusive....	3	3000
		562 .....	1	1000
		583 .....	1	1000
		620 .....	1	1000
		635 .....	1	1000
		641 .....	1	1000
		707 .....	1	1000
		711 to 714, inclusive....	4	4000
		743 .....	1	1000
		763 .....	1	1000
		774 to 777, inclusive....	4	4000
		807 .....	1	1000
		847 .....	1	1000
		883 .....	1	1000
		898 and 899.....	2	2000
		913 .....	1	1000
		917 to 937, inclusive....	1	1000



## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount
Jan. 1, 1868....	Consols.....	953 to 958, inclusive....	6
		962 .....	1
		991 to 993, inclusive....	3
		1015 .....	1
		1059 .....	1
		1136 and 1137.....	2
		1152 .....	1
		1189 .....	1
		1277 to 1279, inclusive...	3
		1290 .....	1
		1300 and 1301.....	2
		1315 to 1328, inclusive....	14
		1338 to 1361, inclusive....	24
		1363 to 1392, inclusive....	25
		1405 and 1406.....	2
		1509 and 1510.....	2
		1611 .....	1
		1671 .....	1
		1700 to 1710 inclusive....	11
		1730 .....	1
		1777 and 1778.....	2
		1780 .....	1
		1785 and 1786.....	2
		1895 .....	1
		1813 to 1821 inclusive....	9
		1824 .....	1
		1826 and 1827.....	2
		1841 to 1845 inclusive....	5
		1886 .....	1
		1893 to 1902 inclusive....	10
		1904 and 1905 .....	2
		1912 to 1917 inclusive....	6
		1953 to 1960 inclusive....	8
		1968 and 1969.....	2
		1983 to 1985 inclusive....	3
		2011 .....	1
		2014 and 2115.....	2
		2039 and 2040.....	2
		2042 to 2048 inclusive....	7
		2064 to 2067 inclusive....	4
		2069 .....	1
		2119 and 2120.....	2
		2125 to 2127 inclusive....	3
		2129 and 2130.....	3
		2132 .....	1
		2172 .....	1
		2174 to 2214 inclusive....	41
		2217 to 2252 inclusive....	36
		2303 to 2305 inclusive....	3
		2318 to 2325 inclusive....	8
		2345 to 2354 inclusive....	10
		2377 and 2378.....	2
		2383 to 2385 inclusive....	3
		2393 .....	1
		2405 to 2408 inclusive....	4
		2417 to 2419 inclusive....	3
		2455 to 2458 inclusive....	4
		2472 .....	1
		2479 to 2482 inclusive....	4
		2487 to 2492 inclusive....	6
		2503 to 2505 inclusive....	3
		2540 .....	1
		2578 .....	1
		2590 to 2610 inclusive....	21
		2655 to 2661 inclusive....	7
		2686 .....	1
		2751 .....	1
		2754 .....	1
		2789 .....	1
		2791 .....	1
		2802 .....	1

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1868	Consols.....	2828 .....	\$1000
		2852 .....	1000
		2892 .....	1000
		2925 .....	1000
		2929 to 2931 inclusive...	3000
		2947 .....	1000
		2951 to 2955 inclusive...	5000
		2958 and 2959.....	2000
		2994 .....	1000
		3012 to 3016 inclusive...	5000
		3022 to 3026 inclusive...	5000
		3037 .....	1000
		3043 to 3047 inclusive...	5000
		3063 to 3066 inclusive ..	4000
		3069 and 3070.....	2000
		3072 .....	1000
		3075 and 3076.....	2000
		3079 .....	1000
		3085 .....	1000
		3087 and 3088.....	2000
		3090 .....	1000
		3092 .....	1000
		3096 to 3099 inclusive...	4000
		3160 .....	1000
		3162 .....	1000
		3189 .....	1000
		3192 .....	1000
		3199 .....	1000
		3205 and 3206.....	2000
		3220 .....	1000
		3232 .....	1000
		3260 .....	1000
		3279 to 3286 inclusive...	8000
		3304 .....	1000
		3308 .....	1000
		3340 to 3344 inclusive...	6000
		3348 .....	1000
		3350 .....	1000
		3358 to 3362 inclusive...	5000
		3365 and 3366.....	2000
		3370 to 3372.....	3000
		3378 .....	1000
		3382 and 3385.....	2000
		3387 .....	1000
		3411 .....	1000
		3413 to 3416 inclusive...	4000
		3446 to 3452 inclusive...	7000
		3462 .....	1000
		3497 .....	1000
		3512 .....	1000
		3524 and 3525.....	2000
		3546 to 3552 inclusive...	7000
		3571 .....	1000
		3582 .....	1000
		3604 .....	1000
		3616 .....	1000
		3621 .....	1000
		3628 and 3629 .....	2000
		3683 and 3684.....	2000
		3686 to 3691 inclusive...	6000
		3697 and 3698.....	2000
		3700 .....	1000
		3713 .....	1000
		3723 and 3724.....	2000
		3747 and 3748.....	2000
		3751 .....	1000
		3757 .....	1000
		3761 .....	1000
		3764 .....	1000
		3768 .....	1000
		3770 .....	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.	
Jan. 1, 1868	Consols.....	3776.....	1	\$100
		3784.....	1	100
		3806.....	1	100
		3813.....	1	100
		3821 and 3822.....	2	200
June 1, 1865 Oct. 30.....	State debt proper, new series.....	352.....	1	100
		426.....	1	100
		428 to 431 inclusive.....	4	400
Nov.....		473 and 474.....	2	200
Apr. 5, 1853	Old series.....	16.....	1	100
		22.....	1	100
		24.....	1	100
		35.....	1	100
		41.....	1	100
April 15, 1853		60.....	1	100
		61.....	1	100
		61.....	1	100
Oct. 23, 1867 April 15, 1853	Duplicate.....	63.....	1	100
		65.....	1	100
		76.....	1	100
		95.....	1	100
		115.....	1	100
		117.....	1	100
		131.....	1	100
		133.....	1	100
		146.....	1	100
		148.....	1	100
		155.....	1	100
		159.....	1	100
		162.....	1	100
		178.....	1	100
		183.....	1	100
		190.....	1	100
		192 and 193.....	2	200
Dec. 7, 1857	State sixes in lieu of guaranteed.....	5.....	1	100
		10.....	1	100
		19.....	1	100
		22.....	1	100
		29.....	1	100
		33.....	1	100
		35.....	1	100
		37.....	1	100
		49.....	1	100
		51.....	1	100
		81.....	1	100
		96 to 93 inclusive.....	3	300
		204 and 105.....	2	200
		122.....	1	100
		127 and 128.....	2	200
		144 and 145.....	2	200
		156.....	1	100
		167.....	1	100
		201.....	1	100
		215.....	1	100
		227.....	1	100
		235.....	1	100
		238.....	1	100
		243.....	1	100
		246.....	1	100
		249.....	1	100
		264 and 265.....	2	200
		267.....	1	100
		271 and 272.....	2	200
		294.....	1	100
		275.....	1	100
		288.....	1	100
296.....	1	100		
304.....	1	100		
318.....	1	100		
18.....				

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.		
Dec 18, 1857	State sixes in lieu of guaranteed.....	339 and 340.....	2 \$2000		
		345.....	1 1000		
		347.....	1 1000		
		353.....	1 1000		
		364.....	1 1000		
		395.....	1 1000		
		407.....	1 1000		
		413.....	1 1000		
		407.....	1 1000		
		461.....	1 1000		
		463.....	1 1000		
		468 and 469.....	2 1000		
		474.....	1 1000		
		March 4, 1858		483.....	1 1000
				520.....	1 1000
				537.....	1 1000
				546.....	1 1000
				596 to 600 inclusive.....	5 5000
				611.....	1 1000
				636.....	1 1000
656.....	1 1000				
663 and 664.....	2 2000				
668.....	1 1000				
679 to 684 inclusive.....	6 6000				
688 to 699 inclusive.....	14 14000				
723.....	1 1000				
738.....	1 1000				
731 and 732.....	2 2000				
June 2.....				756.....	1 2000
				781 and 782.....	2 4000
				787 to 790.....	2 1000
				785.....	1 1000
				907.....	1 1000
		910.....	1 1000		
		842.....	1 1000		
		846.....	1 1000		
		855.....	1 1000		
		865.....	1 1000		
		872 and 873.....	2 2000		
		910.....	1 1000		
		934.....	1 1000		
		Oct. 16.....		956.....	1 1000
				980.....	1 1000
				990.....	1 1000
				1022.....	1 1000
				1025.....	1 1000
				1032.....	1 1000
				1039.....	1 1000
1060.....	1 1000				
1071.....	1 1000				
1083.....	1 1000				
1089.....	1 1000				
1092.....	1 1000				
1123.....	1 1000				
1175.....	1 1000				
1129.....	1 1000				
1130.....	1 1000				
1131 and 1132.....	2 2000				
Nov. 23.....				1155 and 1156.....	2 2000
				1180.....	1 1000
				1185 and 1186.....	4 4000
		1200.....	1 1000		
		1207.....	1 1000		
		1228.....	1 1000		
		1242.....	1 1000		
		1244.....	1 1000		
		1248.....	1 1000		
		1258.....	1 1000		
		1266.....	1 1000		
		1270.....	1 1000		
		April 1, 1861		1279 and 1280.....	2 2000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
April 1, 1881	State sixes in lieu of guaranteed.....	1284.....	1	\$ 1000
		1292.....	1	1000
		1296 and 1297.....	2	2000
		1308 and 1309.....	2	2000
		1313 and 1314.....	2	2000
		1332.....	1	1000
		1346.....	1	1000
		1357.....	1	1000
		1384.....	1	1000
		1383.....	1	1000
		1391.....	1	1000
		1397.....	1	1000
24.....		1399.....	1	1000
		1401.....	1	1000
		1408.....	1	1000
		1409.....	1	1000
		1413.....	1	1000
		1417.....	1	1000
		1440.....	1	1000
		1447.....	1	1000
		1459 and 1460.....	1	1000
		1479.....	1	1000
		1488.....	1	1000
		1490.....	1	1000
		1505.....	1	1000
		1510.....	1	1000
		1512.....	1	1000
		1522.....	1	1000
		1524.....	1	1000
		1526.....	1	1000
		1534.....	1	1000
		1542 to 1544, inclusive.....	3	3000
		1557.....	1	1000
		1571.....	1	1000
		1576 to 1578, inclusive.....	3	3000
		1595.....	1	1000
		1595.....	1	1000
		1607.....	1	1000
		1611 and 1612.....	2	2000
		1616.....	1	1000
		1640.....	1	1000
		1642.....	1	1000
		1658.....	1	1000
		1665 to 1668, inclusive.....	4	4000
		1672 and 1673.....	2	2000
5.....		1700.....	1	1000
		1710.....	1	1000
		1726 and 1727.....	2	2000
		1734.....	1	1000
		1737.....	1	1000
		1751 to 1753, inclusive.....	3	3000
		1753.....	1	1000
		1767.....	1	1000
		1770.....	1	1000
		1778 to 1780, inclusive.....	3	3000
		1785.....	1	1000
		1787.....	1	1000
		1790.....	1	1000
		1797 and 1798.....	2	2000
		1801.....	1	1000
		1806.....	1	1000
		1813.....	1	1000
		1827.....	1	1000
		1829.....	1	1000
		1833.....	1	1000
		1845.....	1	1000
		1861.....	1	1000
		1863.....	1	1000
		1883.....	1	1000
		1883.....	1	1000
		1890 and 1891.....	2	2000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
April 6, 1861	State sixes, in lieu of guaranteed.....	1894.....	\$1000
		1897.....	1000
		1900.....	1000
		1903 and 1904.....	1000
		1906.....	1000
		1917.....	1000
		1921.....	1000
		1924.....	1000
		1942.....	1000
		1949.....	1000
		1952.....	1000
		1975.....	1000
		1985 and 1986.....	2000
		1996.....	1000
		2014.....	1000
		2017.....	1000
		2019.....	1000
		2021.....	1000
		2033.....	1000
		2036 and 2037.....	2000
		2044.....	1000
		2048.....	1000
		2059.....	1000
		2063.....	1000
		2069 and 2070.....	2000
		2082.....	1000
		2087.....	1000
		2089.....	1000
		2092.....	1000
		2094.....	1000
		3043.....	1000
		3089.....	1000
May .....		3091 and 3092.....	2000
		3095.....	1000
		3109.....	1000
		3111 to 3113, inclusive.....	3000
		3118.....	1000
		3145.....	1000
		3155.....	1000
		3166.....	1000
		3170.....	1000
		3172.....	1000
		3175.....	1000
		3186.....	1000
		3193.....	1000
		3199.....	1000
		3206 and 3207.....	2000
		3209.....	1000
		3211 and 3212.....	2000
		3232.....	1000
		3247.....	1000
		3244.....	1000
		3268.....	1000
		3276.....	1000
		3278.....	1000
		3280 and 3281.....	2000
		3286 and 3287.....	2000
		3291.....	1000
		3293.....	1000
		3299.....	1000
		3302.....	1000
		3327.....	1000
		3345.....	1000
		3349.....	1000
		3350.....	1000
June 6.....		3390.....	1000
October 1, 1863		3402.....	1000
July 12, 1864		3408.....	1000
March 20, 1865		3416.....	1000
Aug. 3.....		3418 and 3416.....	2000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
August 3, 1865	State sixes, in lieu of guaranteed.....	3432.....	1	\$1000
26.....		3436 and 3437.....	2	2000
		3439 and 3440.....	2	2000
Sept. 27.....		3445.....	1	1000
		3456 and 3457.....	2	2000
		3468.....	1	1000
Dec. 2.....		3470.....	1	1000
Jan. 26, 1866		3476.....	1	1000
Feb. 3.....		3480.....	1	1000
16.....		3486 and 3487.....	2	2000
		3489.....	1	1000
Aug. 12, 1867	Cairo and Fulton.....	14.....	1	1000
		31.....	1	1000
		38.....	1	1000
		42 and 43.....	2	2000
		54.....	1	1000
		57 and 58.....	2	2000
April 1, 1868	Duplicate.....	59.....	1	1000
Aug. 12, 1867		94.....	1	1000
		62.....	1	1000
		65.....	1	1000
		70.....	1	1000
		81.....	1	1000
		84 and 85.....	2	2000
		92.....	1	1000
		98.....	1	1000
May 12, 1868	Duplicate.....	89.....	1	1000
Oct. 17, 1867		106 and 107.....	2	2000
		124.....	1	1000
		135.....	1	1000
		148 and 149.....	2	2000
		155.....	1	1000
		157.....	1	1000
		166.....	1	1000
		175 and 176.....	2	2000
Dec. 1, 1868		212.....	1	1000
		217.....	1	1000
		235.....	1	1000
		238.....	1	1000
April 16, 1869		240.....	1	1000
		283.....	1	1000
		286.....	1	1000
		298.....	1	1000
		305.....	1	1000
		307.....	1	1000
		342.....	1	1000
July 25.....		356.....	1	1000
		364.....	1	1000
		375.....	1	1000
		382.....	1	1000
		384.....	1	1000
		454.....	1	1000
		446.....	1	1000
		479.....	1	1000
		492 and 493.....	2	2000
		529.....	1	1000
		533.....	1	1000
		544.....	1	1000
		547.....	1	1000
		533.....	1	1000
		564.....	1	1000
		589.....	1	1000
		595.....	1	1000
		615 and 616.....	2	2000
		628.....	1	1000
		636.....	1	1000
		643.....	1	1000
		647.....	1	1000
Aug. 4, 1869	Platte County.....	7 and 8.....	2	2000
		36.....	1	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Aug. 4, 1859	Platte County.....	163.....	1 \$1000
Oct. 10.....		115 and 116.....	2 2000
Nov. 22.....		18.....	1 1000
		232.....	1 1000
		238.....	1 1000
Dec. 7.....		272.....	1 1000
		312.....	1 1000
		317.....	1 1000
Jan. 26, 1860		351.....	1 1000
Feb. 22.....		418 and 419.....	2 2000
		441.....	1 1000
March 6.....		455.....	1 1000
		459.....	1 1000
		460.....	1 1000
		471.....	1 1000
		492 and 493.....	2 2000
May 17.....		504.....	1 1000
		528.....	1 1000
June 18.....		558.....	1 1000
		595.....	1 1000
Sept. 7.....		609.....	1 1000
		619 to 621 inclusive.....	3 3000
		532 to 635 inclusive.....	4 4000
		641.....	1 1000
Nov. 17.....		653.....	1 1000
		663.....	1 1000
		684.....	1 1000
		695.....	1 1000
		699.....	1 1000
June 20, 1864	North Missouri Railroad.....	18.....	1 1000
Dec. 13.....		142 and 143.....	2 2000
April 1, 1867	Duplicate.....	165.....	1 1000
March 13, 1865		167.....	1 1000
Oct. 24, 1867	Duplicate.....	100.....	1 1000
March 13, 1855	Duplicate.....	193.....	1 1000
		224.....	1 1000
		240.....	1 1000
		250 and 251.....	2 2000
		253 and 254.....	2 2000
		256 to 258 inclusive.....	3 3000
		265.....	1 1000
July 28.....		273 to 275 inclusive.....	3 3000
		309.....	1 1000
		314.....	1 1000
		321.....	1 1000
		341.....	1 1000
		261.....	1 1000
		349.....	1 1000
		382.....	1 1000
		401.....	1 1000
		403.....	1 1000
		411.....	1 1000
		421.....	1 1000
Dec. 14, 1866	Duplicate.....	432.....	1 1000
July 28, 1855		441.....	1 1000
		445 and 446.....	2 2000
		451.....	1 1000
		454.....	1 1000
		457.....	1 1000
		474 and 475.....	2 2000
		477.....	1 1000
		479.....	1 1000
		4 6.....	1 1000
		491.....	1 1000
		532.....	1 1000
		534.....	1 1000
		544.....	1 1000
		547 to 549 inclusive.....	3 3000
		565.....	1 1000
		578 to 580 inclusive.....	3 3000



## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.		
Dec. 31, 1855	North Missouri Railroad.....	602.....	1	\$1000		
		606.....	1	1000		
		609.....	1	1000		
		617.....	1	1000		
		634.....	1	1000		
		639.....	1	1000		
		653 to 655 inclusive....	3	3000		
		693.....	1	1000		
		698.....	1	1000		
		704.....	1	1000		
		720.....	1	1000		
		723.....	1	1000		
		744.....	1	1000		
		759.....	1	1000		
		761.....	1	1000		
		794.....	1	1000		
Jan. 31, 1866		800.....	1	1000		
		803.....	1	1000		
		832.....	1	1000		
		851.....	1	1000		
		856.....	1	1000		
		860.....	1	1000		
		867.....	1	1000		
		872.....	1	1000		
		877.....	1	1000		
		879.....	1	1000		
		884.....	1	1000		
		903 and 904.....	2	2000		
		914.....	1	1000		
		916.....	1	1000		
		941.....	1	1000		
		944.....	1	1000		
June 10.....		946 to 948 inclusive....	3	3000		
		951.....	1	1000		
		960.....	1	1000		
		962.....	1	1000		
		970.....	1	1000		
		988.....	1	1000		
		994.....	1	1000		
		997.....	1	1000		
		1004.....	1	1000		
		1007.....	1	1000		
		1014.....	1	1000		
		1026.....	1	1000		
		1039.....	1	1000		
		1049 and 1050.....	2	2000		
		1058.....	1	1000		
		1060.....	1	1000		
1063.....	1	1000				
1065.....	1	1000				
1071.....	1	1000				
1074.....	1	1000				
1077.....	1	1000				
1082.....	1	1000				
1084.....	1	1000				
1085 and 1089.....	2	2000				
1090.....	1	1000				
June 4, 1863		1103.....	1	1000		
		1105.....	1	1000		
Aug. 15, 1866		1111.....	1	1000		
		1113.....	1	1000		
		1115.....	1	1000		
		1119.....	1	1000		
		1136.....	1	1000		
		1144.....	1	1000		
		1153.....	1	1000		
		1165.....	1	1000		
		1180.....	1	1000		
		1186 and 1187.....	2	2000		
		1203.....	1	1000		
		1210.....	1	1000		
		June 13.....				

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
June 13, 1856	North Missouri Railroad.....	1212.....	\$1400
		1217.....	1000
July 28, 1857		1248.....	1000
		1252 and 1253.....	2000
		1259.....	1000
		1263.....	1000
		1277.....	1000
		1290 and 1291.....	2000
		1301.....	1000
		1321.....	1000
		1323.....	1000
Aug. 22, 1856		1325.....	1000
		1330.....	1000
		1355.....	1000
		1372 to 1374 inclusive...	3000
		1376.....	1000
		1379.....	1000
		1390.....	1000
		1404.....	1000
		1416.....	1000
		1429.....	1000
		1434.....	1000
		1448 to 1451 inclusive...	4000
		1459.....	1000
		1461.....	1000
		1463.....	1000
		1494.....	1000
		1498.....	1000
Sept. 5.....		1520.....	1000
		1527.....	1000
		1531.....	1000
		1534.....	1000
		1543.....	1000
		1552 to 1554 inclusive...	3000
		1561 and 1562.....	2000
		1564.....	1000
		1571.....	1000
		1575.....	1000
		1583.....	1000
		1594.....	1000
		1604.....	1000
		1609.....	1000
		1613.....	1000
		1627.....	1000
		1630.....	1000
		1636.....	1000
Jan. 28, 1857		1644.....	1000
May 12, 1868	Duplicate.....	1652.....	1000
Jan. 23, 1857		1657.....	1000
		1665.....	1000
		1687.....	1000
		1704.....	2000
		1711 and 1712.....	2000
		1714.....	1000
Sept. 5, 1856		1730.....	1000
		1754.....	1000
		1777.....	1000
		1781.....	1000
		1785.....	1000
		1804.....	1000
		1807.....	1000
		1826.....	1000
		1839.....	1000
		1866.....	1000
		1868.....	1000
		1872.....	1000
		1877.....	1000
		1881.....	1000
		1886.....	1000
		1889.....	1000
		1895.....	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.		
Sept. 5, 1865	North Missouri Railroad.....	1934.....	1 \$ 1000		
		1943.....	1 1000		
		1950.....	1 1000		
		1963.....	1 1000		
		1969.....	1 1000		
		1971.....	1 1000		
		1987.....	1 1000		
		1991.....	1 1000		
		2009.....	1 1000		
		2022.....	1 1000		
		2033 and 2034.....	2 2000		
		2043.....	1 5000		
		2055.....	1 3000		
		2058.....	1 1000		
		2065.....	1 1000		
		2067.....	1 1000		
		2086.....	1 1000		
		2073.....	1 1000		
		2137.....	1 1000		
		2172 to 2174 inclusive...	3 3000		
		2294.....	1 1000		
		2196.....	1 1000		
		2199.....	1 1000		
		2235.....	1 1000		
		2282.....	1 1000		
		2301.....	1 1000		
		2303.....	1 1000		
		2307.....	1 1000		
		2310 and 2311.....	2 2000		
		2331.....	1 1000		
		2343.....	1 1000		
		2345.....	1 1000		
		2347.....	1 1000		
		2369.....	1 1000		
		2362.....	1 1000		
		2364.....	1 1000		
		2394.....	1 1000		
		Jan. 28, 1857		2434.....	1 1000
				2436.....	1 1000
				2452.....	1 1000
				2454.....	1 1000
				2475.....	1 1000
				2482.....	1 1000
				2500.....	1 1000
				2505.....	1 1000
				2522.....	1 1000
				2528.....	1 1000
2538 and 2539.....	2 2000				
2513.....	1 1000				
May 18.....				2567.....	1 1000
				2576.....	1 1000
				2578 and 2579.....	2 2000
				2623.....	1 1000
				2656.....	1 1000
				2664.....	1 1000
				2680.....	1 1000
				2696.....	1 1000
		2704.....	1 1000		
		2730.....	1 1000		
July 1.....		2738.....	1 1000		
		2741.....	1 1000		
June 5, 1868	Duplicate.....	2742.....	1 1000		
		2746 and 2747.....	2 2000		
July 1, 1857		2795.....	1 1000		
		2824.....	1 1000		
		2838.....	1 1000		
		2832 and 2833.....	2 2000		
		2854 to 2856 inclusive...	3 3000		
		2886.....	1 1000		
		2870.....	1 1000		

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.		
July 1, 1857	North Missouri Railroad.....	2905 to 2907 inclusive...	3	\$3000	
August 1.....		2915 .....	1	1000	
		2924 .....	1	1000	
		2926 .....	1	1000	
		2944 to 2946 inclusive...	3	3000	
		2949 and 2950.....	2	2000	
		2960 and 2961.....	2	2000	
		2973 to 2975 inclusive ..	3	3000	
		2977 .....	1	1000	
		2980 .....	1	1000	
		2992 .....	1	1000	
		3000 .....	1	1000	
		3002 .....	1	1000	
		3010 to 3017 inclusive...	8	8000	
		3019 to 3040 inclusive...	22	22000	
		3060 .....	1	1000	
		3068 .....	1	1000	
		3076 .....	1	1000	
		3079 .....	1	1000	
		3113 and 3114.....	2	2000	
		3120 .....	1	1000	
		3125 .....	1	1000	
		3137 .....	1	1000	
Nov. 14, 1857			3179 .....	1	1000
			3192 .....	1	1000
			3212 .....	1	1000
			3233 .....	1	1000
			3257 and 3258.....	2	2000
			3271 .....	1	1000
			3284 .....	1	1000
			3291 and 3292.....	2	2000
			3318 and 3319.....	2	2000
			3323 .....	1	1000
			3327 .....	1	1000
			3357 .....	1	1000
30.....			3363 .....	1	1000
			3365 .....	1	1000
			3378 .....	1	1000
		3405 .....	1	1000	
		3424 .....	1	1000	
		3454 and 3455.....	2	2000	
		3498 .....	1	1000	
		3529 .....	2	2000	
		3559 .....	1	1000	
		3564 .....	1	1000	
		3568 .....	1	1000	
		3570 .....	1	1000	
		3579 .....	1	1000	
		3584 .....	1	1000	
June 3, 1858		3601 .....	1	1000	
		3605 .....	1	1000	
		3621 and 3622.....	2	2000	
		3626 .....	1	1000	
		3635 .....	1	1000	
		3642 .....	1	1000	
		3648 .....	1	1000	
		3654 .....	1	1000	
		3657 .....	1	1000	
		3665 .....	1	1000	
		3698 and 3699.....	2	2000	
		3739 and 3740.....	2	2 00	
		3754 .....	1	1000	
		3758 and 3759.....	2	2000	
		3766 .....	1	1000	
		3768 .....	1	1000	
		3770 .....	1	1000	
		3813 .....	1	1000	
April 1, 1868	Duplicate.....	3825 .....	1	1000	
August 4, 1858		3830 .....	1	1000	
		3832 .....	1	1000	
		3874 .....	2	2000	

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.			
August 4, 1858	North Missouri Railroad .....	3916 .....	1	\$1600		
		3930 .....	1	1600		
		3935 .....	1	1600		
		3937 .....	1	1600		
		3945 .....	1	1600		
		3954 .....	1	1600		
		3956 and 3957 .....	2	3200		
		3959 .....	1	1600		
		3974 .....	1	1600		
		July 12, 1868 Aug. 4, 1858 Oct. 13 .....	Duplicate .....	3975 .....	1	1600
				3997 .....	1	1600
				4019 .....	1	1600
				4059 and 4060 .....	2	3200
				4062 to 4066 inclusive .....	5	8000
				4115 to 4133 inclusive .....	19	19000
				4142 .....	1	1600
				4149 .....	1	1600
4153 .....	1			1600		
4159 .....	1			1600		
4303 .....	1			1600		
4305 .....	1			1600		
4311 .....	1			1600		
4346 .....	1			1600		
Jan. 15, 1852 April 9 .....	Pacific Railroad .....			4 .....	1	1600
				119 .....	1	1600
				139 .....	1	1600
		May 18 .....		156 .....	1	1600
				176 and 177 .....	2	3200
				191 .....	1	1600
		July 10 .....		201 and 202 .....	2	3200
				292 .....	1	1600
		Aug. 30 .....		298 .....	1	1600
				345 .....	1	1600
		Sept. 18 .....		353 .....	1	1600
				383 .....	1	1600
		Oct. 25 .....		390 .....	1	1600
				432 .....	1	1600
		Feb. 2, 1853		450 .....	1	1600
				513 and 514 .....	2	3200
				569 and 570 .....	2	3200
				578 .....	1	1600
				593 .....	1	1600
		March 8 .....		638 .....	1	1600
				642 .....	1	1600
				700 .....	1	1600
		April 25 .....		720 .....	1	1600
				731 and 732 .....	2	3200
		July 8 .....		739 .....	1	1600
				763 .....	1	1600
				775 .....	1	1600
				789 and 790 .....	2	3200
				802 .....	1	1600
				810 .....	1	1600
				861 .....	1	1600
		Oct. 12 .....		1033 .....	1	1600
				1103 .....	1	1600
Nov. 26 .....		1108 and 1109 .....	2	3200		
		1112 .....	1	1600		
		1126 .....	1	1600		
		1139 and 1140 .....	2	3200		
		1170 .....	1	1600		
Dec. 17 .....		1193 .....	1	1600		
		1245 .....	1	1600		
Jan. 5, 1854		1259 .....	1	1600		
		1272 .....	2	3200		
Feb. 4, 1854		1277 and 1278 .....	1	1600		
		1305 .....	1	1600		
		1313 .....	1	1600		
		1329 .....	1	1600		
		1349 .....	1	1600		
May 3 .....						

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
May 20.....	Pacific Railroad .....	1404 .....	\$ 1000
		1414 .....	1000
		1477 .....	1000
		1443 .....	1000
		1449 .....	1000
June 20.....		1460 .....	1000
July 10.....		1534 .....	1000
		1542 .....	1000
		1547 .....	1000
Aug. 9.....		1556 .....	1000
		1558 .....	1000
		1661 .....	1000
		1577 .....	1000
		1585 .....	1000
		1627 .....	1000
		1649 .....	1000
		1698 .....	1000
		1705 .....	1000
Sept. 16.....		1707 .....	1000
		1709 .....	1000
		1715 and 1716.....	2000
		1721 .....	1000
		1730 .....	1000
		1765 .....	1000
		1767 .....	1000
		1785 .....	1000
		1797 .....	1000
Oct. 19.....		1803 .....	1000
21.....		1861 .....	1000
		1865 and 1866.....	2000
Nov. 16.....		1925 .....	1000
		1938 .....	1000
		1949 and 1960.....	2000
		1956 .....	1000
		1973 .....	1000
		1979 .....	1000
		1994 .....	1000
Feb. 10, 1855		2001 .....	1000
		2007 .....	1000
		2019 .....	1000
		2022 .....	1000
		2026 .....	1000
		2039 .....	1000
		2041 .....	1000
		2047 .....	1000
		2063 .....	1000
		2076 .....	1000
		2078 .....	1000
		2085 .....	1000
		2109 .....	1000
		2118 and 2119.....	2000
		2120 to 2123 inclusive...	4000
		2126 .....	1000
		2144 .....	1000
		2163 .....	1000
		2166 and 2177.....	2000
		2199 .....	1000
		2194 .....	1000
		2206 .....	1000
		2219 to 2221 inclusive...	3000
		2229 .....	1000
12.....		2247 .....	1000
		2281 .....	2000
		2267 and 2268 .....	2000
		2280 .....	1000
		2292 .....	1000
		2313 .....	1000
16.....		2315 .....	1000
		2320 .....	4000
		2325 .....	1000
		2331 to 2334 inclusive...	4000

BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No of Bonds.	Amount
Feb. 16, 1855	Pacific Railroad.....	2336 and 2337.....	2 \$ 200
June, 18 8	Duplicate .....	2340 .....	1 100
Feb. 16, 1855		2341 .....	1 100
		2349 .....	1 100
24.....		2362 .....	1 100
		2389 .....	1 100
		2393 to 2395, inclusive... 3	3 300
March 13, 1868	Duplicate.....	2402 .....	1 100
Feb. 11, 1855...		2411 .....	1 100
		2424 .....	1 100
		2441 and 2442..... 2	2 200
27.....		2456 .....	1 100
		2459 .....	1 100
		3478 .....	1 100
		2484 .....	1 100
		2488 .....	1 100
		2491 .....	1 100
		2520 .....	1 100
		2532 .....	1 100
		2557 .....	1 100
		2560 .....	1 100
		2574 .....	1 100
March 24.....		2576 .....	1 100
		2600 .....	1 100
April 3.....		2611 .....	1 100
		2615 .....	1 100
		2630 .....	1 100
		2633 and 2634..... 2	2 200
		2641 .....	1 100
		2657 to 2659, inclusive... 3	3 300
		2672 and 2673..... 2	2 200
		2679 .....	1 100
		2688 .....	1 100
27.....		2694 .....	1 100
		2723 .....	1 100
		2731 .....	1 100
		2740 .....	1 100
June 20.....		2777 .....	1 100
		2806 .....	1 100
		2808 .....	1 100
		2813 .....	1 100
		2831 .....	1 100
		2845 .....	1 100
		2852 .....	1 100
		2858 and 2859..... 2	2 200
		2861 .....	1 100
July 19.....		2872 .....	1 100
		2905 .....	1 100
		2919 to 2922, inclusive... 4	4 400
		2928 .....	1 100
		2932 .....	1 100
		2936 .....	1 100
		2947 and 2948..... 2	2 200
		2956 and 2957..... 2	2 200
		2962 .....	1 100
		2970 .....	1 100
		2976 and 2977..... 2	2 200
		2983 .....	1 100
		2993 .....	1 100
		2997 and 2998..... 2	2 200
March 17, 1856		3041 .....	1 100
		3044 to 3047, inclusive... 4	4 400
		3048 and 3049..... 2	2 200
		3062 .....	1 100
		3078 to 3080, inclusive... 3	3 300
		3088 .....	1 100
		3127 .....	1 100
		3156 .....	1 100
		3164 .....	1 100
		3166 .....	1 100
		3173 .....	1 100

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
March 17, 1856	Pacific Railroad.....	3185 to 3188, inclusive...	4 \$4000
		3180 .....	1 1000
		3190 .....	1 1000
		3208 .....	1 1000
		3217 to 3219, inclusive...	3 3000
		3223 .....	1 1000
		3230 .....	1 1000
		3235 .....	1 1000
		3246 .....	1 1000
		3250 .....	1 1000
		3261 .....	1 1000
		3274 .....	1 1000
		3288 .....	1 1000
		3303 .....	1 1000
		3311 .....	1 1000
		3340 .....	1 1000
		3349 .....	1 1000
		3367 .....	1 1000
		3372 .....	1 1000
		3379 to 3382, inclusive...	4 4000
		3415 and 3416 .....	2 2000
		3430 .....	1 1000
		3438 and 3439 .....	2 2000
		3450 .....	1 1000
		3468 .....	1 1000
		3471 .....	1 1000
		3474 .....	1 1000
		3479 and 3480 .....	2 2000
		3488 .....	1 1000
		3492 .....	1 1000
		3499 .....	1 1000
		3508 .....	1 1000
		3533 .....	1 1000
		3536 .....	1 1000
		3548 .....	1 1000
		3550 .....	1 1000
		3555 .....	1 1000
		3560 .....	1 1000
		3565 .....	1 1000
		3571 .....	1 1000
		3579 .....	1 1000
		3582 .....	1 1000
		3597 .....	1 1000
		3602 .....	1 1000
		3613 .....	1 1000
		3622 .....	1 1000
		3628 .....	1 1000
		3631 .....	1 1000
		3635 .....	1 1000
		3646 to 3648, inclusive...	3 3000
		3664 and 3665 .....	2 2000
		3668 .....	1 1000
		3702 .....	1 1000
		3714 .....	1 1000
		3716 .....	1 1000
		3769 .....	1 1000
		3790 .....	1 1000
		3901 .....	1 1000
		3804 .....	1 1000
		3806 and 3807 .....	1 1000
		3814 .....	1 1000
		3818 .....	1 1000
		3822 .....	1 1000
		3835 .....	1 1000
		3861 .....	1 1000
		3905 .....	1 1000
		3910 and 3911 .....	2 2000
		3936 .....	1 1000
		3943 .....	1 1000
		3947 .....	1 1000
		3949 .....	1 1000



## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
March 17, 1858	Pacific Railroad.....	3959 and 3960.....	2	\$200
		3963.....	1	100
		3989 to 3991, inclusive....	3	300
		3993.....	1	100
		3996.....	1	100
		3999 and 4000.....	2	200
		4003.....	1	100
		4013.....	1	100
		4015.....	1	100
		4026.....	1	100
		4040.....	1	100
		4044 and 4045.....	2	200
		4052.....	1	100
		4061 to 4065.....	5	500
		4069.....	1	100
		4083.....	1	100
		4089.....	1	100
		4092.....	1	100
		4094.....	1	100
		4101.....	1	100
		4110.....	1	100
		4120.....	1	100
		4127.....	1	100
		4137.....	1	100
		4160.....	1	100
		4181.....	1	100
		4186.....	1	100
		4188.....	1	100
		4196.....	1	100
		4200.....	1	100
		4204.....	1	100
		4206.....	1	100
		4208.....	1	100
		4218.....	1	100
		4220.....	1	100
		4222.....	1	100
		4232.....	1	100
		4234.....	1	100
		4261.....	1	100
		4269.....	1	100
		4287.....	1	100
		4300.....	1	100
		4317.....	1	100
		4322.....	1	100
		4338.....	1	100
		4355.....	1	100
		4369 and 4370.....	2	200
		4443.....	1	100
		4404 and 4405.....	2	200
		4430 and 4431.....	2	200
		4438.....	1	100
		4454.....	1	100
		4456.....	1	100
		4464 to 4466 inclusive....	3	300
		4473.....	1	100
		4477.....	1	100
		4497.....	1	100
		4552.....	1	100
		4547.....	1	100
		4563.....	1	100
		4589 and 4591.....	2	200
		4593.....	1	100
		4613.....	1	100
		4623.....	1	100
		4631 and 4632.....	2	200
		4634 and 4635.....	2	200
		4646.....	1	100
		4649.....	1	100
		4657.....	1	100
		4681.....	1	100
		4694.....	1	100

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Mar. 10, 1857.	Pacific Railroad.....	4711 and 4712.....	2 \$2000
		4713.....	1 1000
		4715 and 4716.....	2 2000
		4723.....	1 1000
		4730.....	1 1000
		4732.....	1 1000
		4754.....	1 1000
		4786.....	1 1000
		4789.....	1 1000
		4815.....	1 1000
		4845.....	1 1000
		4852.....	1 1000
		4888 and 4889.....	2 2000
		4891.....	1 1000
		4896.....	1 1000
		4903.....	1 1000
		4955.....	1 1000
		4958.....	1 1000
		4964.....	1 1000
		4966.....	1 1000
		4974.....	1 1000
		4973.....	1 1000
		4985.....	1 1000
		4992.....	1 1000
		4997.....	1 1000
		5038.....	1 1000
		5043.....	1 1000
		5047.....	1 1000
		5064.....	1 1000
		5101.....	1 1000
		5117.....	1 1000
		5130.....	1 1000
		5134.....	1 1000
		5143.....	1 1000
		5146.....	1 1000
		5155.....	1 1000
		5166.....	1 1000
		5170.....	1 1000
		5175.....	1 1000
		5194.....	1 1000
		5217.....	1 1000
		5242.....	1 1000
		5248.....	1 1000
		5259.....	1 1000
		5346.....	1 1000
		5360.....	1 1000
		5362.....	1 1000
		5361.....	1 1000
		5365.....	1 1000
		5367.....	1 1000
		5404.....	1 1000
		5414.....	1 1000
		5 27.....	1 1000
		5430.....	1 1000
		5468.....	1 1000
		5471 and 5473.....	2 2000
		5476.....	1 1000
		5510.....	1 1000
		5512.....	1 1000
		5515.....	1 1000
		5518.....	1 1000
		5554.....	1 1000
		5567.....	1 1000
		5577.....	1 1000
		5580.....	1 1000
		5588.....	1 1000
		5590.....	1 1000
		5595.....	1 1000
		5601.....	1 1000
		5606.....	1 1000
		5616.....	1 1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount
March 10, 1857	Pacific Railroad.....	5622.....	1 \$100
		5662 and 5643.....	2 200
		5651.....	1 100
		5653.....	1 100
		5658 and 5659.....	2 200
		5661.....	1 100
		5674.....	1 100
		5678.....	1 100
		5693 and 5694.....	2 200
		5696.....	1 100
May 29.....		5702.....	1 100
		5707.....	1 100
		5721.....	1 100
		5730.....	1 100
		5754.....	1 100
		5765 to 5767, inclusive...	3 300
		5769.....	1 100
		5776.....	1 100
		5787.....	1 100
		5789.....	1 100
		5817 and 5818.....	2 200
July 16.....		5838.....	1 100
		5863.....	1 100
		5866.....	1 100
		5882 and 5883.....	1 100
		5897 and 5898.....	2 200
		5900.....	1 100
		5905.....	1 100
		5910.....	1 100
		5912.....	1 100
		4914 and 5915.....	2 200
		5918.....	1 100
		5930.....	1 100
		5938.....	1 100
		5967.....	1 100
		5971.....	1 100
		5997 and 5998.....	2 200
Sept. 24.....		6000.....	1 100
		6029.....	1 100
		6033.....	1 100
		6054.....	1 100
		6056.....	1 100
		6072.....	1 100
		6123.....	1 100
		6125.....	1 100
		6178.....	1 100
		6182 and 6183.....	2 200
		6200.....	1 100
		6204.....	1 100
		6208 and 6209.....	2 200
		6213.....	1 100
		6244.....	1 100
		6254.....	1 100
		6266.....	1 100
		6282.....	1 100
		6295.....	1 100
		6296 to 6297, inclusive...	3 300
		6315.....	1 100
		6327 and 6328.....	2 200
		6335 and 6336.....	2 200
		6338.....	1 100
		6361.....	1 100
		6363.....	1 100
		6370.....	1 100
		6379.....	1 100
Dec. 7.....		6386.....	1 100
		6423.....	1 100
		6466.....	1 100
		6468.....	1 100
		6474.....	1 100

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
Dec. 7, 1857	Pacific Railroad .....	6491.....	1	\$1000
		6520.....	1	1000
		6522.....	1	1000
		6531.....	1	1000
		6535.....	1	1000
		6589.....	1	1000
		6600.....	1	1000
		6620.....	1	1000
		6622.....	1	1000
		6631.....	1	1000
		6663.....	1	1000
		6666.....	1	1000
		6679.....	1	1000
		6699.....	1	1000
		6702.....	1	1000
		6724.....	1	1000
		6760.....	1	1000
24.....				
March 7, 1859	Pacific Railroad.....	6804.....	1	1000
		6828.....	1	1000
		6832.....	1	1000
		6837.....	1	1000
		6848.....	1	1000
		6850.....	1	1000
		6866.....	1	1000
		6904.....	1	1000
		6934.....	1	1000
		6937.....	1	1000
		6939.....	1	1000
		6946.....	1	1000
		6952.....	1	1000
		6957.....	1	1000
		6987.....	1	1000
		6989.....	1	1000
Sept. 15, 1854	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	14.....	1	1000
Jan. 25, 1855		65.....	1	1000
		82.....	1	1000
June 5, 1858		85.....	1	1000
Jan. 25, 1855	Duplicate.....	92.....	1	1000
		94.....	1	1000
		109.....	1	1000
July 23.....		165 to 167, inclusive....	3	3000
		171 and 172.....	2	2000
		178.....	1	1000
		201 and 202.....	2	2000
		211.....	1	1000
		226.....	1	1000
		232.....	1	1000
		242.....	1	1000
		249.....	1	1000
July 20, 1868	Duplicate.....	265.....	1	1000
July 23, 1855		276 and 277.....	2	2000
		301.....	1	1000
		337 and 338.....	2	2000
		347.....	1	1000
		360.....	1	1000
		352.....	1	1000
		373.....	1	1000
		395.....	1	1000
March 7, 1856		408.....	1	1000
		418.....	1	1000
		420.....	4	1000
		424.....	1	1000
		436.....	1	1000
		443.....	1	1000
		462.....	1	1000
		471.....	1	1000
		476 and 477.....	2	2000
		489.....	1	1000
		500.....	1	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.		
March 7, 1856	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	508.....	1	\$1500	
		522.....	1	1000	
		526.....	1	1000	
		533.....	1	1000	
		542 and 543.....	2	2000	
		546.....	1	1000	
		548.....	1	1000	
		553.....	1	1000	
		559.....	1	1000	
		567.....	1	1000	
		575.....	1	1000	
		581 and 582.....	2	2000	
		586.....	1	1000	
		600.....	1	1000	
		605 to 609 inclusive.....	5	5000	
		618.....	1	1000	
		626.....	1	1000	
		641 and 642.....	2	2000	
		648.....	1	1000	
		650.....	1	1000	
		652.....	1	1000	
		655.....	1	1000	
		686.....	1	1000	
		702.....	1	1000	
		705.....	1	1000	
		733 and 734.....	2	2000	
		739.....	1	1000	
		743.....	1	1000	
		747.....	1	1000	
		761.....	1	1000	
		764.....	1	1000	
		766.....	1	1000	
		782.....	1	1000	
		814.....	1	1000	
818 and 819.....	2	2000			
828.....	1	1000			
852.....	1	1000			
860 and 861.....	2	2000			
866.....	1	1000			
877.....	1	1000			
885 to 888 inclusive.....	4	4000			
915 and 916.....	2	2000			
919 and 920.....	2	2000			
922.....	1	1000			
934.....	1	1000			
937.....	1	1000			
939.....	1	1000			
971.....	1	1000			
979.....	1	1000			
983.....	1	1000			
988.....	1	1000			
Oct. 27.....		1025.....	1	1000	
		1062.....	1	1000	
		1071.....	1	1000	
		1076.....	1	1000	
		1078.....	1	1000	
		1097.....	1	1000	
		1102 and 1103.....	2	2000	
		1112 to 1115 inclusive.....	4	4000	
		1138.....	1	1000	
		1158.....	1	1000	
		1163.....	1	1000	
		Aug. 8, 1868 Duplicate.....	1183.....	1	1000
			1192.....	1	1000
		Oct. 27, 1856		1205.....	1
1208.....	1			1000	
1212.....	1			1000	
1246 and 1247.....	2			2000	
1259.....	1			1000	
1265.....	1			1000	
March 17, 1857		1269.....	1	1000	

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of	Amount.		
March 17, 1857	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	1274.....	1 \$1000		
		1278.....	1 1000		
		1301.....	1 1000		
		1305.....	1 1000		
		1313 and 1315 inclusive.	3 3000		
		1326.....	1 1000		
		1334.....	1 1000		
		1348.....	1 1000		
		1350.....	1 1000		
		1365.....	1 1000		
		1382.....	1 1000		
		1391.....	1 1000		
		April 13.....		1433.....	1 1000
				1466 to 1468 inclusive...	3 3000
				1492.....	1 1000
				1494.....	1 1000
				1516.....	1 1000
1530.....	1 1000				
1534 and 1535.....	2 2000				
1546.....	1 1000				
1548.....	1 1000				
1575 and 1576.....	2 2000				
1580.....	1 1000				
June 8.....		1583.....	1 1000		
		1608.....	1 1000		
		1613 and 1614.....	2 2000		
		1623.....	1 1000		
		1632.....	1 1000		
		1634.....	1 1000		
		1633.....	1 1000		
		1648.....	1 1000		
		1693.....	1 1000		
		1695.....	1 1000		
		1694.....	1 1000		
		1696.....	1 1000		
		1699.....	1 1000		
		1710.....	1 1000		
		1712.....	1 1000		
		Jan. 23, 1868	Duplicate.....	1723.....	1 1000
				1731.....	1 1000
June 2, 1867		1741.....	1 1000		
		1749.....	1 1000		
		1778.....	1 1000		
		1786.....	1 1000		
		1810 to 1814 inclusive...	5 5000		
		1824 and 1825.....	2 2000		
		1827.....	1 1000		
June 20, 1857		1830.....	1 1000		
		1839 and 1840.....	1 1000		
		1843.....	1 1000		
		1881.....	1 1000		
		1905 and 1906.....	2 2000		
		1922.....	1 1000		
		1953.....	1 1000		
		1957.....	1 1000		
		1960.....	1 1000		
		1967.....	1 1000		
April 18, 1868	Duplicate.....	1992.....	1 1000		
		1894.....	1 1000		
June 20, 1867		2003 and 2004.....	2 2000		
		2013.....	1 1000		
		2024.....	1 1000		
		2030 to 2032 inclusive...	3 3000		
		2036 and 2037.....	2 2000		
		2040.....	1 1000		
		2070.....	1 1000		
		2087.....	1 1000		
		2094 and 2095.....	2 2000		
		2106.....	1 1000		
		2148.....	1 1000		
		Aug. 5.....		2185.....	1 1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Aug. 5, 1857	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	2190.....	1 \$1000
		2197.....	1 1000
Sept. 9, 1875		2201.....	1 1000
		2203.....	1 1000
		2205 and 2206.....	2 2000
		2209.....	1 1000
		2211 to 2214 inclusive...	4 4000
		2217 to 2231 inclusive...	15 15000
		2237 to 2239 inclusive...	3 3000
		2242 to 2246 inclusive...	5 5000
		2257.....	1 1000
		2276.....	1 1000
		2285.....	1 1000
		2287.....	1 1000
		2302 add 2303.....	2 2000
		2314.....	1 1000
		2346.....	1 1000
		2374.....	1 1000
		2377.....	1 1000
		2385.....	1 1000
Oct. 12.....		2409.....	1 1000
		2418.....	1 1000
		2425.....	1 1000
		2446.....	1 1000
		2461.....	1 1000
		2456.....	1 1000
		2469.....	1 1000
		2472.....	1 1000
		2477 and 2478.....	2 2000
		2510.....	1 1000
		2583.....	1 1000
		2592.....	1 1000
		2596 and 2597.....	2 2000
Nov. 14.....		2615.....	1 1000
		2620.....	1 1000
		2625.....	1 1000
		2643.....	1 1000
		2649.....	1 1000
		2664.....	1 1000
		2666.....	1 1000
		2670.....	1 1000
		2682.....	1 1000
		2703.....	1 1000
		2706.....	1 1000
		2716.....	1 1000
		2720.....	1 1000
		2742.....	1 1000
		2778 and 2779.....	2 2000
		2784.....	1 1000
		2788 and 2789.....	2 2000
Dec. 11.....		2815.....	1 1000
		2848.....	2 2000
		2850.....	1 1000
		2870.....	1 1000
		2879.....	1 1000
		2902.....	1 1000
		2904.....	1 1000
		2915.....	1 1000
		2932.....	1 1000
		2939.....	1 1000
		2944.....	1 1000
		2959 and 2960.....	2 2000
		2967.....	1 1000
		2988.....	1 1000
		2994.....	1 1000
		3022.....	1 1000
		3042 and 3043.....	2 2000
		3046.....	1 1000
		3050.....	1 1000
		3053.....	1 1000
		3058.....	1 1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.		
Dec. 11, 1857	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	3081.....	1	\$1000		
		3088.....	1	1000		
		3100 and 3101.....	2	2000		
		3105.....	1	1000		
		3137 and 3138.....	2	2000		
		3166.....	1	1000		
		3185 to 3187 inclusive...	3	3000		
		3209.....	1	1000		
		3212.....	1	1000		
		3227.....	1	2000		
		3237.....	1	1000		
		3239.....	1	1000		
		3343 and 3344.....	2	2000		
		3244 and 3245.....	2	2000		
		3251.....	1	1000		
		3254.....	1	1000		
		3257.....	1	1000		
		3269.....	1	1000		
		3271.....	1	1000		
		3290 and 3291.....	2	2000		
		3395.....	1	1000		
		3313.....	1	1000		
		3359.....	1	1000		
		3362.....	1	1000		
		3371.....	1	1000		
		3375.....	1	1000		
		3379.....	1	1000		
		3399.....	1	1000		
		3459.....	1	1000		
		3467.....	1	1000		
		3474.....	1	1000		
		Dec. 28, 1853	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.....	12.....	1	1000
				28.....	1	1000
Feb. 28, 1854		63.....	1	1000		
June 16.....		149 and 150.....	2	2000		
April 4, 1855		167.....	1	1000		
		179.....	1	1000		
		185.....	1	1000		
June 8.....		200.....	1	1000		
		253.....	1	1000		
		255.....	1	1000		
		257.....	1	1000		
		282.....	1	1000		
		326.....	1	1000		
		334.....	1	1000		
		348.....	1	1000		
		367.....	1	1000		
		383.....	1	1000		
		391.....	1	1000		
Sept. 24.....		394.....	1	1000		
		454 and 455.....	2	2000		
		456 and 457.....	2	2000		
		460.....	1	1000		
		487 to 490 inclusive.....	4	4000		
		519 and 520.....	2	2000		
		536.....	1	1000		
		549.....	1	1000		
Nov. 14.....		627.....	1	1000		
		633.....	1	1000		
		652.....	1	1000		
		662.....	1	1000		
		665.....	1	1000		
		670.....	1	1000		
Jan. 26, 1856...		673.....	1	1000		
		702.....	1	1000		
		730.....	1	1000		
		740.....	1	1000		
		761.....	1	1000		
		783 and 784.....	2	2000		



## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
Jan. 26, 1856...	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.....	786 .....	1	\$ 1000
		807 .....	1	1000
		818 .....	1	1000
		820 .....	1	1000
Sept. 4.....		848 .....	1	1000
		867 .....	1	1000
		870 .....	1	1000
		916 .....	1	1000
		936 to 941, inclusive.....	6	6000
		968 .....	1	1000
		974 .....	1	1000
		1028 .....	1	1000
		1046 and 1047.....	2	2000
		1070 .....	1	1000
		1074 .....	1	1000
		1095 .....	1	1000
		1105 .....	1	1000
		1118 .....	1	1000
		1129 .....	1	1000
		1133 .....	1	1000
		1180 .....	1	1000
		1188 .....	1	1000
		1190 and 1191.....	2	2000
		1227 .....	1	1000
		1239 and 1240.....	2	2000
		1296 .....	1	1000
		1299 .....	1	1000
		1311 and 1312.....	2	2000
		1320 .....	1	1000
		1333 .....	1	1000
		1390 .....	1	1000
		1396 .....	1	1000
		1400 .....	1	1000
		1417 .....	1	1000
		1430 .....	1	1000
		1454 .....	1	1000
Nov. 10.....		1542 .....	1	1000
		1563 .....	1	1000
		1600 .....	1	1000
		1631 and 1632.....	2	2000
		1637 .....	1	1000
		1665 and 1666.....	2	2000
		1674 .....	1	1000
		1676 .....	1	1000
		1743 .....	1	1000
		1785 .....	1	1000
		1791 and 1792.....	2	2000
		1794 .....	1	1000
		1796 and 1797.....	2	2000
		1818 .....	1	1000
		1822 and 1823.....	2	2000
		1825 .....	1	1000
		1859 .....	1	1000
		1877 to 1879, inclusive.....	3	3000
		1895 and 1896.....	2	2000
		1974 .....	1	1000
		1992 .....	1	1000
		1995 .....	1	1000
Feb. 28, 1867...		2013 to 2016, inclusive.....	4	4000
		2020 .....	1	1000
		2125 to 2129, inclusive.....	5	5000
		2155 .....	1	1000
		2182 and 2183.....	2	2000
		2248 .....	1	1000
		2291 .....	1	1000
		2396 .....	1	1000
		2444 .....	1	1000
		2490 .....	1	1000
		2525 .....	1	1000
		2532 .....	1	1000

## BONDS RECEIVED—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
Feb. 28, 1857...	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.....	2536 .....	1	\$ 1000
		2554 .....	1	1000
		2619 .....	1	1000
		2661 .....	1	1000
		2710 .....	1	1000
		2746 .....	1	1000
		2765 .....	1	1000
		2771 and 2772.....	2	2000
		2776 and 2777.....	2	2000
		2779 to 2781, inclusive...	3	3000
		2791 .....	1	1000
		2809 .....	1	1000
		2816 .....	1	1000
		2891 .....	1	1000
		2914 .....	1	1000
		2924 .....	1	1000
		2946 .....	1	1000
		2948 .....	1	1000
		2953 and 2954.....	2	2000
		2985 and 2986.....	2	2000

**BONDS RECEIVED OF JOHN G. RICHARDSON,  
DECEMBER 30, 1867.**

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount.
Dec. 7, 1857....	Direct State sixes.....	126 .....	1	\$ 1000
		463 .....	1	1000
April 6, 1861....		1161 .....	1	1000
May 22.....		3060 .....	1	1000
		3295 .....	1	1000
29.....		3301 .....	1	1000
		3461 .....	1	1000
	Seven due coupons each @ \$30.....			1425
Sept. 5, 1856....	North Missouri.....	2003 .....	1	1000
		2263 .....	1	1000
Jan. 28, 1857....		2429 .....	1	1000
				630
	Seven coupons, each @ \$30.....			
Oct. 17, 1857....	Cairo and Fulton.....	147 .....	1	1000
July 25, 1859....		480 .....	1	1000
				420
	Seven coupons, each @ \$30.....			
March 17, 1857	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	1273 .....	1	1000
		1531 .....	1	1000
April 13.....		2136 .....	1	1000
Aug. 5.....		2628 .....	1	1000
Nov. 16.....				
	Seven coupons, each @ \$30.....			840
Mar. 10, 1857	Pacific Railroad.....	5646 .....	1	1000
		5418 .....	1	1000
		5670 .....	1	1000
	Seven coupons, each @ \$30.....			630

## BONDS RECEIVED OF THE MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount
July 1, 1868...	Consols.....	2810.....	1	\$1000
		2409.....	1	1000
		2808.....	1	1000
		2806.....	1	1000
		2410.....	1	1000
		427.....	1	1000
		One \$30 Coupon each.....		

## BONDS RECEIVED OF THOS. ALLEN, JULY 11, 1868.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.		Amount	
Nov. 16, 1867.	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	2733.....	1	\$1000	
		2735.....	1	1000	
Dec. 11.....		2973.....	1	1000	
Sept. 9.....		2359.....	1	1000	
		2355.....	1	1000	
Nov. 16.....		2734.....	1	1000	
		2737.....	1	1000	
		2729.....	1	1000	
May 29.....		Duplicate.....	1173.....	1	1000
Nov. 16, 1857.			2786.....	1	1000
Dec. 11.....			3177.....	1	1000
			3000.....	1	1000
			2995.....	1	1000
Sept. 9.....			2356.....	1	1000
Oct. 12.....			2512.....	1	1000
Dec. 11.....		2358.....	2	1000	
		2985.....	1	1000	
June 20.....		1921.....	1	1000	
Nov. 16.....		2656.....	1	1000	
Sept. 9.....		2390.....	1	1000	
	7 Coupons on each Bond, @ \$30.....			4200	
July 27, 1859..	Pacific 7's.....	1729 to 1738, inclusive..	10	10000	
Jan. 1, 1856..		509.....	1	1000	
	7 Coupons on each Bond, @ \$35.....			2625	
July 1, 1857..	North Missouri.....	2861.....	1	1000	
		7 Coupons @ \$30.....			210
Nov. 29, 1858.	Direct State Sixes.....	1257.....	1	1000	
		7 Coupons @ \$30.....			210

## BONDS RECEIVED OF THE NORTH MISSOURI R. R. CO.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.		
Jan. 1, 1868..		2859.....	1	\$1000	
		2367 to 2374.....	8	8000	
		1860.....	1	1000	
		2630.....			
		3631.....	1	1000	
		2854.....	1	1000	
		2856.....	1	1000	
		2857.....	1	1000	
				1	1000
				1	1000
				1	1000
				1	1000
Aug. 4, 1865.	Old State Debt.....	401 to 404 inclusive....	4	4000	
April 16, 1853.		23.....	1	1000	
		119.....	1	1000	
Dec. 14, 1866.	North Missouri, Duplicate.....	158.....	1	1000	
Dec. 31, 1855.		610.....	1	1000	
		685.....	1	1000	
Aug. 16, 1856.		1094.....	1	1000	
June 13.....		1141.....	1	1000	
		1156.....	1	1000	
		1193.....	1	1000	
		1238.....	1	1000	
Sept. 15.....		1799.....	1	1000	
		1836.....	1	1000	
		1862 and 1863.....	2	2000	
		1936.....	1	1000	
		2182.....	1	1000	
		2323.....	1	1000	
		2583.....	1	1000	
May 18, 1857.		3062.....	1	1000	
Aug. 1, 1857.		8497.....	1	1000	
Nov. 27.....		3562.....	1	1000	
Oct. 30.....		4008.....	1	1000	
Oct. 13, 1858.		4101 to 4114.....	14	14000	
		4134.....	1	1000	
			1	1000	
			1	1000	
June 4, 1868.	Iron Mountain, Duplicate.....	2927.....	1	1000	
	Duplicate.....	1189.....	1	1000	
			1	1000	
			1	1000	
Jan. 26, 1860.	Platte County.....	395.....	1	1000	
			1	1000	
			1	1000	
March 5, 1868.	Cairo & Fulton, Duplicate.....	128.....	1	1000	
July 26, 1855.		428.....	1	1000	
			1	1000	
			1	1000	
Dec. 7, 1857...	Direct State Sixes.....	41.....	1	1000	
18.....		205.....	1	1000	
		208.....	1	1000	
		254.....	1	1000	
		361.....	1	1000	
		414.....	1	1000	
		420.....	1	1000	
		527.....	1	1000	
		568.....	1	1000	
March 4, 1868		569.....	1	1000	
		638.....	1	1000	
		673 and 674.....	2	2000	
		701 to 708, inclusive....	8	8000	
		722.....	2	2000	
March 4, 1858.		743.....	1	1000	
		877.....	1	1000	
June 21.....		907.....	1	1000	
		958.....	1	1000	
		985.....	1	1000	
Oct. 16.....		989.....	1	1000	
		1021.....	1	1000	
		1056.....	1	1000	

## BONDS RECEIVED OF THE NORTH MISSOURI R. R. CO.—Continued.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Oct. 16, 1858.	Direct State Sizes.....	1067.....	1 1000
26.....		1103.....	1 1000
		1105.....	1 1000
Apr. 1, 1861.		1273.....	1 1000
		1395.....	1 1000
		1532.....	1 1000
		1539.....	1 1000
		1682.....	1 1000
		1717.....	1 1000
		1719.....	1 1000
6.....		1747.....	1 1000
		1783.....	1 1000
		1786.....	1 1000
8.....		1805.....	1 1000
16.....		1873.....	1 1000
22.....		1968.....	1 1000
		2060.....	1 1000
Aug. 3, 1865.		3434.....	1 1000
May 22.....		3068.....	1 1000
		3096 and 3097.....	2 2000
	3104.....	1 1000	
24.....	3119.....	1 1000	
	3134.....	1 1000	
	3136.....	1 1000	
29.....	3198.....	1 1000	
	3208.....	1 1000	
July 26, 1862	Pacific Railroad.....	277.....	1 1000
Sept. 18.....		363.....	1 1000
		366 to 370 inclusive.....	5 5000
Feb. 2, 1858		507.....	1 1000
		509.....	1 1000
Jan. 5, 1854		1222.....	1 1000
March 3.....		1314.....	1 1000
July 10.....		1523.....	1 1000
		1525.....	1 1000
		1527 to 1530 inclusive.....	4 4000
Oct. 25.....		1884.....	1 1000
		1885 and 1886.....	2 2000
		1889 and 1890.....	2 2000
Feb. 20, 1855		2272.....	1 1000
27.....		2490.....	1 1000
		2720.....	1 1000
June 20.....		2794.....	1 1000
March 17, 1856		3039.....	1 1000
		3051.....	1 1000
		3147.....	1 1000
	3160.....	1 1000	
	3162.....	1 1000	
	3207.....	1 1000	
	3337.....	1 1000	
	3413.....	1 1000	
	3504.....	1 1000	
	3621.....	1 1000	
	3667.....	1 1000	
	3984.....	1 1000	
	3988.....	1 1000	
	4007.....	1 1000	
	4012.....	1 1000	
	4014.....	1 1000	
	4016.....	1 1000	
	4047.....	1 1000	
	4173.....	1 1000	
	4216.....	1 1000	
	4226.....	1 1000	
	4455.....	1 1000	
March 10, 1857	4820.....	1 1000	
	4823.....	1 1000	
	4841.....	1 1000	
	4904.....	1 1000	
	4957.....	1 1000	

## BONDS RECEIVED—CONTINUED.

Date.	Series.	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
March 10, 1857	Pacific Railroad.....	5188.....	1 \$1000
		5314.....	1 1000
		5354.....	1 1000
May 29, 1857		5589.....	1 1000
		5716.....	1 1000
		5715.....	1 1000
		5744 to 5746 inclusive....	3 3000
		5791.....	1 1000
		5826.....	1 1000
July 16.....		5901.....	1 1000
Sept. 24.....		5972.....	1 1000
	6237.....	1 1000	
	6339.....	1 1000	
	6355.....	1 1000	
	6359 and 6360.....	2 2000	
June 4, 1868	Duplicate.....	6364.....	1 1000
Dec. 24, 1857		6401.....	1 1000
		6547.....	1 1000
		6635.....	1 1000
		6686.....	1 1000
		6818.....	1 1000
		6872.....	1 1000
		6884.....	1 1000
		6945.....	1 1000
		6968.....	1 1000
March 7, 1869		6974.....	1 1000

# REPORT

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONER PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

SENATE.—Laid before the Senate, referred to the Committee on Permanent Seat of Government and 50 copies ordered printed, January 20, 1869.

G. A. MOSER, *Secretary of Senate.*

HOUSE.—Read and 1,500 copies ordered printed, January 20, 1869.

J. C. S. COLBY, *Chief Clerk.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, JANUARY 11, 1869.

In compliance with the requirement of section 10, of chapter 21 of the General Statutes of the State of Missouri, I beg leave respectfully, to present to the General Assembly, the following report:

On the 5th day of February, 1863, I was elected to fill the vacancy in the office of Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government occasioned by the resignation of my predecessor, Peter Jecko. Commissioner Jecko had left the State prior to my election, but had not made any formal surrender of the State property in his charge to me, one, nor had he made out for his successor an inventory of said property, nor left any record of his official acts. When, therefore, I entered upon the duties of my office, I had no certain knowledge of the description or amount of State property, which had been in the custody of my predecessor, but I took charge of all such property as I could find.

The walks through the capitol grounds, leading to the capitol, were in a miserable condition, and I at once proceeded to improve them.

The capitol itself, I found in great need of repairs, both external and internally. The dome, for want of paint, was becoming corroded and all the wood work of the exterior was, from the same cause, liable to decay. I therefore, had the dome and all the wood-work of the exterior well painted, and the ball and vane over the dome repaired. I also had the wood work of the interior well painted, deeming it necessary both for its preservation and decent appearance.

The ceiling of the Senate chamber was loose and dilapidated and liable at any time to fall, thus rendering it unsafe to occupy the chamber any longer until it should be repaired, therefore, I had the old ceiling entirely removed, and a new one put in, and while the chief object was to secure a substantial and durable ceiling, at the

lowest reasonable cost, yet I did not deem it inappropriate to pay some regard to taste in its construction.

The carpet on the floor of the Senate chamber was well nigh worn out, and it was necessary to replace it with a new one, which I have had done. I have also had new curtains hung upon the windows of both the Senate chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The old curtains were of scarlet color, which gave to the light passing through them a very mischievous effect upon the eyesight. The House of Representatives, by resolution, last winter, ordered the removal of the red curtains from the windows of the hall.

In purchasing new curtains, I selected green as the most appropriate color for the protection of the eyesight. I have had a new pump put into the cistern, in rear of the capitol, the old one being unserviceable, and have purchased a sufficient length of hose to reach from the pump to any part of the building in case of fire. This I considered a prime necessity.

Last spring I set out a great many trees in the capitol grounds, but owing to the excessive heat and drouth of the succeeding summer, and the ravages of grasshoppers, a large proportion of them died. I replaced them in autumn, with fresh trees, which I think, will, with proper care, take root and thrive.

With a view to the completion of the stone fence or wall around the capitol grounds, I purchased, last spring, the necessary tools for quarrying and cutting stone, intending to have as much of the work done by the State prison convicts as possible, I procured the privilege of taking, for this purpose, out of a certain quarry in the vicinity, all the stone that I could get out before winter, by paying the owner of the quarry what it had cost him to open it. But advantageous as the terms of this arrangement were, I was unable to accomplish anything like what I hoped to do, in pursuance thereof, because I could not procure the labor of the convicts.

When I applied, from time to time, to the Warden of the State Prison for convicts to quarry and cut stone for the fence of the capitol grounds, he refused them to me, on the plea that the convicts were otherwise employed. Now, I do not question that they *were otherwise employed*, nevertheless, it is a notorious fact that many of them were hired out to private individuals in Jefferson City, and not a few of them were employed in the cultivation and improvement of the Warden's own farm, both before and after I asked for, and was denied, their labor to prepare stone for the fence of the capitol grounds. It is true, however, I obtained a few of the convicts for that purpose, late in the season, and I have now about twenty of them employed, preparing stone for the fence.

At the solicitation of the Governor, I made an inspection of the Governor's mansion and grounds. I found the mansion in a state of great dilapidation. Some of the foundation walls were cracked, and in danger of giving away entirely. All the woodwork was very much decayed. I had the foundation walls of the kitchen so repaired as to render them safe for the present. But such is the general dilapidation of the mansion, that it is impossible so to repair it as to make it really comfortable. The erection or purchase of a new mansion for the use of the Executive, appears to be an inevitable necessity, if due regard is paid to the comfort of the Governor, and the honor and dignity of the State.

The stone wall enclosing the mansion grounds is bent out and rent



in many places, and ready to tumble down. It cannot be repaired. It will have to be taken away, and replaced by a new one.

The Armory building requires a new roof. When it was erected, the timbers used for the support of the roof were green. As might be supposed, they greatly shrank as they became seasoned, and so contracted the roof as to cause it to leak. This defect cannot be overcome, but by the removal and reconstruction of the entire roof. The trophies of war, the relics, arms and other valuable property of the State, are all constantly liable to damage from the leaking of the roof. It should be repaired without delay.

I would respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to the condition of the State's interest in certain lots in the city of Jefferson, heretofore sold to individuals by the State, and which have never been deeded by the State, and which in many (if not in all instances, have never been fully paid for.

The records in my office relating to these matters are very incomplete and unsatisfactory, and I would respectfully suggest that the Committee on Permanent Seat of Government be desired to examine the same, and report a bill for passage, which will enable me to recover the State's interest in these lots, and authorize me to make necessary conveyances for the same, on proof of the actual payment of the amounts due the State.

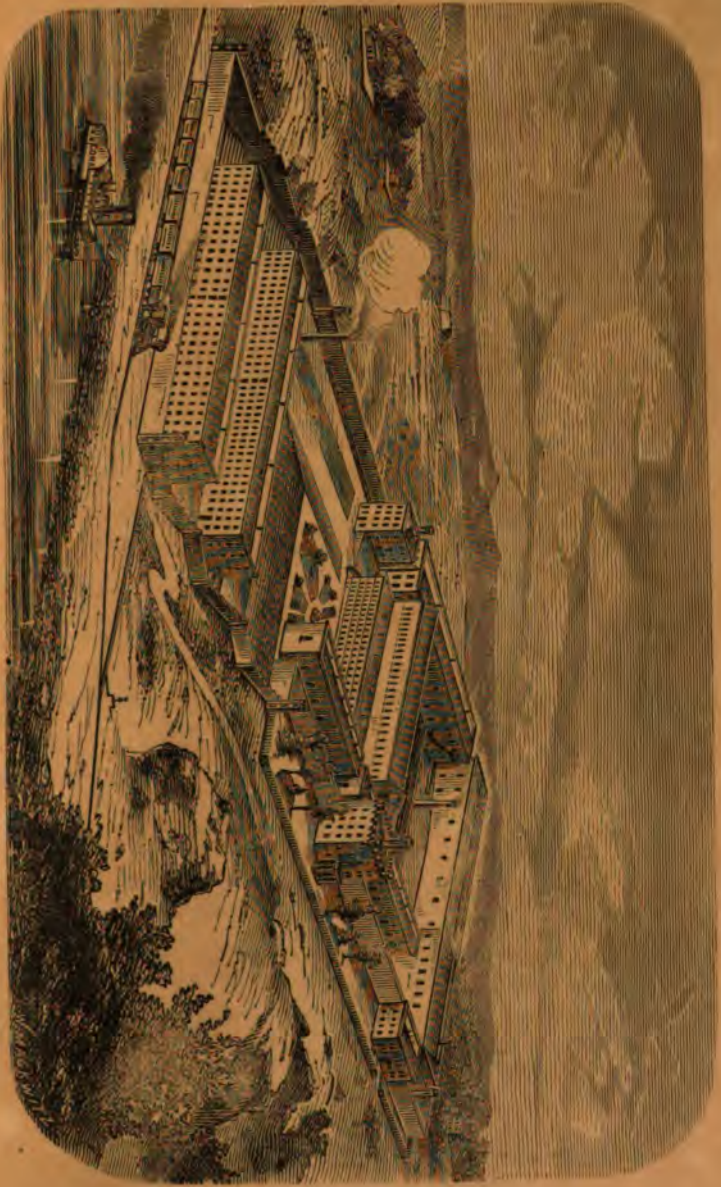
The sum total of all the accounts approved by me, since I assumed the office of Commissioner, for labor, materials, and supplies of every description, is nine thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ten cents, of which amount the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and forty-five cents was contracted by my predecessor in office.

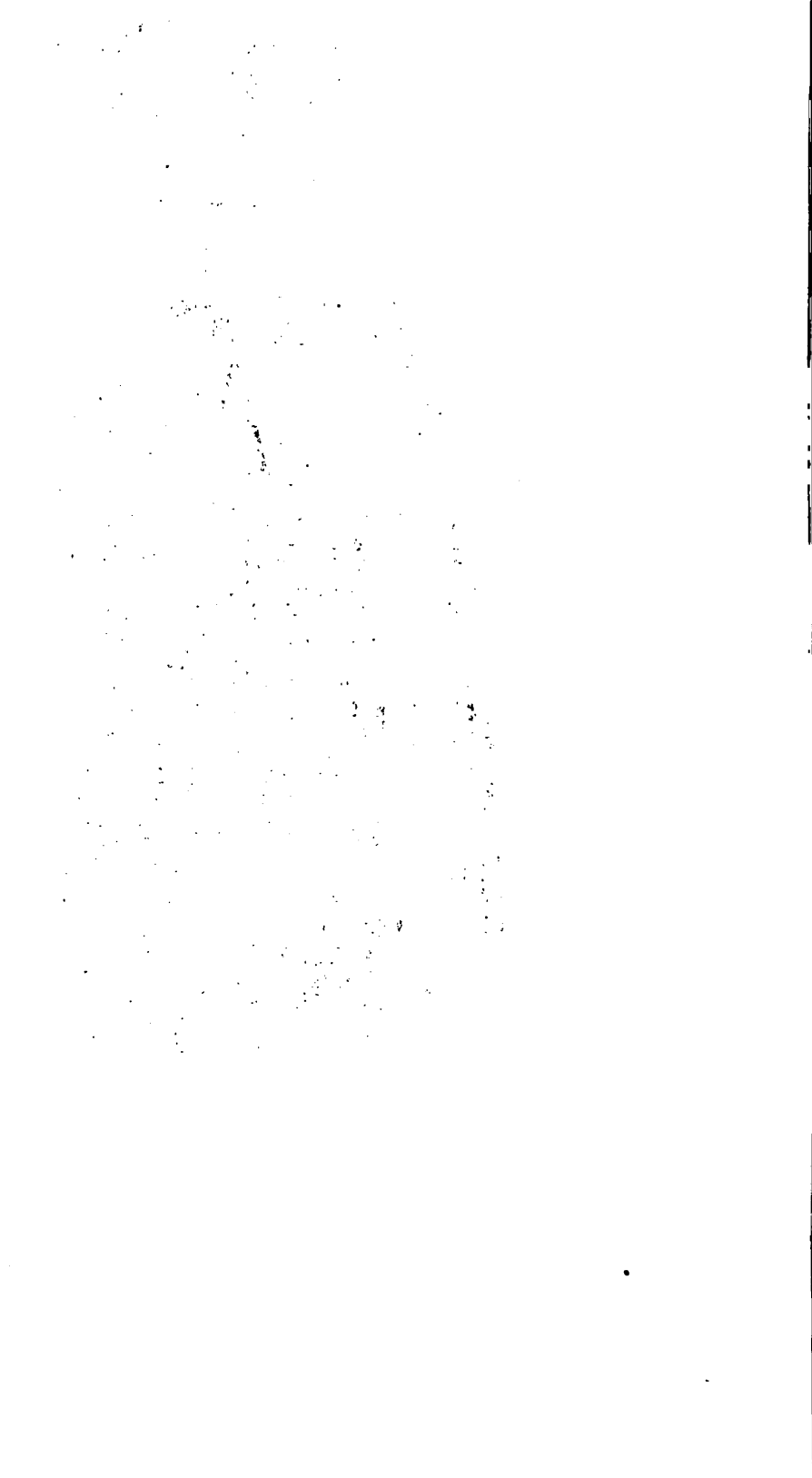
For the payment of these accounts, the State Auditor has issued his warrants upon the State Treasurer to the amount of three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and nine cents, and certificates of indebtedness to the amount of five thousand six hundred and ten dollars and one cent.

DAN. RICE

*Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government.*

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, WITH PROPOSED EXTENSION.





# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

# MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,

TO THE

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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SENATE—500 Copies ordered printed by Committee on Penitentiary, January 20, 1869.

G. A. MOSER, *Secretary of Senate.*

HOUSE—Read, and referred to Committee on Penitentiary, 1500 Copies ordered printed, 100 for the use of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

J. C. S. COLBY, *Chief Clerk.*

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JEFFERSON CITY, MO.,  
ELLWOOD KIRBY, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1869.

# BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY

FOR THE YEARS 1867 AND 1868.

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R. F. WINGATE, *Attorney General.*  
WILLIAM BISHOP, *State Treasurer.*  
ALONZO THOMPSON, *State Auditor.*

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## OFFICERS OF THE PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN:

HORACE A. SWIFT.

EDWARD SCHUELLER, *Factor.*

SYLVESTER W. COX, *Clerk.*

IRWIN D. WRIGHT, *Deputy Warden.*

C. A. THOMPSON, *Physician.*

J. WESLEY JOHNSON, *Chaplain.*

Mrs. MARY SULLIVAN, *Matron.*

## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, }  
December 31st, 1868. }

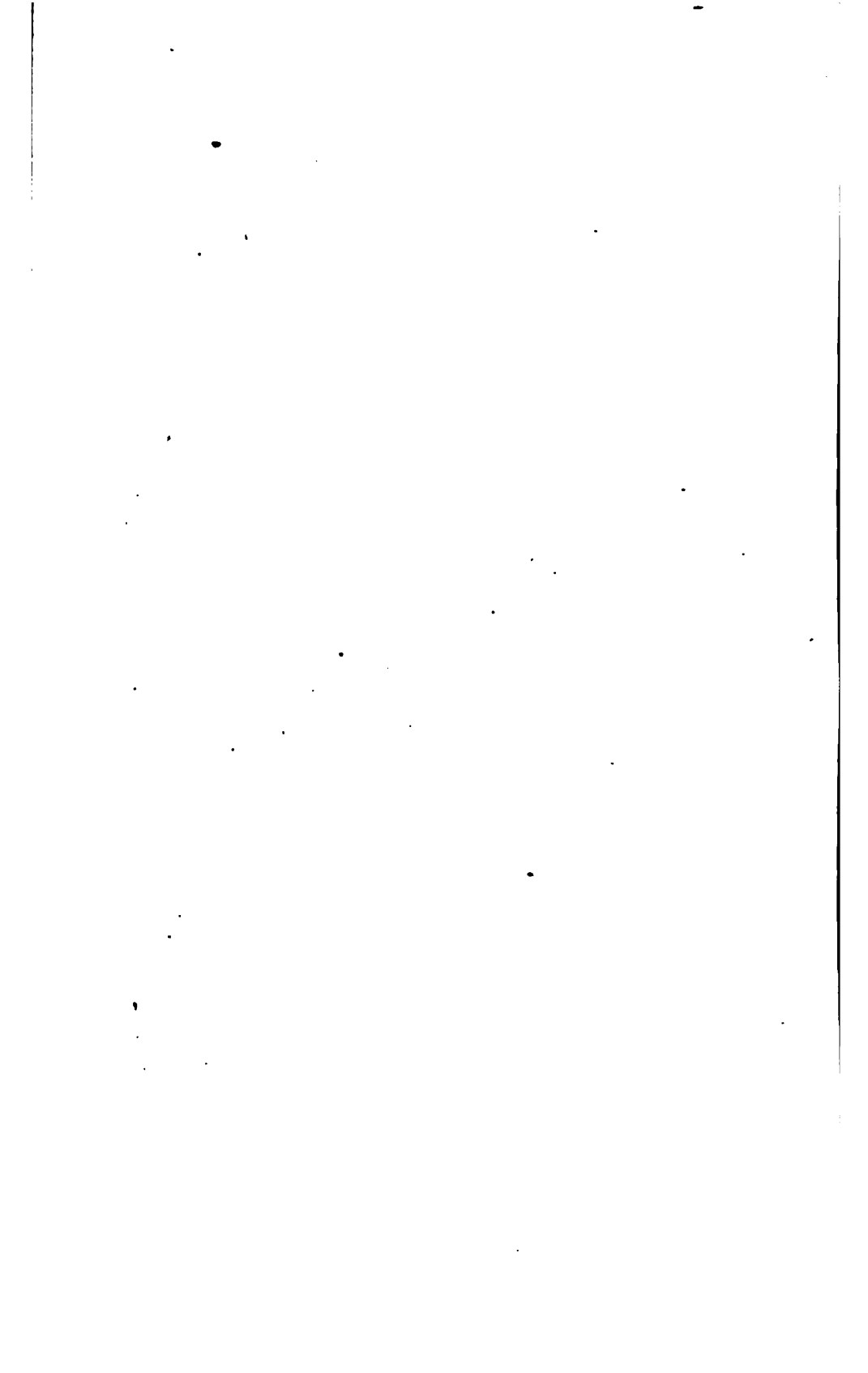
The Board of Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary, beg leave to submit to the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, their biennial report of the government, discipline and transactions of the institution for the past two years, ending December 2d, 1868, inclusive, and its present condition.

From the report of the Warden, Physician, Chaplain and Factor of the institution, made to your Inspectors, and herewith submitted as a part of this report, will appear the number of convicts confined in the institution, the various branches of business in which they have been employed, the number employed in each branch, the age, sex and place of nativity of the convicts, their term of imprisonment, the offenses for which they were severally committed, from what county they were sent, the number of convicts that have escaped or died, or have been pardoned or discharged, during the two years preceding December 2d, 1868, the quality and quantity of food and clothing allowed to the convicts, the number that have been punished, the nature of the punishment, how often inflicted, and for what offense; also, a statement of the contracts for the employment of the convicts, and showing, in detail, the financial condition of the prison.

The reports of said officers, being so full and complete in themselves, your Inspectors submit that it is unnecessary for them to enter more into detail as to the government, discipline or transactions of the institution, and relying upon said reports as a fair showing, submit, with what industry and with what success, they have severally performed the duties devolved upon them.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. F. WINGATE,  
*Attorney General.*  
A. THOMPSON,  
*State Auditor.*



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**BIENNIAL REPORT**

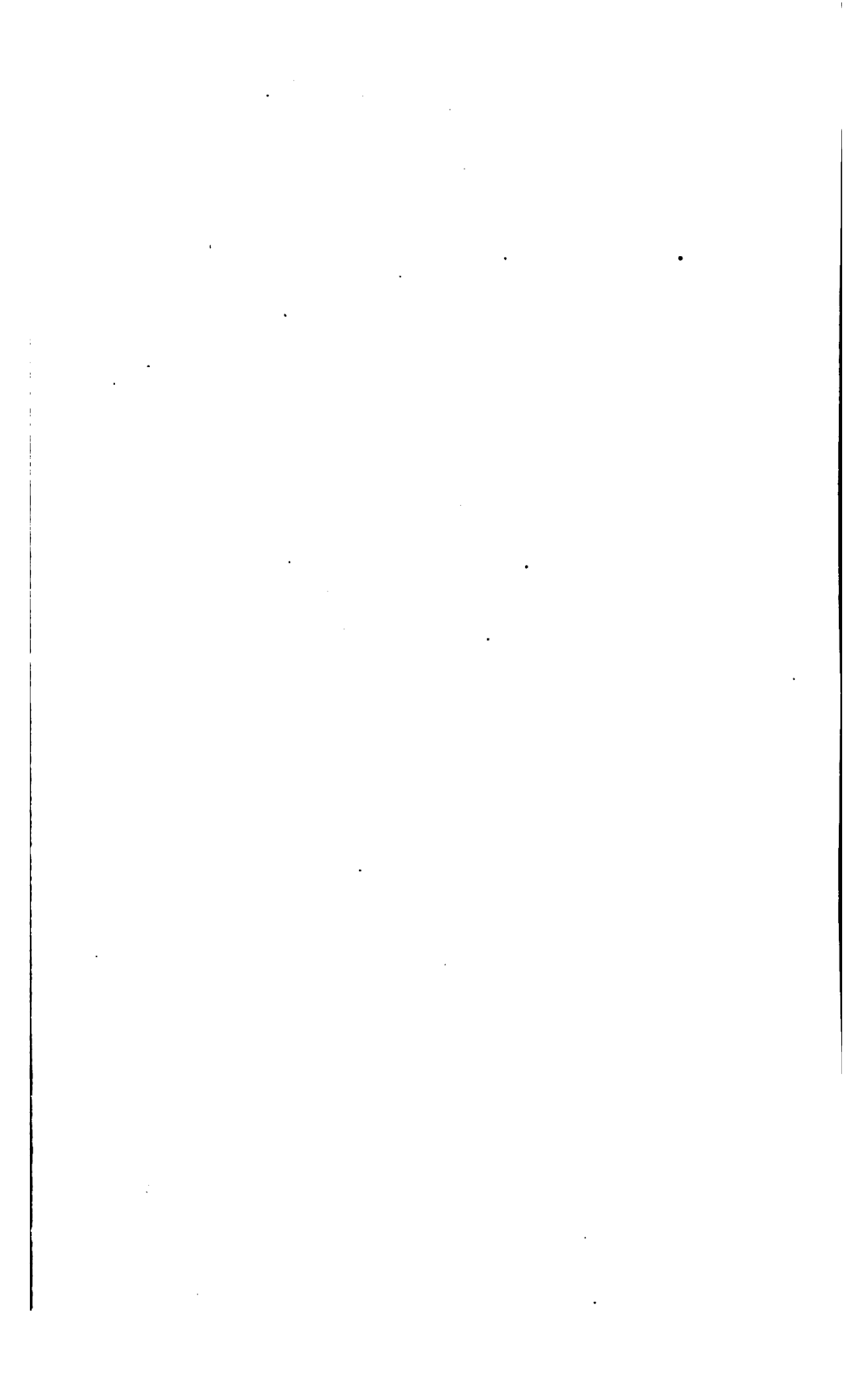
**OF THE**

**WARDEN MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY,**

**DECEMBER 6TH, 1868.**

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## WARDEN'S REPORT.

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*To the Inspectors of the Missouri State Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN:—The time having arrived when, by law, it becomes my duty to make to you a report of the present condition and general operations of the penitentiary for the two years last past, I submit herewith a number of tables, containing, in detail, all the information which I am required to impart on the several subjects, to which they relate.

Passing over, without comment, those tables which are designed to convey statistical information in relation to the convicts, I invite your attention to the exhibits in relation to the improvements in progress at present, on the prison premises.

Foreseeing the necessity of immediate preparations for the confinement of largely increased numbers of convicts, as early as April, 1865, I addressed to you the following communication:

OFFICE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, }  
April 19th, 1865. }

*To the Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN:—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, as Warden, to call your attention to the necessity of erecting an additional cell building for the more safe-keeping of convicts confined here. There is now less cell-room than there was five years ago. The administration which preceded mine, found it necessary to remove the old cell building, it being in a dilapidated condition, and unsafe for long-sentenced prisoners. This building contained forty cells, capable of celling two hundred convicts; its removal, therefore, reduced the cell capacity of the prison far below the actual demands.

There are now seventy-two convicts more than there are cells in the institution, and necessity has compelled me to crowd two into the narrow limits of a cell, thereby greatly endangering the sanitary condition of the prisoners, and making them liable to contagious diseases.

Another fact to be considered in this connection, is that the President has designated this prison for the reception of military prisoners. This, in connection with the civil courts, is increasing our numbers daily, and provision must be made for their safe-keeping.

There are now four hundred and twenty-eight prisoners confined here, one hundred and sixty-six of whom have been committed since January 1st. Of these, one hundred and twenty-three are military prisoners, and from my experience, so far, I am of the opinion that the number, hereafter, will not be decreased by pardons. There is every reason to believe that the future, with the same ratio of commitments and discharges, will very soon increase the number of prisoners far above the present capacity of the institution. Setting aside the necessity of increasing the number of cells, growing out of the number of military prisoners, the commitments by the civil courts, alone, will, no doubt, inevitably demand such building.

Before the cell building referred to as being removed was torn down, there was scarcely room for the safe-keeping of the convicts: then the civil law is soon to be in force again, and, knowing the demoralized condition of many in the country who have been engaged in bushwhacking and murdering for the last three or four years, it is reasonable to suppose the people, when once empowered with the law again, will bring such desperadoes to their merited punishment. We may reasonably calculate, therefore, on an increase of convicts, and wisdom admonishes us to make the necessary preparation to receive them.

Believing you will give this subject your candid attention, and that the public good will be properly cared for, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. SWIFT,

Warden *Missouri Penitentiary.*

(Signed,)

Approved,

R. F. WINGATE, *Attorney General,*  
WM. BISHOP, *State Treasurer.*  
A. THOMPSON, *Auditor.*

} *Inspectors.*

This, meeting with your approval, was indorsed by the Governor in the following language:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Mo.,  
July 12th, 1865.

The Warden of the Penitentiary will proceed at once to employ such surplus labor, as he may have, to getting materials for the erection of a cell building, and he is empowered and directed to proceed to examine the prisons of other States, which are reputed to be the best in construction and management, with a view to gathering information. The public necessity requires that all the means in the power of the Warden be used with vigor to obtain, at the earliest day practicable, more cell room in the penitentiary.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

Referring to my former report for the general description of the new cell building, then just commenced, I report the building still unfinished, but progress toward completion has been made as rapidly as, under the circumstances, it could have been done. All the labor has been devoted to the erection of the building which it was possible to employ efficiently for that purpose, but the immense size of the structure, and the large amount of cut stone necessary to be used, has made the building appear to move slowly. From the detailed esti-

mate of the work already done on it, you will see that, including the sum of \$3,912 94 for iron and iron work, the total cost to the date of this report is \$132,584 70.

An average of one hundred convicts have been employed, constantly on this building. A fair beginning has been made with the extension of the walls, a detailed statement of which, shows that thus far, that improvement has cost \$13,451 17.

When I state, that from January the 5th, 1865, to this date, the number of convicts have increased from 357 to 735, and that the number of cells fit for use is only 350, you will appreciate the crowded condition of the prison, and feel the importance of a vigorous prosecution of the improvements. A separate cell for each prisoner has been found, in the experience of prison-keepers everywhere, to be indispensable to good order and proper discipline; indeed, nothing so helps to keep up a wholesome state of discipline as suitable and conveniently arranged prison buildings. Looking at the crowded and uncomfortable condition of the prison, I am sometimes astonished that we have not had more cases of insubordination and disorder than have occurred. Neither, it seems to me, could so large a number of men with such surroundings, have been so blessed with the good health which these have enjoyed, but for the vigilant, energetic and intelligent supervision of the prison Physician, Dr. C. A. Thompson, and I take great pleasure in thus publicly attesting his skill as a physician, and the uniform courteous and gentlemanly deportment, which has marked his official intercourse with the officers of the prison. Allow me, in this connection, to remark that the salary now paid the physician is not at all adequate compensation for the amount of labor performed, and does not yield him one-fourth the amount that such an amount of labor would procure in the ordinary practice; indeed, the time which is necessary to devote to the daily examination of so large a number of men, necessarily deprives the physician of time for private practice.

I feel constrained to call your attention to the inadequate provision made by law for the moral instruction of the convicts, while none at all has been made for teaching even the rudiments of our language to such as are wholly uneducated, and to suggest that if a sufficient salary were allowed to secure the services of a resident chaplain, both the moral and educational wants of the convicts would be much better supplied. The education of State criminals is no new idea of mine, but in many States the experiment has been made, and, after a fair trial, has been found to be most desirable, not simply as a recreation or means of mitigating, to some extent, the wearisome routine of prison labor and prison life, but for the invaluable blessing which it confers alike on men in all conditions of life. Prison keepers are better able than others to know how gladly a convict who is unable to read, embraces every opportunity to get instruction from his more fortunate fellow prisoners; what a favor he esteems it to be allowed to

spend the Sabbath under circumstances that will insure to him a day of study.

The obligation of the State in this behalf would seem absolutely imperative, when we consider that fifty-nine per cent. of the convicts are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years, who have been drawn into crime, for the first time, perhaps, because their ignorance fitted them only for the lowest walks of life. How strange it seems that the State should have made such enormous appropriations of its revenues for the benefit of common schools, that legislators should have been so filled with compassion for the poor and unlettered children throughout her borders, and yet no thought or sympathy of theirs has gone out after her young criminals. Better far to care for them and educate them, while they are suffering the penalties of violated law, than to turn them loose again on society, more ignorant than before.

In my first report, I indicated at length, the principles of prison discipline which seemed to me the best. I have had no reasons to change my opinions then expressed, but on the contrary, experience has confirmed me in the opinion that humane treatment is every way better, as well for prison officers, as for convicts, than harsh and vigorous punishment. In the punishment, therefore, which I have found it necessary to inflict, I have resorted, in all cases, almost, to confinement in the dungeon, or bread and water for a time, proportionate to the offense, or until sufficient evidence of penitence assured the offender's release. I have found it, in a few instances, necessary, as I thought, to resort to the lash, but only for the very grave offenses, which you will find stated in the proper table.

There is a great diversity of opinion amongst prison disciplinarians as to the value of the lash as a punishment, some claiming that it cannot be safely dispensed with, while others detest and abhor it, and while I would not recommend the establishment, by law, of any single means of punishment, I am fully satisfied that before the light of intelligent investigation, the lash will disappear from prison appliances, and isolation, on hard fare, will be in universal use, because by this latter mode, reason is invoked to assist her sway over the rebellious spirit, and the gnawings of hunger are quite as subduing, if not as excruciating as the lash.

But it is not by punishment that men are to be reformed. Punishment is intended to subdue and to coerce, that is its office, nothing else. But the discipline which elevates and ennobles the subject, by inducing him to act from principle, not from fear, which appeals to his pride, his honor, and his self-respect, and brings these nobler attributes of his nature into play, shaping his prison life, and governing all his actions, is that which will work out for the convict a far more enduring respect for the law, which claims his obedience; and what are we to hope from any man who knows the law only to despise it, and studies it only to elude its grasp? The worst convicts are those who curse the law and deny their obligations to obey it, and when

men, who are not under the laws sentence, harbor the same sentiments in their bosoms, they are not convicts only because their time has not come. Of all the influences for good upon prison life, which it has been my privilege to observe, there is nothing that compares with the commutation law. The operation of this law gives a man a work to do in securing to himself a shorter term of imprisonment than he was adjudged worthy to endure, when, therefore, he sees that an effort will amount to something, when the fetters are removed and he is created a free agent again, all the better impulses of his nature spring into life again, and he becomes strong in his purposes to be worthy of the reward held out to him, nothing turns him then from the path of duty, but he presses steadily forward for the prize, and in the effort to become free by virtue of his own good conduct, he becomes a new creature, a better man,

The labor of the convicts has been contracted for by several firms, to the extent of all the available hands, not required in the prosecution of the improvements before referred to. The contract price was sixty-five cents per day, except in the cigar shop, which was fifty cents per day, and so continued until the last Legislature interfered and reduced the price to forty cents per day, thereby reducing the revenues of the institution \$21,601 42 per annum. The contract system is liable to many objections, which I shall not stop to enumerate, but will only refer to the fact, that the interest of the contractor is not always identical with the well-being of the convict. The tendency of the system is to exaction of more work than the convict can for a length of time perform, and hence to guard against any clashing of interests or conflict of authority, the following rules and regulations were adopted by the Inspectors of the Missouri State Penitentiary in relation to contractors.

1. The State, through her proper officers or employees, does not relinquish her care, control or oversight of such convicts as may be so employed or allow them to be over-tasked or over-worked.

2. All extra work done by the convicts, and the payment therefor, shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the Inspectors relating thereto, and subject to the supervision of the Warden.

3. The contractors, their agents, foremen, or employees, are not permitted to allow any perquisite emoluments, payment or reward of any kind to the convicts, nor are they permitted to give them (the convicts), a book or any other thing, or grant them any favor without the permission of the Warden.

4. The contractors are to have only such intercourse with the convicts in their employ as may be actually necessary in conducting their business. In no case shall the contractors, or either of them, their agents, foremen, or employees, be permitted to inflict any punishment or chastisement upon any convict. And the consent of the Warden

shall be obtained before any person can pass through the gates of the prison to be employed among the prisoners.

5. All violations of the rules adopted for the government of the prison, on the part of the convicts are required to be immediately reported to the guard in whose immediate charge, the men so employed are.

6. A days' work shall be ten (10) hours, from April first to October first, and eight (8) hours from October first to April first.

One of the foregoing rules, it will be seen, allow the contractors, under certain restrictions to pay the convicts, for overwork. Overwork is an incentive to cheerful industry, which, in my judgment, should at all times be encouraged. I have found that all convicts are glad of the opportunity to earn something for themselves, even though it be a trifle, and I am sure that a law allowing the convict a certain small interest in his earnings, would be next in value, as an aid to the discipline of the institution, to the commutation law, and with two incentives to good conduct and persevering industry, little else would be needed in the proper management of the prisoners.

The man who is encouraged to do right by the hope of liberty, and the reward of industry, is not likely to jeopardize the one or relinquish the other when he shall be restored to the conditions of a free man again. The objection is made sometimes that the possession of money is a temptation to the convict to make improper use of it, when the proper restraints are placed upon them, the argument is fallacious. The most natural use that can be made of money earned in prison, is to apply it for the benefit of the families of the convicts, or else to lay it up until the expiration of their sentence, that they may have something at command which shall serve them until they can get work. Sometimes it is esteemed a privilege to be allowed to expend it for little articles of comfort, that may be allowed. Sometimes, by contributions, they purchase something for the general interest, as for instance, an organ for the chapel. So that while one in twenty would, or might make an unwise or improper use of his money, nineteen would husband it for a proper object.

I have continued to extend as many extra privileges as I considered necessary; have continued to give them holidays, and have been favored with several interesting lectures by gentlemen visiting the city, and have found such things to have a good influence.

I have the same unfavorable report to make of the female department of the prison. Its wants of adaptation for the purposes of a prison is observed by all who visit it, and I repeat the recommendation, that something better suited for the purpose be devised at the earliest practicable time.

A new steam-boiler has been purchased since the date of my last report, and the water privileges of the prison have been greatly augmented by the addition of a force pump, of sufficient power to supply all the departments of the prison with an abundance of water.

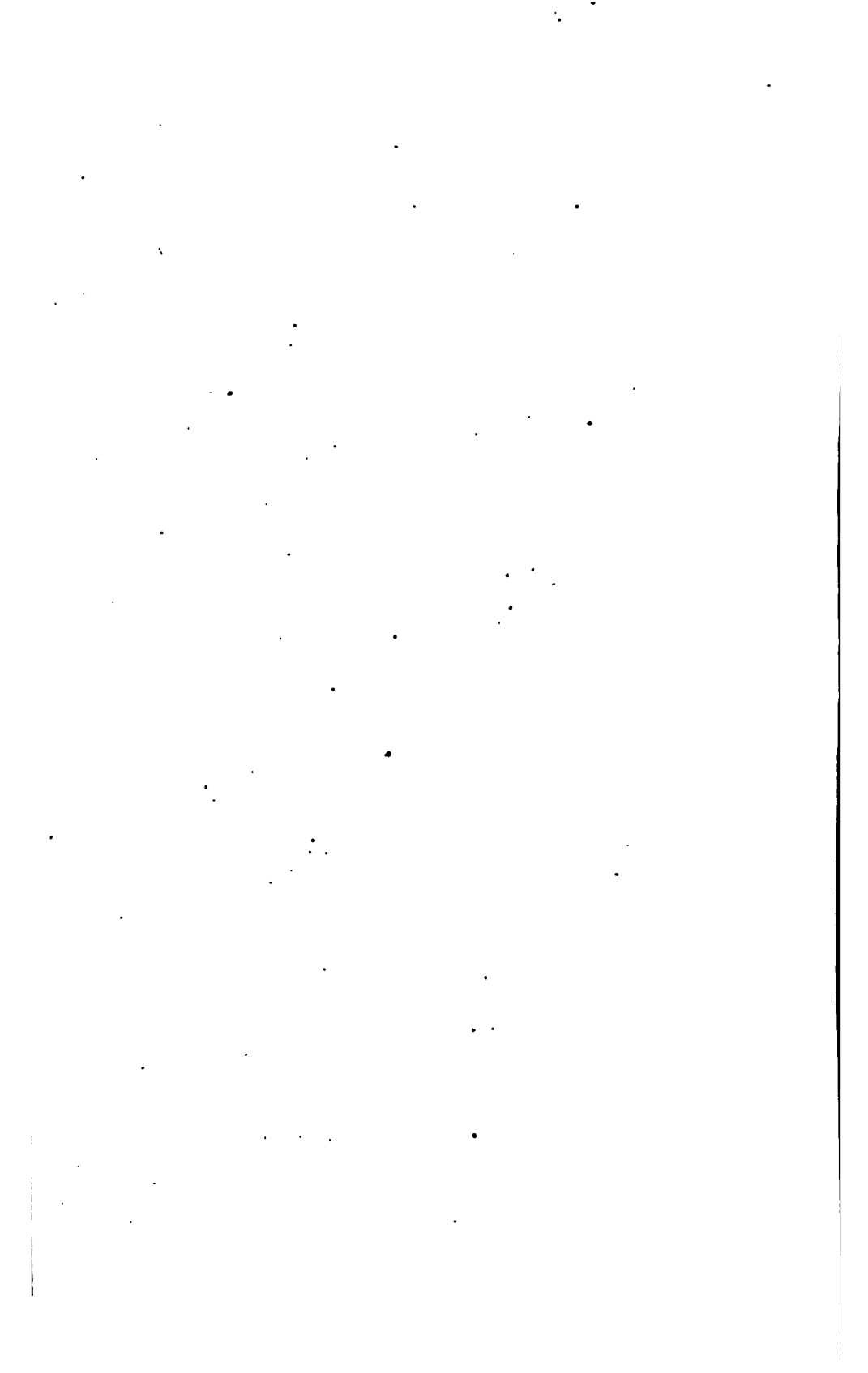
The prison is lighted by oil lamps; it is needless for me to remind you that the risk of fire from inflammable oils is of itself a sufficient reason for the substitution of the safer and every way more convenient mode of lighting by gas; we narrowly escaped a conflagration from that cause last summer. Gas is safer, more cleanly, less expensive, and more convenient. With gaslight, every lamp and all the pipes can be under the instantanous control of a single hand, and the risk of fire very greatly reduced.

I desire to appropriately acknowledge the faithful and efficient services of the Deputy Warden, Major I. D. Wright, and to return him thanks for his valuable assistance in the management of the prison, and also to acknowledge the uniform courtesy of all the officers.

Very respectfully,

HORACE A. SWIFT, *Warden.*





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# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONVICTS,

REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6TH DAY OF DE-  
CEMBER, 1868. THEIR NATIVITY, THE COUNTY FROM  
WHICH THEY WERE SENT, OFFENSE, EXPIRATION OF SEN-  
TENCE AND OCCUPATION.

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LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868,  
 THEIR AGE, NATIVITY, THE COUNTY FROM WHICH THEY WERE SENT, OFFENSE, EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND OCCUPATION.

Names.	Age.	Nativity	Offense.	County.	Sentence.	When Received.	Occupation.
Anholt, Lewis.....	24	Germany.....	Burglary and larceny.....	St. Louis.....	6	August 10, 1864.....	Shoemaker.
Arni, John.....	20	Sea.....	".....	".....	6	April 13, 1865.....	Mason.
Arrowson, James.....	16	Ohio.....	Assault to rape.....	Webster.....	10	June 20, 1865.....	Laborer.
Applegate, Samuel.....	28	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	Webster.....	5	September 25, 1863.....	Teamster.
Adams, John.....	18	Ireland.....	Robbery 2d degree.....	St. Louis.....	3	July 21, 1866.....	Mason.
Atkins, Charles.....	18	Missouri.....	Murder, 1st degree.....	Linn.....	99	October 16, 1864.....	Hull tender.
Afinger, Henry.....	34	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	3	November 27, 1866.....	Blacksmith.
Alegnancy, William.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	".....	".....	2	March 19, 1867.....	Quarryman.
Andrews, Charles.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	Greene.....	2	August 10, 1867.....	Cigar-maker.
Ayers, Charles.....	20	Canada.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	September 21, 1867.....	Laborer.
Anderson, William.....	23	".....	".....	Vernon.....	2	November 12, 1867.....	Stonecutter.
Ashlock, Henry.....	22	Missouri.....	".....	Callaway.....	2	November 16, 1867.....	Blacksmith.
Anderson, William.....	18	".....	".....	Maries.....	2	November 16, 1867.....	Mason.
Atkins, Edward.....	21	".....	".....	St. Louis.....	3	January 15, 1868.....	Cook.
Anderson, John.....	29	Tennessee.....	".....	".....	2	February 13, 1868.....	Shoeshop.
Adams, Lewis.....	45	Mississippi.....	".....	".....	2	June 5, 1868.....	Mason.
Albert, John.....	26	Germany.....	".....	".....	2	October 26, 1868.....	Mason.
Andrew, Martin.....	21	North Carolina.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Texas.....	2	October 26, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Ayers, Carson.....	41	Maryland.....	Robbery, 2d degree.....	St. Louis.....	5	November 23, 1868.....	Cigar-maker.
Blair, D. W.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	Grand larceny.....	Buchanan.....	10	June 27, 1861.....	Water.
Beas, Jacob.....	24	Ohio.....	".....	St. Louis.....	10	February 17, 1862.....	Blacksmith.
Blach, Frank.....	24	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Greene.....	5	August 8, 1861.....	Shoemaker.
Bush, James.....	42	Italy.....	Robbery.....	St. Louis.....	10	February 19, 1865.....	Miller.
Baccagaleipo, Joseph.....	26	Virginia.....	Burglary and larceny.....	".....	10	July 16, 1865.....	Shoemaker.
Brown, James.....	26	New York.....	".....	".....	6	September 17, 1865.....	Laborer.
Butler, Charles.....	28	Virginia.....	Assault to kill.....	".....	4	December 29, 1865.....	Cigar-maker.
Buena Vista, Alexander.....	25	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	3	February 7, 1866.....	Water.
Bradly, Francis.....	21	Canada.....	Robbery.....	".....	10	February 10, 1866.....	Shoeshop.
Barber, Mathias.....	20	Missouri.....	Robbery.....	".....	10	April 2, 1866.....	Stonecutter.
Brothers, Morris.....	27	Ireland.....	Counterfeiting.....	".....	10	April 18, 1866.....	Mason.
Baker, Daniel.....	21	Kentucky.....	Grand larceny.....	Polk.....	4	May 24, 1866.....	Cabinet.
Burke, James.....	22	Louisiana.....	".....	St. Louis.....	4	June 19, 1866.....	Stonecutter.
Brady, Michael.....	25	Ireland.....	".....	Johnson.....	6	July 11, 1866.....	Shoeshop.
Barns, Frank.....	22	Ohio.....	".....	St. Louis.....	3	July 17, 1866.....	Shoeshop.
Barnes, John.....	24	Missouri.....	Burglary.....	St. Louis.....	10	July 24, 1866.....	Saddletree.



Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Pen- tence.	When received.	Occupation.
Burke, John	22	Ireland	Military	Fort Leavenworth.	5	August 16, 1868	Stonemason.
Bowline, Joel	32	Missouri	Breaking jail	Buchanan	2	August 21, 1868	Laborer.
Boyle, James	17	New York	Military	New Orleans	3	August 24, 1868	"
Bingham, Herman	22	Missouri	Grand larceny	Monteau	4	August 24, 1868	Mason.
Beile, John	20	Maryland	Military	Fort Leavenworth.	4	September 16, 1868	Laborer.
Barry, John	23	Ohio	Burglary	St. Louis	3	September 16, 1868	Cooper.
Bloomfield, L.	22	Alabama	Military	Fort Leavenworth.	3	September 16, 1868	Cooper.
Brady, Richard	27	North Carolina	Murder, 2d degree	Ray	10	September 20, 1868	Stonemason.
Bell, Samuel	20	District Columbia	Military	Fort Leavenworth.	4	September 22, 1868	Laborer.
Brown, George	19	Missouri	Grand larceny	St. Louis	2	September 29, 1868	Tinner.
Brown, Thomas	16	Pennsylvania	"	Laclde	2	September 29, 1868	Blacksmith.
Broughton, Alex.	23	Missouri	"	Clinton	2	October 1, 1868	Cooper.
Brockey, John	31	Ireland	"	St. Louis	5	October 6, 1868	"
Banister, William	28	Missouri	"	Andrew	5	October 23, 1868	Quarryman.
Banks, William	21	Tennessee	Murder	St. Louis	Life	October 26, 1868	Laborer.
Ball, Mary	20	Alabama	Manlaughter	"	2	October 26, 1868	Laundress.
Barron, John	32	Missouri	Assault to kill	Iron	2	November 7, 1868	Laborer.
Brown, Samuel	23	Missouri	"	Montgomery	4	November 11, 1868	"
Brooks, F. A.	23	Michigan	Grand larceny	Buchanan	5	November 25, 1868	Saddletree.
Brown, John	21	Ireland	"	"	2	November 25, 1868	Laborer.
Cook, Clement	38	Virginia	Murder	Iron	10	November 25, 1868	Laborer.
Chevalier, David	43	France	Grand larceny	St. Louis	5	May 28, 1862	Shoemaker.
Campbell, Timothy	24	Missouri	Murder	Gentry	10	August 10, 1864	Broommaker.
Cain, Patrick	42	Ireland	Kobbery	St. Louis	10	October 7, 1865	Shoemaker.
Cannon, Patrick	28	"	Grand larceny	"	7	November 24, 1865	Fireman.
Clark, Charles	16	"	Murder, 2d degree	"	99	November 28, 1865	Laborer.
Chamberlath, Wm.	34	Ireland	False pretences	Buchanan	3	February 3, 1866	Cigarmaker.
Clinton, John	22	Pennsylvania	Burglary and larceny	"	8	April 5, 1866	Painter.
Colvin, George	21	Illinois	Grand larceny	Linn	5	May 30, 1866	Blacksmith.
Crabree, William	18	Kentucky	Horse stealing	Holt	3	July 14, 1866	Wagonshop.
Cunningham, Andrew	25	New York	Assault to kill	Cedar	3	July 16, 1866	Cabinet.
Cooper, William	22	Michigan	Grand larceny	St. Louis	4	October 24, 1866	Cooper.
Clark, Thomas	23	New York	Receiving stolen property	"	4	December 15, 1866	"
Conoly, Mary	20	Ohio	Grand larceny	"	5	December 27, 1866	Cigarmaker.
Cusley, Simeon	27	Ohio	"	Cooper	2	February 6, 1867	Seamstress.
Clarke, John	37	England	"	Lewis	2	March 2, 1867	Quarryman.
Churchill, Thomas	26	Missouri	Burglary	Mg. Louis	2	May 16, 1867	Stonemason.
Ganey, Henry	37	Missouri	Burglary	"	2	May 22, 1867	Cooper.
	26	Missouri	Burglary	"	5	June 26, 1867	Carpenter.

Cooley, William.....	23	Massachusetts.....	Assault to kill.....	Marion.....	5	August 7, 1867.....	Stonecutter.
Chamberlain, Joshua.....	24	Ireland.....	Grand larceny.....	Lewis.....	2	September 13, 1867.....	Mason.
Clark, George F.....	30	Ohio.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth	3	September 16, 1867.....	Cooper.
Chapple, Charles.....	19	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	Miller.....	12	September 23, 1867.....	Laborer.
Cross, George.....	19	Missouri.....	"	"	8	September 24, 1867.....	Carpenter.
Clark, Ed S.....	20	Illinois.....	"	St. Louis.....	2	September 29, 1867.....	Cigar-maker.
Collins, William G.....	21	Missouri.....	"	"	2	September 28, 1867.....	Quarryman.
Canaday, J. P.....	20	"	"	Macon.....	2	October 9, 1867.....	Laborer.
Conway, W. F.....	17	Illinois.....	"	Marion.....	6	October 13, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Crosby, Wm. A.....	17	Massachusetts.....	"	Pike.....	6	October 16, 1867.....	"
Chandler, John F.....	20	Kentucky.....	Murder.....	Andrew.....	10	October 24, 1867.....	Cooper.
Cullum, Henry.....	17	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	Warren.....	8	October 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
Campbell, Lewis.....	20	Kentucky.....	"	Monroe.....	2	November 29, 1867.....	Quarryman.
Campbell, Mark.....	19	South Carolina.....	Burglary.....	St. Francois.....	3	November 27, 1867.....	Mason.
Glines, Levi.....	16	Kentucky.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	6	December 11, 1867.....	Carpenter.
Cross, John.....	22	Ohio.....	"	"	2	January 15, 1868.....	Laborer.
Clark, John.....	45	Pennsylvania.....	"	"	2	January 22, 1868.....	Stonecutter.
Connors, Thomas.....	17	Iowa.....	"	"	2	February 13, 1838.....	Laborer.
Cook, John.....	16	Ireland.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.	3	February 20, 1858.....	"
Corbusher, Charles.....	42	Germany.....	Arson.....	St. Louis.....	6	March 10, 1868.....	"
Collins, John.....	29	New Jersey.....	Burglary.....	Jackson.....	6	April 1, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Care, James.....	19	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Clair.....	6	April 8, 1868.....	Mason.
Clifford, Frank.....	28	Kentucky.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Schuyler.....	6	May 20, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Cooper, William.....	56	"	Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	3	June 4, 1868.....	Laborer.
Carver, William.....	28	Ireland.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	June 5, 1868.....	Mason.
Carmody, Thomas.....	26	Arkansas.....	Counterfeiting.....	Randolph.....	1	June 19, 1868.....	"
Caughlin, Cornelius.....	16	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	Greene.....	2	June 24, 1868.....	Cooper.
Coker, E. H.....	28	England.....	"	Ruchann.....	6	August 21, 1868.....	Stonecutter.
Chilson, William.....	19	Tennessee.....	"	St. Louis.....	2	September 29, 1868.....	Mason.
Crawford, James.....	27	Iowa.....	"	Laclede.....	2	September 27, 1868.....	Stonecutter.
Cantrell, John.....	16	Ireland.....	"	St. Louis.....	2	October 26, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Clark, Charles.....	21	Missouri.....	Counterfeiting.....	Montgomery.....	5	December 5, 1868.....	Mason.
Campbell, John A.....	28	"	Robbery.....	St. Louis.....	3	May 8, 1865.....	Cigar-maker.
Dandridge, Joseph.....	26	Kentucky.....	Grand larceny.....	Phelps.....	8 1/2	February 7, 1866.....	Mason.
Davis, John.....	60	New York.....	"	St. Louis.....	4	June 14, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Dixon, Charles.....	19	Tennessee.....	Robbery.....	"	4	June 26, 1866.....	Laborer.
Davenport, Charles.....	22	England.....	Grand larceny.....	Howard.....	6	September 22, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Dayton, W. F.....	...	Ireland.....	"	St. Louis.....	4	October 24, 1866.....	Hall tender.
Dapno, Nicholas.....	20	Missouri.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Lincoln.....	7	December 7, 1866.....	Cigar-maker.
Dean, Robert T.....	20	Pennsylvania.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	4	January 21, 1867.....	Tailor.
Donehue, John.....	22	Missouri.....	"	St. Louis.....	4	March 5, 1867.....	Cigar-maker.
Dyer, Dennis.....	17	South Carolina.....	Burglary and larceny.....	St. Louis.....	7	June 4, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Davis, James.....	16	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	Callaway.....	2	June 19, 1867.....	Quarryman.
Dooley, William.....	37	South Carolina.....	"	St. Louis.....	2	June 26, 1867.....	Mason.
Dean, John.....	20	Missouri.....	"	St. Clair.....	2	July 20, 1867.....	Blacksmith.

LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Sen- tence.	When received.	Occupation.
Davis, John.....	24	Maryland.....	Grand larceny.....	Andrew.....	4	October 28, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Dunbar, John.....	22	Kentucky.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.....	Andrain.....	2	October 28, 1867.....	Mason.
Davin, James.....	50	".....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	November 13, 1867.....	Cooper.
Dance, Peter M.....	33	North Carolina.....	Rape.....	".....	4	November 14, 1867.....	Blacksmith.
Dance, Josephine.....	31	Indiana.....	Grand larceny.....	Shelby.....	4	November 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
Delong, Anthony.....	20	Kentucky.....	".....	St. Louis.....	4	December 11, 1867.....	House servant.
Decker, Daniel.....	20	Indiana.....	Rape.....	Holt.....	5	January 31, 1868.....	Laborer.
Davis, Edwin.....	35	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	March 31, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Dyer, Thomas.....	29	Kentucky.....	".....	Kalls.....	2	April 3, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Dant, Nicholas.....	33	Ireland.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	April 24, 1868.....	Mason.
Dougherty Thomas.....	28	Germany.....	".....	".....	2	August 5, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.
Durke, E. F.....	22	Ireland.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	3	August 16, 1868.....	Laborer.
Dawson, George D.....	23	Kentucky.....	Grand larceny.....	Monteau.....	4	August 24, 1868.....	Chairmaker.
Dica, Elijah.....	21	Maryland.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	3	September 16, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Dawson, William.....	47	Virginia.....	Grand larceny.....	Lewis.....	2	September 23, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Dean, John.....	17	Ohio.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	September 29, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
DeLoere, Oscar.....	25	Germany.....	Burglary.....	".....	3	October 6, 1868.....	Butcher.
Darcy, Patrick.....	20	".....	Grand larceny.....	St. Clair.....	2	October 8, 1868.....	Straw cutting.
Dunn, Patrick.....	40	Ireland.....	".....	Osage.....	2	November 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Empty, Benjamin.....	16	".....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	November 7, 1867.....	Stone cutter.
Ebert Charles.....	52	Illinois.....	Robbery.....	St. Louis.....	5	June 26, 1866.....	Weaver.
Ely, Charles.....	22	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	Clinton.....	5	July 11, 1866.....	Stone cutting.
Eichler, Frank.....	40	Ohio.....	Embezzlement.....	Cole.....	2	March 18, 1857.....	Laborer.
Erwin, Fred.....	26	France.....	Grand larceny.....	Johnson.....	2	June 24, 1867.....	Blacksmith.
Emory, Lewis.....	50	Missouri.....	".....	".....	2	September 25, 1867.....	Cooper.
Emory, James.....	19	".....	".....	Maries.....	2	November 16, 1867.....	Laborer.
Eagen, Michael.....	18	".....	".....	".....	2	November 16, 1867.....	Laborer.
Everett, Thomas.....	20	Ireland.....	Felonious assault.....	Phelps.....	2	January 29, 1868.....	Laborer.
Earing, Joseph.....	35	Kentucky.....	Grand larceny.....	Pettis.....	2	February 4, 1868.....	Laborer.
Ellis, Charles.....	35	Germany.....	Burglary.....	St. Louis.....	6	April 24, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Ellis, Robert.....	23	Illinois.....	Grand larceny.....	Greene.....	2	May 21, 1868.....	Cooper.
Evens, Alexander.....	19	Missouri.....	Assault to kill.....	Gasconade.....	2	June 24, 1868.....	Chairmaker.
Ford, John.....	29	Louisiana.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	37-12	August 6, 1868.....	Laborer.
Faicher, William.....	45	Ireland.....	".....	Alton.....	10	September 16, 1868.....	Tailor.
Farrar, Morris.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	".....	St. Louis.....	1	September 20, 1865.....	Shoemaker.
Fry, Samuel.....	23	Illinois.....	Counterfeiting.....	Cole.....	5	March 1, 1866.....	Laborer.
Freemas, William.....	20	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	5	September 12, 1866.....	Shoemaker.
Freemas, William.....	33	Virginia.....	Grand larceny.....	Phelps.....	7	February 6, 1867.....	Weaver.

Fleming, Harrison	25	Missouri	Murder	Polk	5	March 20, 1867	Quarryman.
Kinney, Ben.	19	Missouri	Grand larceny	Macon	2	April 2, 1867	"
Fisher, Ben.	30	Missouri	Robbery	St. Louis	24	April 26, 1867	"
Forseyth, Frank	26	New York	Grand larceny	"	2	June 4, 1867	Stonecutter.
Finger, Fritz	59	Germany	"	"	2	September 24, 1867	Tailor.
Fisher, Emanuel	25	Ohio	"	"	2	September 28, 1867	Saddletree.
Fuller, James	18	Missouri	"	Harrison	2	November 7, 1867	"
Fuller, Susan	23	Kentucky	Assault to kill	St. Louis	2	March 26, 1868	Knitting.
Ferrel, John	25	Ireland	Grand larceny	"	2	March 26, 1868	Cooper.
Fitzsimmon, Henry	22	New York	"	Jackson	2	April 1, 1868	Cabinet.
Ford, Stafford	19	Canada	"	St. Louis	5	April 24, 1868	Quarryman.
Faucet, Nathan	22	Missouri	"	Andrain	2	April 30, 1868	Labourer.
Foster, James	18	"	"	Randolph	3	May 1, 1868	"
Francis, Charles	22	"	"	St. Louis	5	June 5, 1868	Shoemaker.
Fuehl, Charles	25	France	Burglary and larceny	"	5	July 5, 1868	Cigar shop.
Fritz, George M	20	Indiana	Military	New Orleans	2	August 24, 1868	Labourer.
Foli, William	25	Missouri	Burglary	Ray	3	September 20, 1868	"
Fouts, John W	23	Indiana	Grand larceny	Cooper	2	September 27, 1868	"
Fobey, James	30	Ireland	Murder, 2d degree	St. Louis	Life	October 26, 1868	Labourer.
Fletcher, Isaac	21	Missouri	Military	Fort Leavenworth	4	November 3, 1868	"
Frank, Charles	34	Germany	Counterfeiting	"	1	November 15, 1868	Butcher.
Graef, Jacob	21	Missouri	Grand larceny	St. Louis	5	November 25, 1851	shoemaker.
Gray, Joseph	19	Ohio	"	Shelby	7	June 4, 1864	blacksmith.
Gregg, Oliver	30	Ohio	"	Jackson	5	October 4, 1865	Shoe shop.
Godfrey, Albert	20	Virginia	Military	St. Louis	10	March 1, 1866	Saddletree.
Gilbert, Joseph	27	Illinois	Counterfeiting	"	15	April 18, 1866	Stonecutter.
Glass, James	25	"	"	"	10	November 8, 1866	Cabinet.
Glass, Henry	19	"	"	"	5	November 8, 1866	"
Grubb, John	22	Virginia	Military	Fort Laramie	10	November 8, 1866	Cooper.
Gaffney, Dennis	28	England	Grand larceny	St. Louis	2	December 27, 1866	Labourer.
Gilmore, Edward	21	Missouri	"	"	2	January 23, 1867	Quarryman.
Green, Cass	22	Tennessee	Aiding prisoners to escape	Greene	5	February 14, 1867	Cook.
Griffith, Charles	32	Prussia	Grand larceny	Howard	2	June 12, 1867	Teamster.
Garcer, Jere	29	Ireland	Burglary and larceny	St. Charles	2	June 19, 1867	Blacksmith.
Gill, Ephram	17	Missouri	"	Moniteau	5	September 9, 1867	Quarryman.
Godrek, Oscar	27	Germany	Grand larceny	St. Louis	2	August 27, 1867	Cigar-maker.
Graes, Henry	25	Kentucky	"	Pike	3	October 16, 1867	Labourer.
Givins, Robert L	21	Missouri	Assault to kill	Shelby	2	November 30, 1867	Shoemaker.
Gleason, James	18	Tennessee	Grand larceny	St. Louis	3	January 22, 1868	"
Glenn, Samuel	18	Wisconsin	"	Barry	2	February 26, 1868	"
Gettys, John R	18	Germany	False pretences	St. Louis	2	March 10, 1868	Labourer.
Genter, Charles	22	Kentucky	Baye	St. Charles	4	May 19, 1868	Cooper.
Gilbert, Henry	16	Kentucky	Military	Livington	Life	June 9, 1868	Stonecutter.
Gruse, Henry	27	Maryland	"	District Columbia	2	July 5, 1868	Saddletree.
Gier, Martin	40	Pennsylvania	Grand larceny	Cape Girardeau	3	July 15, 1868	Cabinet.
George, Thopolis	44	"	"	St. Louis	3	July 15, 1868	Labourer.

Escaped away 10 years.



LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Sen- tence.	When received.	Occupation.
Grubenhalle, Eliza.....	19	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	July 23, 1868.....	Seamstress.
Gentry, John L.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	Benton.....	4	August 26, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Graham, Alex.....	53	Scotland.....	".....	Lewis.....	3	September 23, 1868.....	Laborer.
Gahan, William.....	40	Ireland.....	Manslaughter.....	St. Louis.....	3	November 7, 1868.....	Blacksmith.
Gleason, Thomas.....	20	New York.....	Burglary.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	4	November 19, 1868.....	Bookbinder.
Gordon, John I.....	27	Massachusetts.....	Military.....	St. Louis.....	3	December 29, 1868.....	Laborer.
Hendlerigh, Israel.....	27	Pennsylvania.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	7	December 29, 1868.....	Stonecutting.
Howard, John.....	22	Canada.....	Burglary and larceny.....	".....	5	November 14, 1864.....	Shoemaker.
Hahn, John.....	23	Germany.....	False pretences.....	".....	5	February 7, 1866.....	Saddlertree.
Hannon, Charles.....	31	Missouri.....	Burglary and larceny.....	".....	6	July 28, 1866.....	Cigar maker.
Henson, George.....	21	Alabama.....	Grand larceny.....	Bachanan.....	4	September 19, 1866.....	Shoemaker.
Harrison, Henry.....	16	Missouri.....	Burglary.....	Callaway.....	3	October 6, 1866.....	Minon.
Hart, Tho. M.....	21	".....	Murder.....	Miller.....	life	October 31, 1866.....	Cooper.
Hampton, Wade.....	23	Alabama.....	Counterfeiting.....	".....	8	November 8, 1866.....	Quarryman.
Harris, Benj. F.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	".....	5	November 8, 1866.....	Cigarmaker.
Hardt, Valentine.....	35	Hungary.....	Manslaughter.....	St. Louis.....	5	January 31, 1867.....	Cooper.
Harold, George.....	40	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	5	January 31, 1867.....	Butcher.
Hudgins, Wm. F.....	22	".....	".....	Dallas.....	3	March 19, 1867.....	Stonecutter.
Hunahan, Nick.....	25	Ireland.....	".....	Marion.....	5	March 27, 1867.....	".....
Howard, John.....	23	Missouri.....	".....	".....	24	March 27, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Hartly, J. B.....	24	Kentucky.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	April 26, 1867.....	Waiter.
Henderson, Richard.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	".....	2	May 7, 1867.....	Quarryman.
Henderson, Frank.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	False pretences.....	Daviess.....	2	May 14, 1867.....	Saddlertree.
Hill, Albert.....	46	South Carolina.....	Assault to kill.....	Jederson.....	3	May 21, 1867.....	Laborer.
Hill, John.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	Burglary.....	St. Louis.....	2	June 4, 1867.....	Saddlertree.
Harbor, John.....	37	ennessee.....	Counterfeiting.....	".....	5	June 11, 1867.....	Blacksmith.
Hamer, Wm.....	51	Ohio.....	".....	St. Louis.....	7	June 19, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Hartzel, Jacob.....	56	Germany.....	False pretences.....	".....	7	June 26, 1867.....	Waiter.
Highland, John.....	26	Ireland.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	2	August 1, 1867.....	Laborer.
Hubbard, Fred.....	29	Ohio.....	".....	".....	2	August 1, 1867.....	Waiter.
Harrison, Peter.....	26	own.....	".....	Lewis.....	2	September 19, 1867.....	Saddlertree.
Hines, Martin.....	27	Ireland.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	September 24, 1867.....	Minon.
Hood, James.....	18	Missouri.....	".....	Newton.....	2	October 9, 1867.....	Cook.
Hightbottom, Thomas.....	76	own.....	".....	Macon.....	2	October 9, 1867.....	Minon.
Hunt, Henry.....	83	Missouri.....	Counterfeiting.....	Callaway.....	5	November 21, 1867.....	Saddlertree.
Hunt, Thomas.....	26	Kentucky.....	Manslaughter.....	Benton.....	5	December 21, 1867.....	Waiter.
Hays, Hiram.....	28	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	5	February 6, 1868.....	Physician.
Haynes, Wm. P.....	22	Kentucky.....	".....	Clinton.....	3	February 21, 1868.....	Blacksmith.
						March 23, 1868.....	Laborer.

Howard, Charles.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	March 20, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.
Higgins, P. R.....	St. Clair.....	St. Clair.....	April 8, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Harrison, Alex.....	Andrain.....	Andrain.....	April 30, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Hannah, Wm.....	Schuyler.....	Schuyler.....	May 26, 1868.....	Laborer.
Harvey, Thomas.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	May 26, 1868.....	"
Helner, John.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	May 2, 1868.....	Cooper.
Hughes, Andrew T.....	"	"	May 2, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Howard, Geo. W.....	Lafayette.....	Lafayette.....	May 27, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Helding, Edward.....	Buchanan.....	Buchanan.....	May 28, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Hendricks, Jesse.....	"	"	May 28, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Hays, Geo. W.....	Boone.....	Boone.....	May 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
Hinman, James.....	"	"	June 5, 1868.....	Cooper.
Hartner, Augustus.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	June 9, 1868.....	Wagonmaker.
Herbert, Leigh.....	Andrew.....	Andrew.....	June 23, 1868.....	Laborer.
Huel, Carl.....	Howard.....	Howard.....	July 11, 1868.....	Lauderter.
Hart, James.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.....	July 13, 1868.....	Mason.
Helgse, Wm.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	July 17, 1868.....	Laborer.
Hunt, Wm.....	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	July 26, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Hopkins, Geo. M.....	Marton.....	Marton.....	July 27, 1868.....	Laborer.
Harvey, Henry.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	July 27, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Hopper, John.....	Polk.....	Polk.....	September 16, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Hamilton, John.....	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	August 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Hant, E. P.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.....	October 1, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Hart, Timothy.....	Henry.....	Henry.....	October 26, 1868.....	Chairmaker.
Hill, Wm. H.....	Chariton.....	Chariton.....	October 26, 1868.....	Laborer.
Hayden, Chries.....	New Madrid.....	New Madrid.....	November 6, 1868.....	"
Hunter, John.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	November 6, 1868.....	"
Hornby, Robert.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	November 13, 1868.....	"
Hundeman, Theodore.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	November 7, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Henson, Abe.....	"	"	November 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Irwin, James.....	"	"	June 15, 1867.....	Cooper.
Irving, Geo. H.....	Counterfeiting.....	Counterfeiting.....	November 13, 1867.....	Mason.
Iler, Wm.....	Webster.....	Webster.....	September 7, 1868.....	Cooper.
Ihnm, James.....	Lewis.....	Lewis.....	September 23, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Johnson, Wm.....	Ralls.....	Ralls.....	September 26, 1864.....	"
Jackson, Alex.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	December 21, 1865.....	"
Jackson, John.....	"	"	November 8, 1866.....	Quarryman.
Jones, Chas. R.....	"	"	December 14, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Johnson, John.....	"	"	February 6, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
Jones, James.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.....	February 6, 1867.....	Laborer.
Jones, Charles.....	Platte.....	Platte.....	July 16, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
Jackson, John.....	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....	November 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
James, David R.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	December 9, 1867.....	Cabinet.
James, James.....	"	"	January 22, 1868.....	"
Jones, Philip.....	"	"	March 31, 1868.....	Cook.
Jones, Edward.....	"	"	March 31, 1868.....	Laborer.

False pretences.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	March 20, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.
Grand larceny.....	St. Clair.....	St. Clair.....	April 8, 1868.....	Saddletree.
"	Andrain.....	Andrain.....	April 30, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Burglary.....	Schuyler.....	Schuyler.....	May 26, 1868.....	Laborer.
Grand larceny.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	May 26, 1868.....	"
Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	May 2, 1868.....	Cooper.
"	"	"	May 2, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Grand larceny.....	Lafayette.....	Lafayette.....	May 27, 1868.....	Saddletree.
"	Buchanan.....	Buchanan.....	May 28, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Breaking jail.....	"	"	May 28, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Grand larceny.....	Boone.....	Boone.....	May 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
"	"	"	June 5, 1868.....	Cooper.
Arson.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	June 9, 1868.....	Wagonmaker.
Grand larceny.....	Andrew.....	Andrew.....	June 23, 1868.....	Laborer.
"	Howard.....	Howard.....	July 11, 1868.....	Lauderter.
"	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.....	July 13, 1868.....	Mason.
Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	July 17, 1868.....	Laborer.
Grand larceny.....	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	July 26, 1868.....	Saddletree.
"	Marton.....	Marton.....	July 27, 1868.....	Laborer.
Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	July 27, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Grand larceny.....	Polk.....	Polk.....	September 16, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Military.....	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	August 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Grand larceny.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.....	October 1, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Assault to rape.....	Henry.....	Henry.....	October 26, 1868.....	Chairmaker.
Robbery.....	Chariton.....	Chariton.....	October 26, 1868.....	Laborer.
"	New Madrid.....	New Madrid.....	November 6, 1868.....	"
Murder.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	November 6, 1868.....	"
Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	November 13, 1868.....	"
Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	November 7, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Burglary and larceny.....	"	"	November 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Burglary.....	"	"	June 15, 1867.....	Cooper.
Counterfeiting.....	Counterfeiting.....	Counterfeiting.....	November 13, 1867.....	Mason.
"	Webster.....	Webster.....	September 7, 1868.....	Cooper.
Horse stealing.....	Lewis.....	Lewis.....	September 23, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Grand larceny.....	Ralls.....	Ralls.....	September 26, 1864.....	"
Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	December 21, 1865.....	"
"	"	"	November 8, 1866.....	Quarryman.
Assault to rape.....	"	"	December 14, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Manlaughter.....	"	"	February 6, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
Grand larceny.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.....	February 6, 1867.....	Laborer.
"	Platte.....	Platte.....	July 16, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
"	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....	November 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
"	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	December 9, 1867.....	Cabinet.
"	"	"	January 22, 1868.....	"
"	"	"	March 31, 1868.....	Cook.
"	"	"	March 31, 1868.....	Laborer.

Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	March 20, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.
Ohio.....	St. Clair.....	St. Clair.....	April 8, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Ireland.....	Andrain.....	Andrain.....	April 30, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Ohio.....	Schuyler.....	Schuyler.....	May 26, 1868.....	Laborer.
Pennsylvania.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	May 26, 1868.....	"
Missouri.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	May 2, 1868.....	Cooper.
Germany.....	"	"	May 2, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Missouri.....	Lafayette.....	Lafayette.....	May 27, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Tennessee.....	Buchanan.....	Buchanan.....	May 28, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Germany.....	"	"	May 28, 1868.....	Saddletree.
England.....	Boone.....	Boone.....	May 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
Germany.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	June 5, 1868.....	Cooper.
Ireland.....	Andrew.....	Andrew.....	June 9, 1868.....	Wagonmaker.
Maine.....	Howard.....	Howard.....	June 23, 1868.....	Laborer.
Missouri.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.....	July 11, 1868.....	Lauderter.
"	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	July 13, 1868.....	Mason.
Indiana.....	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	July 17, 1868.....	Laborer.
Missouri.....	Marton.....	Marton.....	July 26, 1868.....	Saddletree.
"	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	July 27, 1868.....	Laborer.
Missouri.....	Polk.....	Polk.....	July 27, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Pennsylvania.....	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	September 16, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Indiana.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.....	August 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Connecticut.....	Henry.....	Henry.....	October 1, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Michigan.....	Chariton.....	Chariton.....	October 26, 1868.....	Chairmaker.
Texas.....	New Madrid.....	New Madrid.....	October 26, 1868.....	Laborer.
North Carolina.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	November 6, 1868.....	"
Ohio.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	November 6, 1868.....	"
Germany.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	November 13, 1868.....	"
Mississippi.....	"	"	November 7, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Pennsylvania.....	"	"	November 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Missouri.....	Counterfeiting.....	Counterfeiting.....	June 15, 1867.....	Cooper.
"	Webster.....	Webster.....	November 13, 1867.....	Mason.
"	Lewis.....	Lewis.....	September 7, 1868.....	Cooper.
Canada.....	Ralls.....	Ralls.....	September 23, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Florida.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	September 26, 1864.....	"
Ireland.....	"	"	December 21, 1865.....	"
Ohio.....	"	"	November 8, 1866.....	Quarryman.
Virginia.....	"	"	December 14, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Wales.....	"	"	February 6, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
New York.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.....	February 6, 1867.....	Laborer.
Missouri.....	Platte.....	Platte.....	July 16, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
Kentucky.....	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....	November 30, 1867.....	Laborer.
Pennsylvania.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	December 9, 1867.....	Cabinet.
New York.....	"	"	January 22, 1868.....	"
Ireland.....	"	"	March 31, 1868.....	Cook.
"	"	"	March 31, 1868.....	Laborer.

LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Sentence.	When Received.	Occupation.
Jefferson, Frank.....	26	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	Franklin.....	2	April 26, 1868.....	Quarryman.
James, John.....	21	Tennessee.....	" " " ".....	Ossage.....	2	May 12, 1868.....	Cooper.
Jenkins, Joseph.....	26	Canada.....	" " " ".....	Howard.....	4	September 12, 1868.....	Laborer.
Johnson, Wm. R.....	23	New York.....	" " " ".....	St. Louis.....	2	September 29, 1868.....	Saddle-tree.
Johnson, Thomas.....	26	England.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	2	September 29, 1868.....	Cooper.
Johnson, Henry.....	21	Kentucky.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	5	October 20, 1868.....	Mason.
Jones, Isaac.....	23	Maryland.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	5	April 26, 1868.....	Laborer.
Jones, Charles.....	19	Massachusetts.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	5	May 22, 1868.....	Cooper.
Johnson, Edward.....	22	Ireland.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	1	August 6, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Jones, Thomas.....	24	North Carolina.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	3	August 16, 1868.....	do
Kilgore, Sidney.....	31	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	Boone.....	6	June 11, 1864.....	Shoemaker.
Keller, Joseph.....	30	Ireland.....	Assault to rape.....	Buchanan.....	7	October 11, 1865.....	Laborer.
Kilgore, Charles.....	20	Missouri.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	7	December 12, 1865.....	Shoehop.
Kilgore, Eben.....	23	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	7	December 12, 1865.....	Cabinet.
Kilgore, Gabriel.....	26	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	7	December 12, 1865.....	Shoemaker.
King, Elijah.....	33	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	4	January 9, 1866.....	"
King, Thomas.....	20	" " " ".....	Assault to kill.....	Cape Girardeau.....	5	April 17, 1866.....	Quarryman.
Kelly, Patrick.....	23	" " " ".....	Grand larceny.....	Lewis.....	4	April 18, 1866.....	Cooper.
Kiper, Benjamin.....	44	Ireland.....	Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	15	June 14, 1866.....	Shoemaker.
Kahn, Stephen.....	29	Ohio.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	3	November 27, 1866.....	Laborer.
Kertz, Ferdinand.....	52	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	" " " ".....	10	December 27, 1866.....	Mason.
Krome, Lewis.....	30	" " " ".....	Rape.....	" " " ".....	3	March 5, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Kelly, John.....	24	Ireland.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Lincoln.....	3	March 21, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Keboe, John.....	19	New Jersey.....	Robbery.....	PHELPS.....	2	April 12, 1867.....	Stonemason.
Kober, Gustave.....	23	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	May 29, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Kenecke, Fred.....	21	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	4	August 1, 1867.....	"
Keifer, Paul.....	22	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	2	August 22, 1867.....	Laborer.
Kane, Thomas.....	26	Ireland.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	3	December 9, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Kennedy, William.....	18	Maryland.....	" " " ".....	Buchanan.....	2	April 14, 1868.....	Halltender.
Klegg, Harry.....	20	New York.....	" " " ".....	St. Louis.....	2	May 27, 1868.....	Laborer.
King, Frederick.....	37	Germany.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	2	May 21, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Knowland, Joseph.....	20	Indiana.....	Robbery.....	Adair.....	2	June 10, 1868.....	Tailor.
Keaver, Richard.....	33	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	June 19, 1868.....	Laborer.
Koanter, Peter.....	34	Switzerland.....	Murder.....	St. Charles.....	5	June 24, 1868.....	"
Karrs, Fred.....	24	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	Warren.....	2	June 30, 1868.....	"
Kayser, William H.....	20	Pennsylvania.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	3	July 24, 1868.....	"
Keller, Edward.....	21	New York.....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	3	August 10, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Kinney, Edward.....	50	Germany.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Franklin.....	5	October 10, 1868.....	Laborer.
			Robbery, do, do, do.....	St. Louis.....	5	October 9, 1868.....	Mason.

Kittridge, Charles.....	New Hampshire.....	Embezzlement.....	St. Louis.....	24	November 16, 1868.....	Laborer.....
Knight, James M.....	Indiana.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	3	November 19, 1868.....	"
Lawrence, Seaton.....	Scotland.....	Horse Stealing.....	Pbelps.....	5	November 13, 1865.....	Saddletree.....
Low, David.....	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	St. Louis.....	10	April 5, 1866.....	Stonemason.....
Lear, Frank.....	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	"	3	May 22, 1866.....	Stonemason.....
Lynch, John.....	Ireland.....	Counterfeiting.....	"	5	December 14, 1866.....	Cabinet.....
Lamont, George.....	Vermont.....	"	"	5	December 14, 1866.....	Cabinet.....
Lynch, Joseph.....	New York.....	False Pretences.....	St. Louis.....	2	March 12, 1867.....	Shoemaker.....
Long, Henry.....	Illinois.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Texas.....	7	April 15, 1867.....	Waiter.....
Lester, Frank.....	Massachusetts.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	3	April 18, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.....
Lee, Edward.....	New Hampshire.....	"	Boone.....	4	May 30, 1867.....	Cooper.....
Lee, Henry.....	Ohio.....	"	St. Louis.....	2	August 1, 1867.....	Mason.....
Luggenbill, Conrad.....	Germany.....	Burglary.....	"	2	January 22, 1868.....	Laborer.....
Linder, Charles.....	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	"	2	February 13, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.....
Ludwick, A. J.....	Ohio.....	"	Macon.....	2	February 13, 1868.....	Saddletree.....
Lillard, Ben. H.....	Virginia.....	"	St. Louis.....	7	April 6, 1868.....	Cooper.....
Larkin, James.....	Ireland.....	Perjury.....	St. Louis.....	2	April 14, 1868.....	Mason.....
Lytie, James.....	New York.....	Robbery, 2d degree.....	"	2	May 1, 1868.....	Blacksmith.....
Lucas, Fanny.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	Buchanan.....	2	May 28, 1868.....	Mason.....
Lewis, James.....	Maryland.....	"	St. Louis.....	2	June 12, 1868.....	Seamstress.....
Lewis, Levi.....	Ohio.....	"	"	2	July 23, 1868.....	Cook.....
Lewis, Charles.....	Iowa.....	"	"	2	July 23, 1868.....	Laborer.....
Lane, James M.....	Indiana.....	"	Ray.....	2	July 31, 1868.....	"
Larkin, James.....	Ireland.....	Military.....	Colorado.....	10	July 31, 1868.....	Saddletree.....
Loyd, Wm. D.....	Virginia.....	Grand larceny.....	Cole.....	3	August 15, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.....
Logan, James.....	Georgia.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	2	August 16, 1868.....	Cooper.....
Logan, Robert.....	North Carolina.....	Grand larceny.....	Platte.....	2	October 15, 1868.....	Stonemason.....
Lambert, John.....	Virginia.....	"	Wright.....	2	October 7, 1868.....	Laborer.....
Laroux, H. C.....	North Carolina.....	"	Buchanan.....	4	November 25, 1868.....	Failor.....
Laker, Richard.....	Missouri.....	Assault to kill.....	St. Louis.....	3	November 28, 1868.....	Stonemason.....
Lamb, Wm. H.....	Missouri.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	3	December 5, 1868.....	Laborer.....
Logan, Robert.....	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	Lafayette.....	2	December 4, 1868.....	Saddletree.....
McDonald, James.....	Ireland.....	Burglary and larceny.....	St. Louis.....	10-12	November 14, 1864.....	Chairmaker.....
McCue, Cornelius.....	"	Robbery.....	"	10	October 18, 1865.....	Shoemaker.....
McLaughlin, Andrew.....	"	Grand larceny.....	"	3	December 29, 1865.....	"
McAtee, Patrick.....	"	Counterfeiting.....	"	3	June 14, 1866.....	Mason.....
McBride, James.....	New York.....	Burglary and larceny.....	"	5	June 26, 1866.....	Blacksmith.....
McNamara, John.....	"	Grand larceny.....	"	3	October 27, 1866.....	Librarian.....
McGuire, James.....	Ireland.....	"	"	7	March 15, 1867.....	Saddletree.....
McGuire, Edward.....	"	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	3	April 24, 1867.....	Laborer.....
McCormack, Cornelius.....	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	Boone.....	2	May 30, 1867.....	Saddletree.....
McCully, David.....	Missouri.....	"	Randolph.....	2	July 14, 1867.....	Mason.....
McCully, Samuel.....	Ohio.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Shelby.....	5	May 30, 1867.....	Saddletree.....
McCreery, John.....	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	March 31, 1868.....	Mason.....
McCreery, Wm.....	"	Embezzlement.....	"	2	March 10, 1868.....	Waiter.....
McMahon, John.....	Ireland.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	2	April 24, 1868.....	Laborer.....
McManners, John.....	Canada.....	Grand larceny.....	Franklin.....	2	April 28, 1868.....	"

## LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Sen- tence.	When received.	Occupation.
McDonald, Margaret.....	32	Ireland.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	May 21, 1863.....	Cook.
McParraun, George.....	27	Pennsylvania.....	Horse stealing.....	Ray.....	2	May 28, 1868.....	Mason.
McGuire James.....	18	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	Benton.....	2	June 3, 1868.....	Saddletree.
McCarty, John.....	22	Ireland.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	5	June 17, 1868.....	Cooper.
McCall, Robert.....	43	Scotland.....	Grand larceny.....	Randolph.....	2	June 19, 1868.....	Hutlender.
McBride, Fanny.....	22	Ireland.....	"	St. Louis.....	2	July 23, 1868.....	Knitting.
McLaughlin, John.....	22	Maryland.....	Assault to rape.....	St. Charles.....	2	September 24, 1868.....	Walter.
McRay, Lawrence.....	40	Ireland.....	Burgary.....	St. Louis.....	4	November 7, 1868.....	Laborer.
McDonald, James.....	22	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	"	2	November 7, 1868.....	do
McLaughlin, Calvin.....	23	Mississippi.....	Murder.....	Lincoln.....	2	November 7, 1868.....	do
McGinnis, Charles.....	20	Illinois.....	Burglary and larceny.....	St. Louis.....	12	October 10, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Meyer, Joseph.....	36	Ohio.....	Military.....	"	5	December 29, 1863.....	Cooper.
Meyer, William.....	30	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	Buchanan.....	5	November 18, 1864.....	Laborer.
Miller, Frank.....	29	Tennessee.....	Burglary and larceny.....	St. Louis.....	10	April 8, 1865.....	Cigarmaker.
Moore, John.....	45	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	"	10	July 26, 1865.....	Laborer.
Meyers, John.....	26	Germany.....	Robbery.....	St. Louis.....	4	February 2, 1866.....	Cigarmaker.
Medlar, Fritz.....	21	Missouri.....	Counterfeiting.....	"	10	March 13, 1866.....	Sawcutter.
Merwin, Charles.....	24	Virginia.....	"	Randolph.....	10	April 2, 1866.....	Quarryman.
Martin, William.....	18	Wisconsin.....	Assault to rape.....	St. Louis.....	3	April 18, 1866.....	Laborer.
Milburn, C. C.....	24	Kentucky.....	Burglary and larceny.....	"	5	June 9, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Mason, Henry.....	25	Illinois.....	"	St. Louis.....	5	July 29, 1866.....	Tailor.
Meyers, George.....	63	Delaware.....	Grand larceny.....	Scotland.....	5	August 14, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Merredeth, Nuter.....	17	Ireland.....	Burglary and larceny.....	St. Louis.....	6	September 19, 1866.....	Shoemaker.
Meagher, John.....	27	Virginia.....	Grand larceny.....	Franklin.....	7	September 23, 1866.....	Laborer.
Hills, Thomas.....	17	Kentucky.....	"	"	8	October 16, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Mason, Jack.....	27	Ireland.....	"	Buchanan.....	3	October 28, 1866.....	Couper.
Mangan, William.....	31	Germany.....	Murder.....	St. Louis.....	5	November 29, 1866.....	Mason.
Meyer, John.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	Manslaughter.....	Miller.....	5	December 3, 1867.....	Chairmaker.
Moore, Biddle.....	27	Tennessee.....	Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	5	December 3, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Moran, John.....	23	Ireland.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	4	January 3, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
Meyers, Charles.....	26	Germany.....	Receiving stolen property.....	Jackson.....	2	February 6, 1867.....	Cooper.
Moore, John.....	16	Illinois.....	Jail breaking.....	St. Louis.....	2	March 20, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Mundt, Stephen.....	24	Canada.....	False pretences.....	Buchanan.....	2	May 23, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Miller, William.....	22	Iowa.....	Assault to rape.....	Grundy.....	2	June 20, 1867.....	Laborer.
Morris, Alfred.....	27	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	5	August 1, 1867.....	Cigarmaker.
Meyer, Louis.....	21	Kentucky.....	"	"	5	August 24, 1867.....	Mason.
Martin, Charles.....	27	Tennessee.....	"	"	3	August 24, 1867.....	Mason.
Moran, George.....	23	Tennessee.....	"	"	3	August 24, 1867.....	Mason.

Marrsey, William.....	20	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	September 28, 1867.....	Cabinet.....
Melton, Ruben.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	Miller.....	September 28, 1867.....	Laborer.....
Moran, Pat.....	40	Ireland.....	".....	Macon.....	October 9, 1867.....	Walter.....
Morgan, A. W.....	21	New York.....	".....	St. Louis.....	November 13, 1867.....	Laborer.....
Morrison, Alex.....	26	Scotland.....	".....	Platte.....	November 30, 1867.....	Quarryman.....
Martin, Beni.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	Buchanan.....	December 9, 1867.....	Blacksmith.....
Matlock, Charles.....	20	Missouri.....	".....	St. Louis.....	December 11, 1867.....	Cigar.....
Morrison, Wm.....	19	Georgia.....	".....	".....	January 15, 1868.....	Cooper.....
Methoun, Fred.....	35	Germany.....	".....	".....	February 6, 1868.....	Shoemaker.....
Molloy, Conn.....	31	Ireland.....	".....	Cape Girardeau.....	February 7, 1868.....	Mason.....
Moreton, James.....	20	Missouri.....	".....	Moniteau.....	March 9, 1868.....	do.....
Mazerod, Edward.....	20	Ohio.....	".....	St. Louis.....	March 10, 1868.....	Blacksmith.....
Markle, Tonace.....	17	Germany.....	".....	St. Louis.....	March 26, 1868.....	Cabinet.....
Mercer, Wm.....	21	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Fort Leavenworth.....	April 5, 1868.....	Shoemaker.....
Morris, John.....	20	New Jersey.....	Military.....	St. Louis.....	April 24, 1868.....	Quarryman.....
Moore, Henry.....	21	Virginia.....	Grand larceny.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	April 26, 1868.....	Shoemaker.....
Malloy, Thomas.....	37	Missouri.....	".....	Platte.....	April 30, 1868.....	Stonemason.....
Michael, Jacob.....	23	Kentucky.....	".....	Chariton.....	May 2, 1868.....	Blacksmith.....
Meod, Theodore.....	28	District Columbia.....	Military.....	Washington.....	May 12, 1868.....	Shoemaker.....
Mason, George.....	31	New York.....	".....	St. Louis.....	May 21, 1868.....	Mason.....
Murphy, Daniel.....	19	Illinois.....	".....	Schuyler.....	May 26, 1868.....	Cabinet.....
Murphy, James.....	22	Ohio.....	".....	St. Louis.....	June 4, 1868.....	Mason.....
Merser, Edw. rd.....	29	Missouri.....	Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	July 15, 1868.....	Cooper.....
Manuel, George.....	24	Alabama.....	Burglary.....	Platte.....	September 20, 1868.....	Cook.....
Morgan, Charles.....	40	Canada.....	Grand larceny.....	Ray.....	September 29, 1868.....	Cabinet.....
Millam, William.....	34	Germany.....	".....	St. Louis.....	September 29, 1868.....	Carpenter.....
Meeler, W. B.....	20	Missouri.....	".....	".....	October 6, 1868.....	Shoemaker.....
Meagher, George.....	26	Germany.....	".....	Chariton.....	October 26, 1868.....	Cooper.....
Mason, George.....	17	New Jersey.....	".....	Fort Leavenworth.....	November 3, 1868.....	Laborer.....
Moore, Bazil B.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	Military.....	Harrison.....	November 5, 1868.....	Cooper.....
Massburger, Isaac.....	18	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	November 17, 1868.....	do.....
Mundy, Stephen.....	30	Poland.....	".....	".....	November 24, 1868.....	Cook.....
Miller, James.....	23	Ohio.....	".....	Monroe.....	November 25, 1868.....	Cabinet.....
Murry, William.....	38	Kentucky.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	December 5, 1868.....	Laborer.....
Mitchell, Jacob.....	26	Missouri.....	Military.....	Linn.....	December 30, 1868.....	Cabinet.....
Nelson, Albert.....	22	Ohio.....	Burglary and larceny.....	St. Louis.....	January 20, 1869.....	Shoemaker.....
Newmaster, Edward.....	19	Germany.....	Receiving stolen property.....	".....	May 29, 1867.....	Cooper.....
Nickerson, William.....	23	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	June 11, 1867.....	Shoemaker.....
Newby, A. W.....	46	Indiana.....	Counterfeiting.....	".....	June 16, 1867.....	Machinist.....
Nixon, Nelson.....	23	England.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	June 15, 1867.....	Laborer.....
Nemo, George.....	23	Vermont.....	".....	".....	September 22, 1867.....	Cook.....
Newman, Jessie.....	31	Maryland.....	".....	Buchanan.....	December 9, 1867.....	Laborer.....
Neaves, Samuel.....	29	Missouri.....	".....	St. Louis.....	December 9, 1867.....	Cigar-maker.....
Nematcheck M. J.....	26	Germany.....	Murder.....	Greene.....	May 21, 1868.....	Mason.....
Newson, Robert.....	16	Georgia.....	Grand larceny.....	Pike.....	June 24, 1868.....	Mason.....
Newman, W. C.....	28	Germany.....	".....	".....	October 7, 1868.....	Carpenter.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Sen- tence.	When Received.	Occupation.
Nense, Frederick.....	27	Misouri.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Perry.....	7	October 23, 1868.....	Stonecutter.
Nivan, Michael.....	25	Ireland.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	2	November 19, 1868.....	Saddletree.
O'Beselhauf, Joseph.....	26	Germany.....	Forgery.....	St. Louis.....	2	November 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
O'Brien, John.....	36	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	".....	10	February 9, 1865.....	Mason.
Other, Dora.....	23	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	2	April 30, 1867.....	Seamstress.
Owens, Thomas.....	44	South Carolina.....	Felonious assault.....	Polk.....	2	March 16, 1868.....	Saddletree.
O'Donehue, Chas.....	24	Ireland.....	Military.....	New Orleans.....	15	June 19, 1868.....	Laborer.
Owens, Willis.....	20	Indiana.....	Grand larceny.....	Greene.....	3	June 24, 1868.....	Stonecutter.
Omer, John.....	25	Germany.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	November 11, 1868.....	Laborer.
Prior, John.....	50	Ireland.....	".....	".....	Life.	September 16, 1865.....	Cooper.
Peters, Jackson.....	21	Iowa.....	Grand larceny.....	Randolph.....	3	April 28, 1866.....	Laborer.
Palmer, John.....	22	Virginia.....	".....	Franklin.....	7	May 3, 1866.....	".....
Palmer, Samuel.....	18	Virginia.....	".....	".....	7	May 3, 1866.....	".....
Price, Edmund.....	47	Pennsylvania.....	Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	15	June 14, 1856.....	Machinist.
Pollard, Andrew.....	29	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	2	June 4, 1867.....	Cook.
Pollard, Mary.....	28	Louisiana.....	".....	".....	2	June 4, 1867.....	House Servant.
Perching, E. W.....	21	Illinois.....	".....	".....	2	July 10, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Preston, James.....	18	Kentucky.....	".....	Jackson.....	3	September 9, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Palmer, James.....	35	Kentucky.....	".....	Monteath.....	4	October 9, 1867.....	Mason.
Payne, Charles.....	21	Ohio.....	".....	Gasconade.....	2	November 6, 1867.....	Coop'r.
Page, Jaeger.....	22	Missouri.....	".....	Usage.....	10	November 7, 1867.....	Cigar.
Payne, David B.....	22	Kentucky.....	".....	Buchanan.....	3	December 9, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Phillips, Peter.....	30	Ireland.....	".....	Wacon.....	2	December 24, 1867.....	Laborer.
Penny, Eliza.....	24	Kentucky.....	".....	Clinton.....	2	February 8, 1868.....	Laundress.
Price, H. Clay.....	39	Kentucky.....	".....	".....	5	May 27, 1868.....	Wagonmaker.
Powers, James M.....	23	Indiana.....	".....	Monroe.....	2	November 8, 1868.....	Blacksmith.
Peters, John.....	26	Germany.....	Burglary.....	Harrison.....	3	November 28, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Quarrel, Wilson.....	60	Kentucky.....	Manslaughter.....	St. Louis.....	2	March 10, 1868.....	Laborer.
Quinn, Patrick.....	22	Ireland.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	2	March 20, 1868.....	Laborer.
Kay, Robert.....	21	Maryland.....	".....	".....	5	May 27, 1864.....	Saddletree.
Rutherford, Andrew.....	18	Missouri.....	Rape.....	Holt.....	5	December 23, 1865.....	Laborer.
Reed, James.....	22	Louisiana.....	Robbery.....	Randolph.....	5	July 23, 1866.....	Tailor.
Ripr, Thomas.....	26	Ireland.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	5	September 22, 1865.....	Laborer.
Reynolds, Richard.....	35	Pennsylvania.....	Military.....	New Mexico.....	10	December 6, 1866.....	Cooper.
Reardon, Meyers.....	35	France.....	Manslaughter.....	St. Louis.....	5	December 27, 1866.....	Laborer.
Rusey, John.....	22	Maine.....	Burglary and larceny.....	".....	5	December 28, 1866.....	Laborer.
Rusey, John No. 2.....	19	New York.....	Exhibiting animals.....	Pl. Leavenworth.....	5	April 9, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Rusey, John No. 3.....	19	New York.....	Exhibiting animals.....	St. Louis.....	5	May 30, 1867.....	Machinist.
						June 4, 1867.....	Laborer.

29	Richardson, George W.	Pennsylvania.	Grand larceny.	St. Louis.	5	June 4, 1867	Blacksmith.
28	Rossman, August.	Germany.	"	"	3	June 4, 1867	Shoemaker.
19	Randal, John	Ohio.	Burglary and larceny.	"	6	June 15, 1867	Laborer.
26	Roberts, Reuben	Virginia	Grand larceny.	Greene.	2	August 10, 1867	"
19	Boils, Samuel	Arkansas	Rape.	Benton.	5	August 26, 1867	Mason.
23	Kemley, Samuel.	Pennsylvania	Grand larceny.	Kentucky.	2	September 28, 1867	Cigarmaker.
29	Rockwell, W. S. H.	Kentucky	Assault to kill	St. Louis	2	October 25, 1867	Mason.
23	Raymond, W. M.	Missouri.	Grand larceny.	Davies.	2	December 11, 1867	Cabinet.
29	Reno, John.	Indiana.	Burglary and larceny.	"	25	January 22, 1868	"
18	Ryan, Pat.	Illinois	Grand larceny.	St. Louis.	2	March 26, 1868	Shoemaker.
19	Edimon, George.	North Carolina.	"	Jackson.	7	April 1, 1868	Quarryman.
20	Robinson, John.	Kentucky.	Burglary and larceny.	Adrain.	7	April 30, 1868	Cigarmaker.
22	Robinson, George W	Pennsylvania	Military.	Fort Leavenworth.	5	May 2, 1868	Laborer.
21	Reed, John.	Michigan	Grand larceny.	Saline	2	May 7, 1868	"
45	Russell, William.	England	Robbery.	Lafayette.	10	August 25, 1868	Stonemutter.
16	Rollins, Williams.	Missouri.	Grand larceny.	Bonne.	2	September 17, 1868	Laborer.
19	Richardson, William	Kentucky.	Assault to kill	Lewis.	6	September 23, 1868	Cooper.
20	Robbins, Hewit.	New Jersey	Grand larceny.	Phelps.	3	October 28, 1868	Laborer.
33	Rodgers, James	Ireland	Counterfeiting	St. Louis.	3	November 15, 1868	"
33	Reed, John	Mexico	Grand larceny.	"	2	November 17, 1868	Waiter.
28	Ryan, W. M. H.	Ireland	"	"	2	November 17, 1868	Laborer.
27	Richards, Martin	Missouri.	"	"	2	November 28, 1868	"
29	Smith, George W.	Pennsylvania	"	"	10	September 19, 1862	Cabinet.
16	Shipman, William.	Missouri.	"	Montgomery	5	May 23, 1865	Stonemutter.
20	Stephens, William.	Kentucky	Military.	St. Louis.	25	July 12, 1865	Dining room.
38	Smith, Alex.	Ireland	Burglary and larceny.	"	5	July 19, 1865	Butcher.
16	Southworth, William.	Missouri.	"	Washington.	18	July 21, 1865	Shoemaker.
27	Shoemaker, James.	Alabama	Murder.	Franklin.	Life.	October 5, 1865	"
15	Sanders, Benj.	Kentucky	"	Lewis	12	April 17, 1866	Cigarmaker.
26	Simmons, Joseph	Missouri.	Grand larceny.	Atchison.	5	April 28, 1866	"
19	Smith, Wm. F.	New York	Military.	Colorado.	10	July 31, 1866	Shoemaker.
22	Spencer, John.	Illinois	Robbery.	St. Louis.	5	November 24, 1866	Cabinet.
19	Spicer, William	Pennsylvania.	Grand larceny.	"	4	December 15, 1866	Laborer.
24	Seaton, W. L.	Michigan.	"	"	5	December 19, 1866	Cabinet.
20	Smith, Joseph.	England	"	"	2	January 21, 1867	Mason.
23	Summers, Charles.	Massachusetts	Burglary and larceny.	Colo.	5	February 14, 1867	Cigarmaker.
18	Summersville, John	Indiana.	Felonious assault.	Cooper.	10	March 12, 1867	"
22	Sweeney, John.	Missouri.	Grand larceny.	Dallas.	5	March 19, 1867	Saddleree.
20	Swagg, Solomon	Arkansas	"	Polk.	2	March 20, 1867	Stonemutter.
19	Smith, Henry.	Louisiana.	"	Macon.	2	April 2, 1867	Quarryman.
23	Smith, John.	Ohio.	Burglary.	St. Louis.	3	May 7, 1867	Stonemutter.
26	Stinson, John A.	"	Murder.	Archison.	4	May 12, 1867	Stonemutter.
38	Schoman, Henry	Germany.	Assault to kill	St. Louis	3	May 20, 1867	Cooper.
24	Smith, Oliver B.	Vermont	Jail breaking.	Bethanah.	2	June 4, 1867	Shoemaker.
20	Salsbury, George.	Illinois	Burglary	Adair.	3	June 15, 1867	Laborer.
21	Smith, Anthony.	Kentucky	Grand larceny.	Franklin	3	June 26, 1867	Blacksmith.



LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, Etc.—Continued.

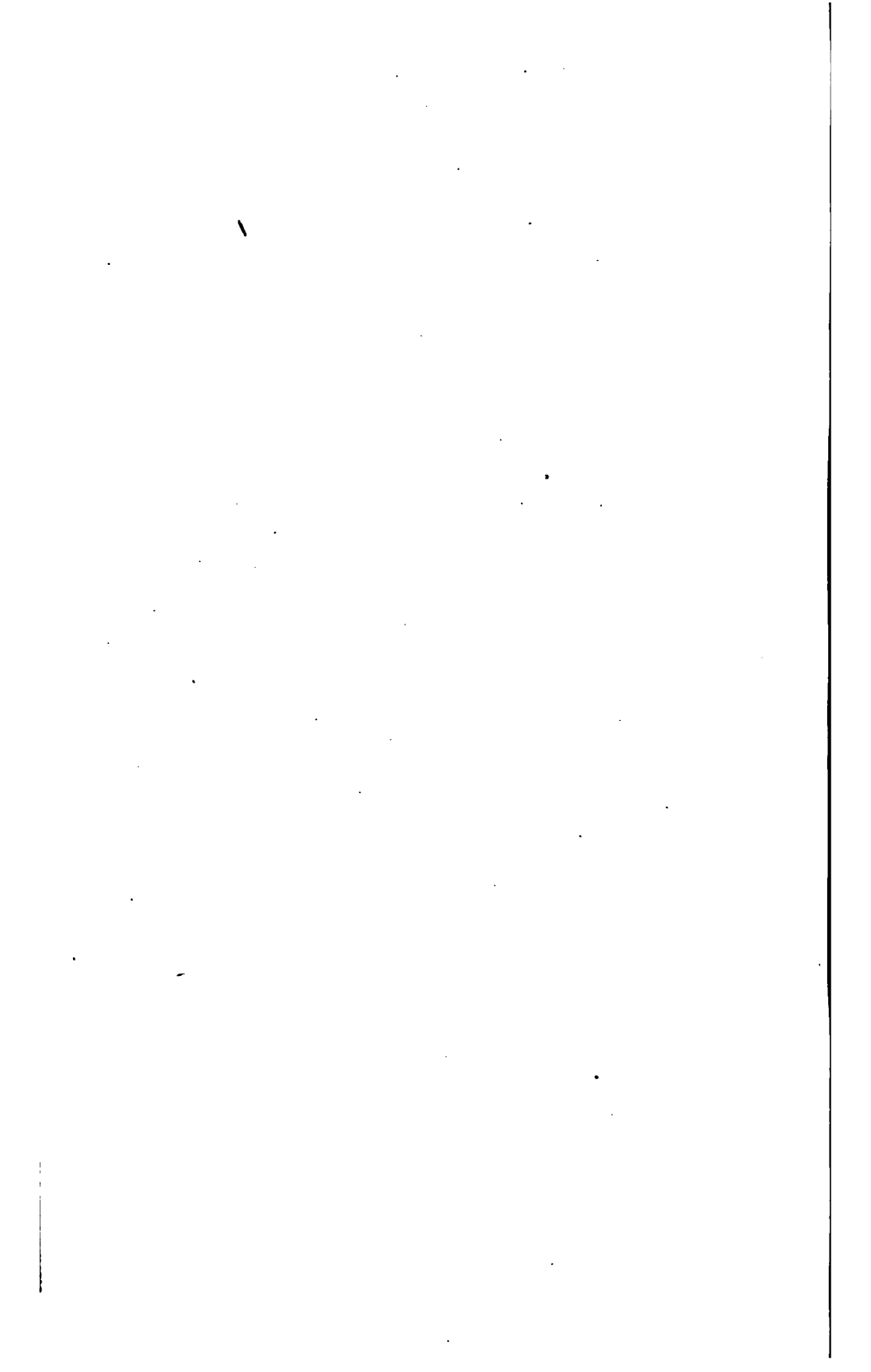
Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Sentence.	When received.	Occupation.
Smoots, John.....	19	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	Polk.....	4	July 22, 1867.....	Blacksmith.
Seymour, Thomas.....	20	Dacotah.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	August 22, 1867.....	Mason.
Stroud, Franklin.....	18	Missouri.....	".....	Cedar.....	3	September 6, 1867.....	Blacksmith.
Scolley, Michael.....	24	Ohio.....	Assault to kill.....	St. Louis.....	6	October 25, 1867.....	Cooper.
Smith, Henry.....	22	Virginia.....	Grand larceny.....	Franklin.....	2	October 29, 1867.....	Blacksmith.
Snodgrass, William.....	17	Illinois.....	".....	Schuyler.....	2	November 11, 1867.....	Laborer.
Shas, Daniel.....	22	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	St. Louis.....	5	November 13, 1867.....	"
Swanson, Josephine.....	23	Tennessee.....	Burglary and larceny.....	".....	5	November 13, 1867.....	Seamstress.
Smith, Chas. C.....	23	Tennessee.....	Grand larceny.....	Platte.....	2	November 30, 1867.....	Mason.
Smith, Peter.....	26	Mar. land.....	".....	Buchanan.....	2	December 9, 1867.....	Quarryman.
Shirly, William.....	28	Tennessee.....	Assault to kill.....	St. Louis.....	3	December 11, 1867.....	Laborer.
Smith, George.....	28	Louisiana.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	3	December 27, 1867.....	hoemaker.
Salmond, David.....	20	Scotland.....	Assault to kill.....	".....	3	December 27, 1867.....	Cooper.
Smith, John.....	21	New Hampshire.....	Grand larceny.....	Cape Girardeau.....	5	February 7, 1868.....	"
Smith, Bettie.....	25	Tennessee.....	Assault to kill.....	St. Louis.....	5	February 13, 1868.....	Cook.
Smith, James.....	26	Pennsylvania.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	2	February 25, 1868.....	Blacksmith.
Spirey, Andrew.....	26	Illinois.....	Bignony.....	Randolph.....	2	March 11, 1868.....	Laborer.
Smith, A. J.....	21	".....	Grand larceny.....	Pike.....	2	March 19, 1868.....	Mason.
Statum, Stephen.....	25	Tennessee.....	".....	Johnson.....	2	March 27, 1868.....	Laborer.
Sawell, David.....	17	Illinois.....	".....	Newton.....	2	March 31, 1868.....	Blacksmith.
Scott, Samuel W.....	32	Kentucky.....	Forgery.....	Jackson.....	5	April 1, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.
Smith, Edward.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	Macon.....	7	April 6, 1868.....	Quarryman.
Solomon, Jackson.....	19	Tennessee.....	Aiding prisoners to escape.....	Phelps.....	3	April 10, 1868.....	Stonecutter.
Salterwait, L. M.....	84	Ohio.....	Burglary.....	".....	6	April 10, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Savage, John.....	31	Ireland.....	".....	St. Louis.....	3	April 14, 1868.....	Mason.
Sample, Louis.....	36	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	2	April 24, 1868.....	"
Shater, James L.....	26	Ohio.....	Embezzlement.....	Bates.....	3 1/2	May 2, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Stephenson, Willis.....	19	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Charles.....	2	May 19, 1868.....	Laborer.
Smith, William.....	22	Tennessee.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	May 21, 1868.....	Mason.
Sewell, Edward.....	59	New York.....	".....	Buchanan.....	2	May 28, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Sewell, Mary.....	23	Louisiana.....	Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	3	June 4, 1868.....	Invalid.
Smith, James.....	31	Maryland.....	".....	Boone.....	6	June 6, 1868.....	Laborer.
Smith, Henry.....	28	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	June 12, 1868.....	Cooper.
Schmidt, George.....	54	Tennessee.....	Incest.....	".....	6	June 17, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Shaw, John.....	24	New York.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	2	July 16, 1868.....	Cooper.
Shupe, John.....	44	Illinois.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	August 25, 1868.....	Mason.
Shuter, James W.....	34	Missouri.....	Miscellaneous.....	Franklin.....	2	September 26, 1868.....	Shoemaker.

Summers, George	Ireland	"	St. Louis	September 29, 1868	Laborer
Smith, Henry	Missouri	"	Macon	October 3, 1868	"
19 New York	"	"	St. Louis	October 6, 1868	Shoemaker
21 Kentucky	"	"	Franklin	October 10, 1868	"
27 Kentucky	"	"	"	October 19, 1868	Saddletree
46 Stocke, Rudolphe	Germany	Assault to kill	St. Louis	October 19, 1868	Painter
21 Louisiana	"	Grand larceny	"	October 26, 1868	Saddletree
21 Tennessee	"	"	"	October 26, 1868	Laborer
21 Virginia	"	"	New Madrid	October 26, 1868	Laundress
18 Missouri	"	"	Davies	November 6, 1868	Cook
21 Kentucky	"	Burglary and larceny	Monroe	November 11, 1868	Laborer
26 Alabama	"	Forgery	St. Louis	November 25, 1868	Clerk
38 Mississippi	"	Grand larceny	Warren	November 25, 1868	Laborer
15 Tennessee	"	"	"	June 16, 1865	"
26 New York	"	Robbery	Iron	March 21, 1866	Waiter
26 Ohio	"	Forgery	Johnson	January 20, 1866	Saddletree
22 Ohio	"	Grand larceny	St. Louis	January 24, 1866	Cooper
22 Illinois	"	"	Macon	December 17, 1866	Cabinet
20 Virginia	"	"	St. Louis	March 19, 1867	Quarryman
25 Germany	"	"	"	May 7, 1867	Cooper
18 Virginia	"	"	"	August 1, 1867	Laborer
18 Mississippi	"	"	Stoddard	September 20, 1867	Blacksmith
22 Iowa	"	"	Lincoln	October 2, 1867	Shoemaker
29 Missouri	"	"	Macon	October 9, 1867	Infrn.
29 Kentucky	"	"	Jefferson	November 20, 1867	"
28 Ireland	"	"	St. Louis	January 22, 1868	Quarryman
28 Missouri	"	"	"	February 6, 1868	Waiter
28 Missouri	"	Felonious assault	Cole	February 6, 1868	Mason
27 France	"	Grand larceny	St. Louis	March 57, 1868	Shoemaker
23 Ireland	"	"	"	March 31, 1868	Laborer
25 Indiana	"	"	Nodaway	April 13, 1868	"
23 Missouri	"	Embezzlement	Iron	April 30, 1868	Saddletree
33 Pennsylvania	"	Grand larceny	St. Louis	April 14, 1868	Quarryman
21 Kentucky	"	"	"	May 1, 1868	Chairmaker
21 Missouri	"	"	"	May 21, 1868	"
32 Virginia	"	Felonious assault	Monroe	May 22, 1868	Laundress
47 Canada	"	Grand larceny	Marion	August 14, 1868	Blacksmith
45 Ohio	"	Counterfeiting	St. Louis	November 28, 1868	Laborer
16 Maryland	"	Grand larceny	Cole	January 25, 1867	Waiter
23 Missouri	"	"	Webster	February 16, 1867	Waiter
25 Tennessee	"	"	Andrew	September 14, 1867	Saddletree
23 Canada	"	"	St. Louis	October 24, 1867	Cigar-maker
25 New York	"	Military	Fort Leavenworth	December 27, 1867	Seamstress
49 England	"	Grand larceny	Jackson	May 12, 1868	Stencutter
				July 16, 1868	Laundress

LIST OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE PENITENTIARY ON THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Names	Age.	Nativity.	Offense.	County.	Sen- tence.	When received.	Occupation.
Walter, Wm.....	35	Germany.....	Murder.....	St. Louis.....	15	November 25, 1862.....	Infirm.
Waltfoot, John.....	22	".....	Grand larceny.....	".....	10	March 30, 1863.....	Weaver.
Walter, Edward.....	30	Maryland.....	Burglary and larceny.....	".....	40	July 8, 1865.....	Butcher.
Williams, George.....	17	Missouri.....	".....	".....	4	September 25, 1865.....	Cooper.
Walker, A. J.....	20	Tennessee.....	Horse stealing.....	Phelps.....	7	November 13, 1865.....	Shoemaker.
Williams, Margarette.....	...	".....	Murder.....	Mercer.....	10	November 17, 1865.....	Ironing.
Wheeler, Frank.....	25	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	Andrew.....	5	December 2, 1865.....	Shoemaker.
Wilson, Robert.....	24	Illinois.....	Counterfeiting.....	St. Louis.....	5	December 21, 1865.....	Saddletree.
Williams, F. A.....	21	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	".....	2	February 15, 1866.....	Cooper.
Walterman, W.....	58	".....	".....	Macon.....	5	February 22, 1866.....	Carpenter.
Walters, John.....	23	Ohio.....	".....	St. Louis.....	3	April 29, 1866.....	Mason.
White, James.....	19	Nova Scotia.....	Robbery.....	".....	10	May 22, 1866.....	Cook.
Wilson, James.....	24	Delaware.....	Robbery.....	Buchanan.....	3	Sept. 19, 1866.....	Saddletree.
Williams, James.....	50	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	Adair.....	4	Nov. 2, 1866.....	Labourer.
Washington, George.....	28	Tennessee.....	".....	St. Louis.....	4	Dec. 15, 1866.....	Blacksmith.
Williams, John.....	30	Maryland.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Carroll.....	5	March 31, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Williams, John R.....	19	Louisiana.....	".....	Andrew.....	2	May 29, 1867.....	"
Ward, A. C.....	25	Indiana.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	3	May 29, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Williams, Fred.....	20	New York.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	June 1, 1867.....	"
Wilkinson, Wm.....	21	Louisiana.....	".....	Livingston.....	2	June 15, 1867.....	Laundrer.
Washington, George.....	35	Missouri.....	Burglary and larceny.....	".....	2	June 26, 1867.....	Quarryman.
Williams, Robert.....	25	".....	Grand larceny.....	".....	2	August 1, 1867.....	Labourer.
Waincott, John F.....	35	Iowa.....	Robbery.....	Marion.....	2	August 7, 1867.....	Mason.
Wurst, Rose.....	17	France.....	Robbery.....	St. Louis.....	2	September 23, 1867.....	House servant.
Williams, John H.....	19	North Carolina.....	Burglary.....	".....	3	November 13, 1867.....	Labourer.
Wells, James.....	31	Arkansas.....	Grand larceny.....	Lincoln.....	2	December 6, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Weise, Gustave.....	26	Germany.....	".....	Buchanan.....	34	December 9, 1867.....	Labourer.
Washington, Thos.....	16	England.....	".....	".....	2	December 9, 1867.....	Labourer.
Wilder, Charles.....	24	Maine.....	Burglary.....	St. Louis.....	3	December 11, 1867.....	Saddletree.
Wilbanks, Jno.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	Grand larceny.....	Buchanan.....	5	December 9, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Williams, Jno.....	17	Missouri.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	5	December 9, 1867.....	Labourer.
Wilks, Wm.....	19	Michigan.....	".....	St. Louis.....	2	February 13, 1867.....	Shoemaker.
Williams, Daniel.....	17	South Carolina.....	".....	Macon.....	2	April 6, 1868.....	Labourer.
Wright, Jno.....	26	Switzerland.....	Burglary.....	Johnson.....	2	April 23, 1868.....	Shoemaker.
Walt, John.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	6	April 24, 1868.....	Cabinet.
Weikamp, Ed.....	20	Missouri.....	Military.....	Bates.....	2	May 4, 1868.....	Labourer.
Watkins, Wm.....	22	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Fort Leavenworth.....	5	May 12, 1868.....	Cook.
Watts, Joseph.....	14	Pennsylvania.....	Grand larceny.....	St. Louis.....	2	May 14, 1868.....	Cook.
Walt, John.....	15	".....	".....	".....	2	June 13, 1868.....	Labourer.

Wagley, Lucy A.....	17	Kansas.....	"	Jackson.....	July 15, 1868.....	Blacksmith.
Wilson, M. H.....	15	Arkansas.....	Criminal communications.....	St. Louis.....	July 15, 1868.....	Laborer.
Webber, Charles.....	40	New York.....	Robbery.....	Greene.....	August 18, 1868.....	House servant.
Williams, George.....	25	"	Grand larceny.....	Lafayette.....	August 25, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Wilson, Jere.....	30	South Carolina.....	Assault to kill.....	St. Louis.....	September 29, 1868.....	Saddletree.
Williams, Cables.....	20	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	"	October 26, 1868.....	Tailor.
Williams, John.....	27	Missouri.....	"	"	November 17, 1868.....	Laborer.
White, Benben.....	30	Louisiana.....	Burglary and larceny.....	"	November 24, 1868.....	Laborer.
Williams, Jack.....	22	Ohio.....	Grand larceny.....	Buchanan.....	November 25, 1868.....	Cooper.
Winters, Thomas.....	18	Michigan.....	"	"	November 25, 1868.....	Laborer.
Xavier, Sebastian.....	23	Virginia.....	False pretenses.....	St. Louis.....	November 28, 1868.....	Laborer.
Young, William.....	22	Germany.....	Grand larceny.....	"	September 10, 1868.....	Cigarmaker.
Young, Charles.....	21	Scotland.....	"	"	January 31, 1867.....	Laborer.
Yake, William.....	31	New York.....	"	Phelps.....	June 4, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Young, Alfred.....	31	Missouri.....	"	Buchanan.....	June 4, 1867.....	Cabinet.
Yatrourh, Owen.....	32	England.....	Military.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	February 26, 1868.....	Blacksmith.
		Missouri.....	Malicious milling stock.....	Washington.....	May 12, 1868.....	Blacksmith.



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LIST OF TABLES, STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS

OF BIENNIAL REPORT OF

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,

ENDING 6<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, A. D. 1868.

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TABLE I.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS AT DATE OF LAST REPORT; NUMBER RECEIVED SINCE; NUMBER THAT HAVE DIED, ESCAPED, BEEN PARDONED, AND SENTENCE EXPIRED, ETC.

Number of convicts in prison December 2, 1866.....	597	Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	124
Received from December 2, 1866, to December 6, 1868.....	741	Pardoned by Governor Fletcher.....	390
Returned—pardons revoked.....	5	“ by Governor Smith.....	29
		“ by President United States.....	7
		Released by Secretary of War.....	3
		“ by General Grant.....	1
		“ by General Sheridan.....	1
		“ by General Hancock.....	13
		“ by Secretary Interior U. S. ....	9
		“ on writ of habeas corpus.....	3
		“ on requisitions.....	1
		Escaped.....	10
		Died.....	17
		Remaining in prison December 6, 1868.....	735
	1843	Total.....	1343

Note.—It is proper to state that a large majority of the pardons were granted to convicts who had served out three-fourths of their sentence, and whose uniform good conduct it was thought entitled them to a restoration of citizenship, in accordance with an act entitled “an act concerning convicts,” approved December 16, 1866.

TABLE II.

AGES OF CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON.

	No.	Per cent.
From 16 to 20 years.....	202	27.48
“ 20 to 25 years.....	234	31.84
“ 25 to 30 years.....	159	21.64
“ 30 to 40 years.....	72	9.80
“ 40 to 50 years.....	38	5.17
“ 50 to 60 years.....	17	2.31
“ 60 to 70 years.....	1	.13
Unknown.....	12	1.63
Total.....	735	100.00

TABLE III.

STATES AND COUNTRIES OF WHICH CONVICTS ARE NATIVES.

Nativity.	No.	Per cent.	Nativity.	No.	Per Ct.
Arkansas.....	8	1.08	Massachusetts.....	7	.95
Alabama.....	8	1.09	Maine.....	3	.41
Canada.....	14	1.90	Mexico.....	1	.14
Connecticut.....	1	.13	North Carolina.....	8	1.09
District Columbia.....	2	.27	New York.....	44	5.99
Delaware.....	2	.27	New Jersey.....	5	.68
Decotah.....	1	.13	New Hampshire.....	3	.40
England.....	13	1.77	Novia Scotia.....	2	.27
France.....	7	.95	Ohio.....	50	6.81
Florida.....	1	.14	Pennsylvania.....	35	4.77
Germany.....	65	8.85	Poland.....	1	.13
Georgia.....	3	.41	Sea.....	1	.14
Hungary.....	1	.13	South Carolina.....	6	.81
Ireland.....	83	11.30	Scotland.....	6	.81
Italy.....	1	.14	Switzerland.....	2	.27
Illinois.....	25	3.40	Tennessee.....	26	3.54
Iowa.....	9	1.22	Texas.....	1	.14
Indiana.....	17	2.31	Unknown.....	20	2.72
Kentucky.....	46	6.26	Virginia.....	24	3.27
Kansas.....	1	.13	Vermont.....	3	.41
Louisiana.....	10	1.36	Wisconsin.....	4	.55
Missouri.....	134	18.23	Wales.....	1	.14
Mississippi.....	7	.95			
Maryland.....	16	2.18	Total.....	735	100.00
Michigan.....	7	.96			



## TABLE IV.

## PERIOD OF SENTENCES OF CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON.

Years.	No.	Percent.
For 6 months.....	1	.14
1 year.....	7	.95
2 years.....	322	43.54
2 years and 1 month.....	1	.13
2 years and 6 months.....	3	.40
3 years.....	110	14.57
3 years and 3 months.....	1	.14
3 years and 4 months.....	1	.13
3 years and 6 months.....	2	.27
3 years and 7 months.....	1	.13
3 years and 10 months.....	1	.13
4 years.....	46	6.27
4 years and 3 days.....	1	.14
4 years and 11 months.....	1	.13
5 years.....	123	16.54
6 years.....	15	2.04
7 years.....	23	3.13
10 years.....	45	6.13
10 years and 6 months.....	1	.14
10 years and 1 month.....	1	.13
12 years.....	4	.54
15 years.....	6	.81
18 years.....	1	.14
20 years.....	1	.13
25 years.....	4	.54
40 years.....	1	.14
99 years.....	2	.27
Life.....	10	1.34
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE V.

## CRIMES OF CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON.

Crimes.	No.	Per cent.
Arson.....	5	.68
Assault to rape.....	7	.95
Assault to kill.....	21	2.86
Assisting prisoners to escape.....	3	.40
Bigamy.....	1	.13
Burglary and larceny.....	49	6.68
Burglary.....	26	3.54
Criminal communication.....	1	.13
Counterfeiting.....	35	4.77
Embezzlement.....	5	.68
Forgery.....	7	.95
Feloneous Assault.....	5	.68
False pretenses.....	10	1.36
Grand larceny.....	415	56.49
Horse stealing.....	6	.81
Incest.....	1	.13
Mail breaking.....	4	.54
Malicious killing cattle.....	1	.13
Murder.....	16	2.17
Murder, 2d degree.....	5	.68
Manslaughter.....	9	1.22
Military.....	60	8.18
Perjury.....	1	.13
Robbery.....	25	3.41
Robbery, 2d degree.....	5	.68
Suicide.....	6	.81
Receiving stolen property.....	6	.81
Total.....	735	100.00

TABLE VI.

COUNTIES AND PLACES WHERE CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON WERE CONVICTED.

Where Convicted.	No.	Per cent.	Where Convicted.	No.	Per cent.	Where Convicted.	No.	Per cent.
Andrew.....	7	.95	Greene.....	9	1.22	Oregon.....	1	.13
Achison.....	2	.27	Henry.....	3	.41	Osage.....	3	.41
Adair.....	3	.41	Holt.....	1	.14	Polk.....	6	.81
Alton.....	1	.14	Howard.....	3	.41	Pettis.....	2	.27
Andrain.....	1	.14	Harrison.....	3	.41	Perry.....	1	.14
Bachanan.....	83	4.49	Iron.....	5	.68	Platte.....	6	.82
Bates.....	2	.27	Jefferson.....	4	.55	Pike.....	4	.54
Boone.....	8	1.09	Jackson.....	14	1.90	Phelps.....	10	1.36
Berry.....	1	.14	Johnson.....	5	.68	Randolph.....	11	1.50
Benton.....	4	.55	Knox.....	1	.14	Ray.....	5	.68
Callaway.....	4	.54	Linn.....	6	.81	Ralls.....	2	.27
Clinton.....	6	.82	Lafayette.....	5	.68	St. Louis.....	337	45.98
Cooper.....	4	.54	Laclede.....	2	.27	Saline.....	1	.14
Cole.....	9	1.22	Lewis.....	2	.27	Scotland.....	1	.14
Crawford.....	1	.13	Livingston.....	9	1.22	St. Francois.....	1	.14
Chariton.....	3	.40	Lincoln.....	2	.27	St. Clair.....	4	.54
Colorado.....	2	.27	Marion.....	5	.68	Schuyler.....	4	.55
Cedar.....	2	.27	McDonald.....	3	.41	Shelby.....	4	.54
Cape Girardeau.....	5	.68	Madison.....	1	.13	St. Charles.....	7	.95
Carroll.....	5	.68	Marion.....	1	.13	Stoddard.....	1	.13
DeKalb.....	1	.13	Montana.....	8	1.09	Texas.....	1	.14
Dallas.....	1	.13	Montgomery.....	6	.82	Vernon.....	2	.27
Daviess.....	2	.27	Montgomery.....	3	.41	Webster.....	1	.14
Franklin.....	3	.41	Miller.....	6	.82	Wayne.....	4	.54
Fort Leavenworth.....	12	1.63	Macon.....	15	2.04	Washington.....	3	.41
Fort Larned.....	42	6.71	Monroe.....	5	.68	Warren.....	3	.41
Fort Laramie.....	2	.27	Mercer.....	1	.14	Wright.....	1	.14
Fort Riley.....	1	.14	New Madrid.....	1	.14	Total.....	735	100.00
Grundy.....	1	.14	New Orleans.....	2	.27			
Gentry.....	1	.14	New Mexico.....	4	.54			
Gasconade.....	1	.14	Newton.....	1	.13			
	2	.27	Nodaway.....	3	.40			
				1	.13			

TABLE VII.

THE SENTENCES OF CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON EXPIRE AS FOLLOWS:

	No.	Per Cent.
Remainder of 1868.....	3	.40
In 1869.....	171	23.26
In 1870.....	256	34.83
In 1871.....	105	14.30
In 1872.....	63	8.58
In 1873.....	47	6.40
In 1874.....	21	2.86
In 1875.....	13	1.78
In 1876.....	21	2.85
In 1877.....	6	.81
In 1878.....	6	.82
In 1880.....	1	.13
In 1881.....	3	.41
In 1883.....	1	.14
In 1884.....	1	.14
In 1888.....	2	.26
In 1890.....	1	.14
In 1892.....	1	.14
In 1893.....	1	.13
In 1905.....	2	.26
Death.....	10	1.36
Total.....	735	100.00

TABLE VIII.

LIFE SENTENCES.

	No.	Per Cent.
Number under sentence for life, December 2, 1866.....	9	1.22
Number received for the two years ending December 6, 1868.....	5	.68
Discharged during the two years ending December 6, 1868—	14	
By remission of sentence.....	4	.54
Total now in prison.....	10	1.36

TABLE IX.  
RECOMMITMENTS.

	No.	Per Cent.
Of 735 Convicts now in prison, 51 are recommitments, vis :		
For the second time .....	43	8.3%
For the third time .....	6	1.1%
For the fourth time .....	1	0.2%
For the sixth time .....	1	0.2%
Total .....	51	6.9%

TABLE X.  
OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS.

	No.	Per Cent.
Blacksmiths.....	32	4.3%
Barbers.....	1	0.1%
Butchers.....	6	0.8%
Bookbinders.....	1	0.1%
Broom makers.....	1	0.1%
Cigar makers.....	41	5.6%
Cabinet makers.....	44	6.0%
Coopers.....	59	8.0%
Carpenters.....	7	1.0%
Chair makers.....	7	1.0%
Clerks.....	1	0.1%
Cooks.....	15	2.0%
Dining hall.....	1	0.1%
Firemen.....	2	0.3%
Glasiers.....	1	0.1%
Hostler.....	1	0.1%
House servants.....	4	0.5%
Hall tenders.....	4	0.5%
Ironing.....	2	0.3%
Invalids.....	5	0.7%
Knitting.....	2	0.3%
Laundresses.....	4	0.5%
Launderers.....	5	0.7%
Librarian.....	1	0.1%
Laborers.....	160	21.8%
Masons.....	65	8.8%
Miller.....	1	0.1%
Machinists.....	3	0.4%
Painters.....	2	0.3%
Physician.....	1	0.1%
Quarrymen.....	43	5.8%
Shoemakers.....	72	9.8%
Stone cutting.....	36	4.9%
Saddletree makers.....	61	8.3%
Seamstresses.....	6	0.8%
Teamsters.....	5	0.7%
Tinners.....	1	0.1%
Tailors.....	8	1.1%
Waiters.....	18	2.4%
Wagon makers.....	3	0.4%
Weavers.....	3	0.4%
Total.....	735	100.0%

TABLE XI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED IN AND DISCHARGED FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, FROM THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, IN 1836, TO DECEMBER 6, 1868.

RECEIVED.		DISCHARGED.								No. remaining at the end of each year.	
For the year.	Number.	Pardoned.	Expiration of sentence.	Escaped.	Died.	Habeas corpus.	By the military authorities.	On requisitions.	Sent to Insane Asylum.		Total.
1836	18	1								1	17
1837	27	8								9	35
1838	81	13								13	53
1839	27	13								15	65
1840	38	20	6	4	2					32	71
1841	57	4	13	5	2					24	104
1842	67	9	20	7	6					42	129
1843	77	14	18	17	3					52	164
1844	64	9	16	5	4					34	184
1845	49	25	30	2	5	3				65	168
1846	37	12	48	5						65	140
1847	42	16	32	2	3					53	129
1848	42	5	34		2					41	130
1849	56	10	31	1	4	1				47	139
1850	95	12	19		5					36	198
1851	75	19	12		9	2				42	231
1852	96	25	42	1	4					72	255
1853	64	39	37	7	7					90	229
1854	108	27	55	16	4					102	255
1855	117	40	51	6	11					108	244
1856	133	42	54	19	3					118	259
1857, 1858	340	72	106	19	14					211	388
1859, 1860	480	174	149	13	8					344	524
1861, 1862	296	87	226	49	15					377	443
1863, 1864	308	161	171	25	10					367	384
1865, 1866	1005	240	112	21	8	3	400	4	4	792	597
1867, 1868	746	435	124	10	17	3	18	1		608	735
Total....	4495	1532	1406	235	148	12	418	5	4	3760	

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED, THE OFFENSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE PUNISHED, AND THE EXTENT OF THE PUNISHMENT.

PUNISHMENTS.	PUNISHMENTS.														
	Head Shaved.	12 Hours in Dungeon.	36 Hours in Dungeon.	2 Days in Dungeon.	3 Days in Dungeon.	4 Days in Dungeon on bread and water.	5 Days in Dungeon on bread and water.	8 Days in Dungeon on bread and water.	9 Days in Dungeon on bread and water.	12 Days in Dungeon on bread and water.	70 Days in solitary confinement.	More than 12 and less than 70 in solitary confinement.	15 Stripes and less.	50 Stripes and less.	Total.
Attempting to burn Shop.....													2		
Blasphemy.....	1		1	1	4								1		
Card Playing.....					2										
Disobedience.....				1	2	1				1			1		
Destroying State Property	6			1	1					1			1	1	
Escaping.....	7				2	2	1	4	1	10			7		
Fighting.....	17	2		20	9	7	5		2	1			4	5	
Insolence.....	12	2	1	8	3	13	4	6	2	2			1		
Insubordination.....				1		1				1	2	4	8	4	
Refusing to work.....	9	1		1	8	10				2			1		
Stealing.....	1	1		2	4	3	2			2			4		
Spoiling Work.....			1	1		5	4		2	3			2		
Violating Rules.....	21	3		16	8	7	6	3	1	2			1		
Total.....	74	9	3	52	43	43	24	17	13	22	4	20	17		

TABLE XIII.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

	No. Pr.
State Prisoners.....	659
United States Prisoners.....	50
Military Prisoners.....	60
Total.....	769

FORMER TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON.

Ocupations.	No.	Per Cent.	Ocupations.	No.	Per Cent.
Agents .....	2	.27	Machinists.....	5	4.54
Auctioneers.....	1	.14	Mistrais maker.....	1	.13
Blacksmiths .....	25	3.40	Masons.....	5	.68
Barbers.....	13	1.63	No trade.....	97	13.20
Butchers.....	3	1.09	Photographer.....	1	.14
Brewers .....	2	.27	Painters.....	10	1.36
Boilermaker.....	1	.14	Potters.....	2	.27
Bricklayers.....	6	.81	Physician.....	1	.14
Boatmen.....	7	.95	Paper maker.....	1	.14
Barkseepers.....	5	.68	Paperhanger.....	1	.14
Basket maker.....	1	.14	Printers.....	3	4.1
Cooks.....	27	3.67	Railroaders.....	3	4.1
Clerks.....	16	2.18	School teachers.....	2	.27
Coopers .....	6	.82	Shoemakers.....	22	2.99
Carpenters.....	20	2.72	Soldier.....	1	.14
Coak cutter.....	1	.14	Servants.....	29	3.94
Confectioner.....	1	.14	Stonemasons.....	5	.68
Chair bottomer.....	1	.14	Stage driver.....	1	.13
Druggist.....	1	.14	Saddler.....	2	.27
Engineers.....	2	.27	Silversmith.....	5	.68
Farmers .....	126	17.14	Tailors.....	10	1.36
Firmen.....	2	.27	Tobaccoists.....	14	1.90
Gunsmith.....	1	.14	Teamsters.....	9	1.23
Gas-fitter.....	1	.14	Tanners.....	2	.27
Gardener.....	1	.14	Telegraph Operators.....	2	.27
Hostlers.....	5	.68	Wool carders.....	1	.14
Hatters.....	1	.14	White washer.....	2	.27
Laborers .....	180	24.49	Wigmaker.....	1	.13
Lockers .....	5	.68	Weaver.....	1	.14
Miners .....	4	.54	Waiters.....	20	2.72
Millers.....	4	.55			
Merchants.....	2	.27	Total.....	783	100.00



**STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS AND RELATIONS OF THE  
735 PRISONERS NOW IN PRISON.**

	No.	Percent.
<b>EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.</b>		
Can read and write.....	491	66.8
Can read only.....	131	17.8
Illiterate.....	113	15.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>735</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>CONJUGAL RELATIONS.</b>		
Single .....	533	72.5
Married.....	202	27.5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>735</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>EARLY TRAINING.</b>		
Good.....	371	50.6
Fair.....	146	19.8
Bad.....	218	29.5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>735</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PARENTAL RELATIONS.</b>		
Parents both living.....	133	18.1
Parents both dead.....	309	42.1
Father living only.....	73	9.9
Mother living only.....	170	23.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>735</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>HABITS.</b>		
Intemperate.....	346	47.1
Temperate.....	389	52.9
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>735</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**STATEMENT OF AGE, CRIMES, SENTENCE AND COUNTY, OF ONE CONVICT, ON HIS  
1ST, 2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH CONVICTION TO THIS PRISON.**

Conviction of one white male convict.	Crimes.		Sentence.	County.	
	Age when received.	Grand larceny.	Number of years.	St. Louis.	Gasconade
First conviction .....	17	1	2	1	
Second " .....	19	1	2	1	
Third " .....	22	1	2	1	
Fourth " .....	24	1	2		1
Fifth " .....	26	1	3	1	
Sixth " .....	29	1	2	1	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND MONTHLY RECEIPT OF PRISONERS.

Year.	No.	Per Cent.	Year.	No.	Per Cent.
For part of December, 1866.....	34	4.55	For January, 1868.....	19	2.55
For January, 1867.....	26	3.45	For February, 1868.....	20	2.68
For February, 1867.....	19	2.54	For March, 1868.....	33	4.43
For March, 1867.....	40	5.36	For April, 1868.....	40	5.36
For April, 1867.....	26	3.48	For May, 1868.....	41	5.50
For May, 1867.....	29	3.90	For June, 1868.....	39	5.23
For June, 1867.....	45	6.04	For July, 1868.....	37	3.91
For July, 1867.....	13	1.74	For August, 1868.....	25	3.35
For August, 1867.....	27	3.62	For September, 1868.....	34	4.56
For September, 1867.....	32	4.29	For October, 1868.....	34	4.56
For October, 1867.....	26	3.49	For November, 1868.....	49	6.53
For November, 1867.....	32	4.29	For part of December, 1868.....	4	.54
For December, 1867.....	32	4.29			
Total for 1867.....	381	51.07	Total for 1868.....	365	48.93
			" 1867.....	331	51.07
			Total for two years.....	746	100.00

**CONTRACT EXHIBIT OF NUMBER OF CONTRACTORS, BUSINESS, TIME, NUMBER OF MEN, PRICE PER DAY AND RECEIPTS.**

Contractors.	Business.	Time.	No. of men.	Price per day	Receipts.
Cladin, Allen & Co.	Boot and shoes.....	3 years with privilege of 5 yrs	72	40	\$16,054 40
Preston & Co.	Saddletree. ....	“ “ “ “	61	40	15,200 00
J. B. Sickles.....	Saddle and harness.....	Discontinued.....	..	40	6,600 00
Meyberg & Wangelin	Cabinetmakers.....	3 years with privilege of 5 yrs	44	40	13,640 00
Langfried & Hersch.	Wagon and blacksmith..	“ “ “ “	2	25	40 6,500 00
Richard Spencer.....	Cooper shop.....	3 “ “ “	3	5	59 40 14,800 00
A. W. Griffith.....	Rustic chair.....	3 “ “ “	3	7	40 1,100 00
James Cristie.....	Cigar.....	3 “ “ “	3	5	41 40 6,360 00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>309</b>		<b>\$80,751 40</b>
<b>Total number of men to contractors.....</b>					
“ “	stone cutters, masons and quarrymen.....				74
“ “	State blacksmiths, tanners, etc.....				12
“ “	“ Cooks, tailors, teamsters, etc.....				6
“ “	“ Waiters, laborers, etc.....				12
<b>Total.....</b>					<b>104</b>

NOTE.—The loss of revenue to the institution, resulting from the legislative reduction of contract price of 65 cents to 40 cents per day, is, in the aggregate, \$21,601 42.

**DAILY RATIONS FOR CONVICTS.**

**SUNDAY.**

Breakfast—Meat hash, brown bread and coffee.  
Dinner—Mashed turnips<sup>1</sup> roast meat and brown bread.

**MONDAY.**

Breakfast—Boiled beef, brown bread and coffee.  
Dinner—Beef, turnips and brown bread.  
Supper—Molasses, brown bread and coffee.

**TUESDAY.**

Breakfast—Meat hash, brown bread and coffee.  
Dinner—Boiled beef, turnip soup and brown bread.  
Supper—Brown bread, molasses and coffee.

**WEDNESDAY.**

Breakfast—Beef stew, brown bread and coffee.  
Dinner—Boiled beef, turnip soup and brown bread.  
Supper—Coffee, brown bread and molasses.

**THURSDAY.**

Breakfast—Beef stew, brown bread and coffee.  
Dinner—Turnip soup, beef and brown bread.  
Supper—Brown bread, coffee and molasses.

**FRIDAY.**

Breakfast—Meat hash, brown bread and coffee.  
Dinner—Mashed potatoes, beef and brown bread.  
Supper—Molasses, brown bread and coffee.

**SATURDAY.**

Breakfast—Hash stew, Brown bread and coffee.  
Dinner—Cabbage (boiled), turnip soup and brown bread.  
Supper—Molasses, brown bread and coffee.

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INVENTORIES, ESTIMATES, ETC.,

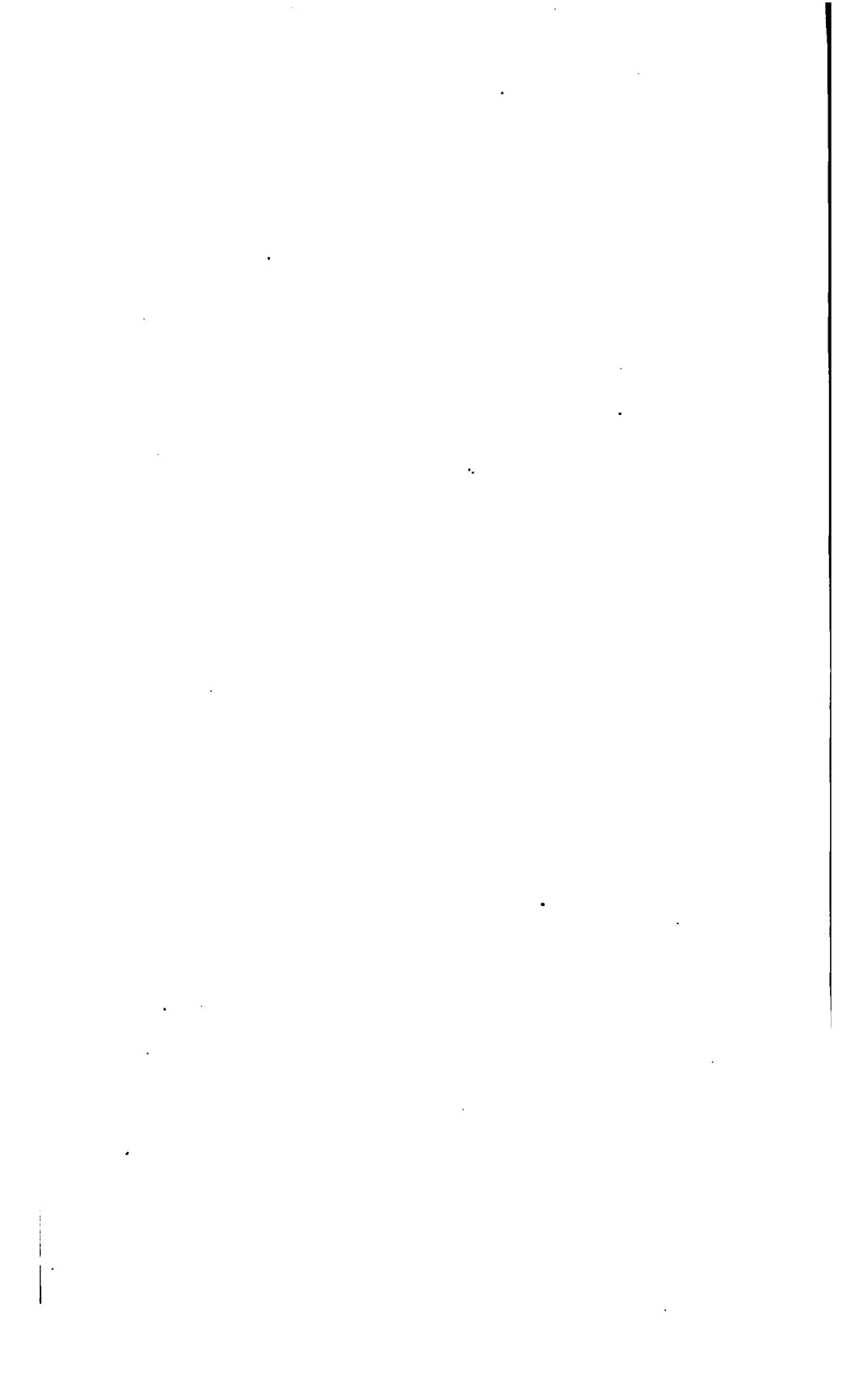
FOR

BIENNIAL REPORT,

ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1868.

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## INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY.

HOSPITAL.		WARDEN'S OFFICE—Continued.	
Surgical instruments.....	\$170 00	One copying press and appurte-	
Dentist's instruments.....	25 00	nances .....	\$ 15 00
Trusses, right, left and double.....	99 00	One map of United States.....	10 00
Sundries.....	383 00	Two lamps and chandelier.....	5 50
Tinctures.....	45 00	Five window shades.....	2 50
Tincture vials.....	16 00	Forty-five yards three ply carpet....	90 00
Extracts fluid.....	38 00	Registers.....	150 00
“ “ vials.....	11 00	Stationery .....	25 00
Chemicals and vials.....	1,224 00	Frames.....	16 00
Glassware and dispensing vials.....	65 00		
Furniture of dispensary.....	136 00	<b>WARDEN'S HOUSE.</b>	<b>\$695 50</b>
Library of dispensary.....	25 00	Two stoves.....	14 00
Hospital registers.....	62 00	One table, kitchen.....	7 00
Appurtenances of sick and convalescent wards, including furniture, bedding, etc.....	1,058 80	One wheelbarrow.....	6 00
Appurtenances of hospital kitchen.	89 80		
Commissionariat store, etc., in hospital kitchen.....	39 50	<b>FACTOR'S OFFICE.</b>	<b>\$27 00</b>
	<b>\$3,487 10</b>	One iron safe.....	150 00
<b>LIBRARY.</b>		One desk.....	50 00
Fifteen hundred books all included.	1,125 00	One book case.....	100 00
Two sets book shelves.....	40 00	One stove.....	30 00
One stove and twenty-five feet pipe.	8 00	One wash stand.....	15 00
One shovel.....	1 00	One looking glass.....	6 00
One bedstead and bedding.....	17 10	One secretary.....	10 00
Two chairs.....	2 50	Six chairs.....	12 00
Three window blinds.....	2 50	One chair.....	8 00
Two tables and set pigeon holes.....	12 00	Two stools.....	4 00
Two lamps and shades.....	6 00	Curtains and fixtures.....	30 00
One broom.....	35		
One water bucket.....	1 00	<b>DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.</b>	<b>\$415 00</b>
One wash basin.....	30	One bench.....	3 00
	<b>\$1,207 75</b>	One secretary.....	7 50
<b>LAMP DEPARTMENT.</b>		Two chairs.....	1 50
Two large oil cans.....	5 00	Four arm chairs.....	8 00
Twenty-eight lamps, in use.....	56 00	One stove and pipe, etc.....	7 00
One lamp, extra.....	4 00	Two spittoons, cast iron.....	6 00
One pair lamp scissors.....	1 00	One broom.....	35
One ladders.....	4 50		
One hand lamp.....	2 00	<b>OLD HALL.</b>	<b>\$33 35</b>
One dark lantern.....	1 75	Three hundred and thirty bed ticks.	401 60
Twenty-three lamp cases.....	46 00	Four hundred and eighty-five blankets.....	1,455 00
Twenty-five reflectors.....	18 75	Sixty bunks, wooden.....	180 00
	<b>\$139 00</b>	One hundred and thirty water buckets.....	78 00
<b>WARDEN'S OFFICE.</b>		One hundred and thirty waste buckets.....	60 00
One desk.....	55 00	One hundred and twenty wash buckets.....	36 00
One desk.....	6 00	Six Hall water buckets.....	6 00
Stuffed chairs.....	30 00	Four water cans.....	8 00
Ottoman.....	60 00	One sprinkler.....	1 50
Table and cover.....	10 50	Three water barrels.....	3 00
File case.....	125 09	Two coal boxes.....	6 00
Book closet.....	10 00	Two stoves, drums and 60 feet pipe	15 00
Looking glass.....	25 00		
One damask curtains and fixtures	40 00		
Office stove.....	20 00		

INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

OLD HALL—Continued.		BUTCHER UTENSILS.	
One hand barrow.....	\$1 00	Six knives.....	\$2 50
Three spittoons.....	75	One cleaver.....	3 00
Eight brooms.....	2 80	One axe.....	1 75
One axe.....	1 25	One meat saw.....	2 00
Two wood saws and bucks.....	4 00	One steel.....	1 00
One poker and shovel.....	1 50	Fifty pounds rope.....	7 00
Three whitewash buckets.....	3 00	One iron boiler.....	15 00
Four whitewash brushes.....	4 00		\$36 25
One hand barrel.....	1 50		
One wheelbarrow.....	2 50	MILL.	
Three lime barrels.....	3 75	Six mill picks.....	15 00
One mop.....	75	One pair stones and mill.....	35 00
Two cots and bedding.....	9 00	One shovel.....	1 50
One hundred and twenty-two spring padlocks.....	488 00	Ten sacks.....	2 00
One hundred and twenty cell brooms.....	12 00	Two oil cans.....	10 00
		One stove and ten feet pipe.....	10 00
	\$2,785 90	One wheelbarrow.....	4 00
		Two half bushel measures.....	2 00
NEW HALL.		Two water buckets.....	1 00
Six stoves.....	270 00	One lamp.....	1 25
Four drums and three hundred feet pipe.....	30 00	Two meal chests.....	6 00
Six coal boxes.....	18 00	Two chairs.....	1 00
One hand barrow.....	1 00	Two brooms.....	75
One poker and shovel.....	1 50	One scoop.....	75
One clock.....	8 00	One hominy mill.....	5 00
Four hundred and twenty bed ticks.....	688 40	Thirty feet 4-inch belting.....	15 00
Six hundred and seventy-eight blankets.....	2,034 00	One cot and bedding.....	4 00
Two hundred and thirty-six iron bunks.....	1,180 00		\$421 00
Two hundred and thirty-four water buckets.....	117 00	GUARD HOUSES.	
Two hundred and thirty-four wash buckets.....	70 20	Eleven stoves and appurtenances....	55 00
Two hundred and thirty-four waste buckets.....	141 60	Three wood saws.....	4 00
Six water cans.....	12 00	Three saw bucks.....	2 00
One sprinkling can.....	1 50	Eleven chairs.....	5 00
Fourteen water buckets, large.....	14 00	Thirteen buckets.....	15 00
One hand barrel.....	1 50	150 feet rope, hand hoisting hooks, etc., complete.....	12 00
Seven water barrels.....	7 00		\$24 00
Twelve brooms.....	4 20	TAILOR SHOP.	
One axe.....	1 25	One complete cutting board.....	5 00
Three woodsaws and two bucks.....	6 00	Nine pair shears.....	7 00
One mop.....	75	Two pair scissors.....	2 00
Two hundred and thirty-six padlocks.....	944 00	One yard stick.....	2 00
One cot and bedding.....	4 50	One inch measure.....	1 00
Two hundred and thirty-six cell brooms.....	23 60	Four tailors' tables.....	12 00
		Two Singer's sewing machines.....	14 00
		One stove and sixteen feet pipe.....	1 00
	\$5,530 00	Two chairs.....	1 00
		Two irons.....	1 00
		Five press boards.....	6 00
		Two buckets.....	1 00
		One clock.....	1 00
		One desk.....	2 00
		One ice cooler.....	2 00
		Two benches.....	1 00
		One large stand lamp.....	1 00
		Eight window curtains.....	1 00
		Six spittoons.....	1 00
		Twenty-four pair unmade pants.....	1 00
		Thirty-five pair unmade coats.....	1 00
		Twenty-two bedticks.....	1 00
		Two hundred and thirty-five shirts.....	1 00
		Twenty-one pair drawers.....	2 00
		Forty-four yards flannel, 1 lb thread.....	2 00
		One chest and 3 clothes brushes.....	50
	\$16 35		\$7 00

## INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

HARNES SHOP.		COOPER'S TOOLS—Continued.	
One rounding iron.....	\$1 50	One jointer.....	\$ 75
Two stitching gauges.....	2 50	One crow.....	75
Three round knives.....	4 50	One leveling plane.....	50
One pair pincers.....	75	One pair compasses.....	30
One claw hammer.....	75	Nine truss hoops.....	1 75
Two awls.....	30	Iron hoops.....	15 00
Three edging tools.....	70	One anvil.....	10 00
Two round punches.....	90	One cripple.....	75
Three oblong punches.....	90	1 sheet iron stove and 25 feet pipe..	3 50
One spoke shave.....	75	One shaving horse.....	1 50
One stitching horse.....	2 00	Fourteen buckets.....	7 00
One shoe hammer.....	1 00	125 pounds hoop iron.....	16 37½
One two foot rule.....	50	Lumber.....	10 00
	\$17 05		\$ 84 02½
BROOM FACTORY.		WEAVE SHOP.	
One bench and vice.....	5 00	One wool picker.....	15 00
One set tools.....	5 00	Two carding machines.....	400 00
Ten large brooms.....	3 50	One spinning jack.....	100 00
Sixteen small brooms.....	1 60	Two looms, complete.....	100 00
Lumber on hand.....	1 00	One fulling mill.....	40 00
	\$16 10	One doubler and twister.....	25 00
		One hank reel.....	2 50
		1 shaft, 14 feet long 2½ in diameter	29 00
		“ 12 “ “ 2 “	25 00
		“ 10 “ “ 1½ “	20 00
		“ 10 “ “ 2½ “	23 00
		“ 5 “ “ 2 “	13 75
		“ 4 “ “ 2 “	10 20
		“ 6 “ “ 2 “	15 30
		Four cast hangers.....	74 00
		Ten wooden hangers.....	30 00
		2 cast pulleys, 2½ feet diameter.....	3 00
		“ “ “ 2 “	5 00
		4 wooden pulleys, 18 in. diameter.	20 00
		3 00 13 “ “ 12 “	65 00
		1 00 2 “ “ 10 “	10 00
		8 00 45 feet belting, 5 in. wide.....	22 80
		1 00 107 “ “ 4 “	42 80
		50 100 “ “ 3 “	30 00
		3 00 332 “ “ 2½ “	89 64
		1 00 16 “ “ 2½ “	3 84
		50 132 “ “ 2 “	26 40
		4 00 9 “ “ 1½ “	1 44
		One pair steelyards.....	4 50
		One writing desk.....	1 50
		4 75 Two chairs.....	1 50
		3 00 One table.....	50
		7 80 Two wooden buckets.....	2 00
		1 00 Two iron buckets.....	3 00
		One wool tub.....	50
		1 00 Two wooden boxes.....	50
		50 Four quill boxes.....	1 00
		Seven hundred bobbins.....	15 00
		3 50 Twenty-one jack spools.....	2 00
		One dozen pickers.....	8 10
		1 50 Two pair shuttles.....	14 60
		One weavers reed.....	3 60
		One monkey wrench.....	2 50
		Two small coin wrenches.....	1 00
		One tack hammer.....	75
		Two pair pincers.....	1 00
		Two large oil cans.....	2 00
		Three small cans.....	1 50
		One lamp.....	25
		One pair shears.....	75
		Six cleaners.....	50
		Two heating stoves.....	12 00
		Seventeen joints stove pipe.....	3 60
		One shovel.....	1 50
		One step ladder.....	50
	\$362 05		
COOPER'S TOOLS.			
Nine draw knives.....	\$9 00		
One broad axe.....	2 50		
One adze.....	60		
One hand saw.....	1 50		
One wood saw.....	1 50		
One frow.....	75		
	\$142 05		
Building material.....	220 00		
4,000 feet ash plank @ 5½c.....			



INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

WEAVE SHOP—Continued.		MACHINE SHOP—CONTINUED.	
Two pair tressels.....	\$ 2 00	Four chipping hammers.....	\$ 8 00
Machinery.....	50 00	Ten handle chisels.....	15 00
One axe.....	1 25	Ten top swedges.....	30 00
One saw buck.....	50	Twelve bottom swedges.....	24 00
One tin cup.....	10	Nine handle punches.....	9 00
One broom.....	85	Nine hand punches.....	6 75
Three barrels.....	1 50	Twelve eye wedges.....	6 00
Two belt punches.....	1 00	Four top fullers.....	10 00
		Four bottom fullers.....	10 00
	\$1,383 72	Five sets hammers.....	12 50
		Three flatters.....	12 00
		One brace and three bits.....	5 00
		Two monkey wrenches.....	10 00
		Two steel squares.....	4 00
		Nine draw knives.....	3 00
		One iron saw.....	2 00
		One set shoeing tools.....	10 00
		Twenty-five pounds horse shoe nails.....	10 00
		Two kegs shoes.....	22 00
		Five thousand two hundred and six pounds common iron.....	416 15
		Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four pounds charcoal iron.....	332 25
		One hundred and sixty-five pounds cast steel.....	41 25
		Three screw plates and twenty-two screw taps.....	40 00
		Three levers.....	4 00
		Three screw drivers.....	3 00
		Eleven chipping chisels.....	5 50
		One hundred and sixty patterns brass moulding.....	1,650 00
		Sixteen pipe keys.....	12 00
		Ten pipe elbows.....	6 50
		Eighteen pipe couplings.....	11 75
		Four steam valves.....	20 00
		One water cock.....	5 00
		One bacorn.....	5 00
		One pipe wrench.....	5 00
		Three pipe tongs.....	6 00
		Thirty nine blacksmith's tongs.....	97 00
		Sixty-eight feet 1½ inch pipe.....	24 00
		Forty-three feet 1 inch pipe.....	21 00
		Five crucibles.....	5 00
		Three and one-half dozen 8-inch files.....	9 00
		Two dozen six inch files.....	9 00
		One dozen 14-inch files, cut double.....	12 00
		One and one-half doz. fourteen inch files, single cut.....	18 00
		One grindstone.....	10 00
		One roll gum packing.....	25 00
		One stove.....	17 00
		Two force pumps.....	104 00
		Thirty-two feet 3-inch shafting.....	67 00
		Five pulleys, 3 feet by 6 inches.....	57 00
		One pulley, 3 feet by 16 inches.....	21 00
		" 7 feet by 16 inches.....	89 25
		" 3 feet by 12 inches.....	19 25
		" 14 inches by 4 inches.....	10 00
		" 16 inches by 12 inches.....	15 00
		" 26 inches by 10 inches.....	17 00
		" 16 inches by 7 inches.....	7 00
		Six shaft hangers.....	24 00
		Forty feet of 15-inch belting.....	31 00
		Sixty feet of 8-inch belting.....	24 00
		Thirty feet of 8-inch belting.....	15 00
		Thirty feet of 3½-inch belting.....	17 00
		Fifteen feet of 3-inch belting.....	5 00
		Fifty-two feet of 2-inch belting.....	13 00
	\$ 261 07		
			\$6,890 00
<b>MACHINE SHOP.</b>			
One Laths.....	1,800 00		
Thirty-four lathe tools.....	51 00		
Three dogs for lathe.....	6 00		
One drill press.....	1,200 00		
Twenty-eight drills.....	28 00		
One ratchet drill.....	5 00		
Five vices.....	60 00		
Three anvils.....	60 00		
Two pair bellows.....	48 00		
Two tweirons.....	8 00		
Three cast steel sledges.....	38 50		
Five hand hammers.....	15 00		

## INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY—Continued.

CABINET SHOP.		WASH-HOUSE—Continued.	
One hundred & twenty 3½-in. shafting	\$ 525 00	Ninety shirts.....	\$ 112 50
Fourteen shaft hangers.....	378 00	One washing machine.....	20 00
One pulley, 4 feet by 20 inches.....	28 00	Two hundred feet clothes line.....	7 50
“ 4 feet by 26 inches.....	35 00	Four boilers.....	140 00
“ 3 feet by 15 inches.....	21 00		
One set bevel cog wheels.....	120 00		\$311 50
	\$1,107 00	<b>BATHROOM.</b>	
<b>SADDLE TREE.</b>		Six pair pants, old.....	9 00
One feet 3-inch shafting.....	450 00	Sixteen caps.....	8 00
Twelve shaft hangers.....	324 00	One cupboard.....	1 00
One pulley, 3 feet by 16 inches.....	21 00	One Clothes press.....	5 00
Forty feet of 18-inch belting.....	36 80	One chest.....	5 00
	\$831 80	One stove and pipe, etc.....	14 00
<b>SHOE SHOP.</b>		One table and desk.....	2 00
Forty-eight feet of 3-inch shafting.....	239 50	One cot and bedding.....	13 75
Six shaft hangers.....	162 00		\$57 75
	\$401 50	<b>BARBER SHOP.</b>	
<b>ENGINE ROOM.</b>		Two barber chairs.....	6 00
One engine, 85 horse power, and boilers.....	8,000 00	Sixteen razors.....	24 00
One steam doctor.....	600 00	Two pair haircutting shears.....	2 00
Eighty feet 20-inch belting.....	59 60	Two shaving boxes and brushes.....	1 00
One-half side belt lacing.....	4 50	One comb.....	75
Twenty-eight feet of 2½-inch shaft- ing to doctor.....	58 50	Two hair brushes.....	1 00
Three shaft hangers.....	81 00		\$35 25
Sixty-six feet iron railing.....	49 50	<b>DINING ROOM.</b>	
Nine brass knobs.....	6 75	Five hundred and seventy-five tin cups, at ten cents each.....	57 50
One-half reel packing yarn.....	9 25	Five hundred and seventy-five tin plates, at 10 cents each.....	57 50
Three oil cans.....	1 50	Seventy tables and benches.....	280 00
Two monkey wrenches.....	5 00	One bread table.....	8 00
Six hand wrenches.....	9 00	One bread stand.....	6 00
One socket wrench.....	4 00	Two stoves, drums and piping.....	120 00
One eight-day clock.....	25 00	One stove and pipe.....	45 00
One cupboard.....	10 00	Five water barrels.....	7 50
Three hundred feet water hose.....	328 00	One soap barrel.....	1 50
One stove and pipe, etc.....	46 00	One soap keg.....	1 25
	\$9,297 60	Two coffee barrels.....	2 25
<b>STONE QUARRY.</b>		Six buckets, five gallons each.....	12 00
Fourteen shovels.....	21 00	Eight buckets, three gallons each...	12 00
Seven wheelbarrows.....	42 00	One commissary box.....	10 00
Twenty-five small quarry drills.....	100 00	Three lamps and reflectors.....	9 60
Five blasting drills.....	25 00	One oil can.....	2 00
Thirty-four dozen wedges.....	61 20	One wood saw.....	2 00
Thirty-four dozen feathers.....	40 80	One axe.....	1 50
Twenty-two picks.....	33 00	Four bread pans.....	6 00
Thirteen small crowbars.....	52 00	Four meat pans.....	6 00
Four large crowbars.....	36 00	Three bread knives.....	3 00
Five sledges.....	17 50	Three butcher knives.....	3 00
Three buckets.....	4 50	One bread barrow and strap.....	4 00
Two Spalling hammers.....	8 00	Four brooms.....	1 40
Two squares.....	4 00	Two shovels.....	3 00
One Derrick.....	150 00	Two cups, two gallons each.....	2 50
Eight hundred feet rope.....	168 00	Four dippers.....	2 00
Two hundred yards foundation rock...	65 41	Six guard boxes.....	48 00
Two hundred yards building rock...	61 35	One chaplain's pulpit.....	12 00
Nineteen hundred and fifty-five yards excavation.....	879 35	Four church benches.....	20 00
	\$1,769 71		\$746 00
<b>WASH-HOUSE.</b>		<b>KITCHEN.</b>	
x washboards.....	7 50	Sixty bread pans.....	90 00
x washtubs.....	15 00	Two boilers, 120 gallons each.....	70 00
x barrels.....	9 00	One bread oven.....	150 00
		One scoop.....	5 00
		Two bread troughs.....	10 00
		One clock.....	5 00
		One sieve.....	1 50







## ESTIMATE ON NEW CELL-BUILDING.

AT CONTRACT PRICES AS FAR AS COMPLETED.

To pulling down old blacksmith shop and cleaning brick; to pulling down old cell-building and preserving timber, 2,925 working days, at 80 per cent. per diem per man, for convict labor.....		\$2,340 00
<b>EXCAVATION OF:</b>	<b>Yards.</b>	
4 Long walls 212 ft long, 10 feet deep, and 5 feet wide.....	1884.6	
38 Cross walls, 13 feet long, 6 feet deep, and 3 feet wide.....	329.9	
Basement, 61 feet wide, 42 feet long, and 10 feet deep.....	948.24	
2 End walls of main building, 61 feet long, 10 feet deep and 5 feet wide.....	225.15	
<b>Total yards.....</b>	<b>3,390, at 45 cts</b>	<b>\$1,356 00</b>
<b>RUBBLE OR FOUNDATION MASONRY:</b>	<b>Perches.</b>	
4 Walls, 848 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 5 feet wide.....	1,927 6-22	
2 End walls, 122 feet long, 10 feet deep, 5 feet wide.....	277 6-22	
38 Partition walls, 13 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet wide.....	404 4-22	
6 Basement walls, 13 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet wide.....	56 10-22	
Back basement wall, 56 feet long, 10 feet high, 3 ft wide.....	76 8-22	
Leveling arches.....	348 4-22	
<b>Total rubble masonry perches.....</b>	<b>3,089 16-22 at \$6 50</b>	<b>\$20,083 75</b>
<b>POINTED MASONRY:</b>	<b>Perches.</b>	
Southwest side, 212 ft long, 33 ft high, 2 ft 6 inch thick .....	795	
Northwest end, 61 ft long, 33 ft high, 2 ft 6 inch thick.....	228 16-22	
Southeast end, 61 feet long, 33 feet high, 3 feet thick.....	274 11-22	
Southwest hall-wall 212 ft long, 33 ft high, 2 ft thick.....	636	
19 Southwest cross-walls, 13 ft long, 33 ft high, 20 inch thick.....	555 17-22	
Northeast side, 212 ft long, 16 ft high, 2 ft 6 inch thick.....	385 10-22	
Northeast hall-walls, 212 ft long, 16 ft high, 2 ft wide.....	308 8-22	
19 Northeast cross-walls, 13 ft long, 16 ft high, 20 inches thick.....	269 10-22	
<b>Total perches.....</b>	<b>3,453 16-22, at \$9 00</b>	<b>\$31,083 56</b>
<b>CUTSTONE LAID:</b>		
41,700 feet pitch-faced ashlers, including bed measure, at 45 ct per foot	\$18,765 00	
2,505 feet water table, including bed measure, at \$1 50 per foot.....	3,757 50	
"Window jams 276½ feet each, at \$1 25-100 per foot, including circular head caps, at \$75 00 per window, \$420 69-100;" 62 windows, at \$420 69-100 per window.....	26,082 78	
69 Openings, cell-doors, at \$140 00 per opening.....	9,660 00	
2 Main doors 1720 feet, tool and bush-hammered work, \$1 25 per foot.	2,150 00	
2 Main entrance doors 792 8-12 feet of the same.....	990 62	
8 Moulded caps for same doors, at \$50 00 each.....	400 00	
2 Main arches, at \$300 00 each.....	600 00	
2 Arches main entrance doors, at \$180 00 each.....	360 00	
Main arch to basement \$135 00.....	135 00	
2 Small arch to basement, at \$105 00 each.....	210 00	
2 Date Stones, at \$150 00 each.....	300 00	
432 Feet tool and bush hammered work over main doors, at \$1 25.....	540 00	
7 Sills, basement 616 feet, bush hammered work, at \$1 00.....	616 00	
264 Feet bush hammered work in basement, at \$1 00.....	264 00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$64,830 90</b>	

## ESTIMATE ON NEW CELL-BUILDING—CONTINUED.

<b>F. FLAGGING:</b>		
960 Feet flagging in basement hall, at \$1 00 per foot.....		\$960 00
560 Feet flagging in basement, 8 rooms 70 feet each, at \$1 00 per foot. . .		560 00
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$1,520 00</b>
<b>G. BRICKWORK:</b>		
23,400 Brick for main arch over basement hall, at \$8 00 per M.....		\$ 187 20
138,450 Brick for arches over 71 cells, 1950 brick each, at \$8 00 per M....		1,107 60
Laying 161,850 brick, at \$5 00 per thousand.....		809 25
<b>H. 2 Bake ovens in basement, at \$160 00 each</b> .....		<b>320 00</b>
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$2,424 05</b>
<b>I. CUT STONE ON HAND:</b>		
4137 Feet ashlers, including bed measure, at 45 cents per foot.....		\$1,861 65
240 Feet cell doors, cap, at \$1 00 per foot.....		240 00
234 Feet window sills, at \$1 25 per foot.....		292 50
2013 Feet window jams, at \$1 00 per foot.....		2,013 00
88 Feet door sills, at \$1 00 per foot.....		88 00
2 Circular head caps, at \$75 00 each.....		150 00
234 Feet cell door jams, at \$1 00 per foot.....		234 00
465 Feet water table, including bed measure, at 80 cents per foot.....		372 00
105 Feet water table, including bed measure, at \$1 05 per foot.....		110 25
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$5,459 20</b>
<b>K. IRONWORK:</b>		
36 Small hinges, weight 736 pounds, at 16 cent per pound.....		\$117 76
64 Lock plates, charcoal iron, weight 640 pounds, at 25 cents per pound.....		160 00
584 Window plates, weight 6,424 pounds, at 16 cents per pound.....		1,031 84
18 Hinges, main doors, weight 180 pounds, at 16 cents per pound.....		28 80
114 Cell door hinges, weight 1,140 pounds, at 16 cents per pound.....		182 40
366 Window rods, weight 7,320 pounds, at 16 cents per pound.....		1,171 20
6 Long arches, weight 720 pounds, at 16 cents per pound.....		115 20
12 Plates for same, weight 120 pounds, at 16 cents per pound.....		19 20
59 Long hinges, cell doors, weight 2,242 pounds, at 16 cents per pound.....		358 72
2 Arches, main door, charcoal iron, weight 800 lbs, at 25 cents per lb....		200 00
3 Arches, small doors, charcoal iron, weight 625 lbs, at 25 cents per lb..		156 25
<b>Total value</b> .....		<b>\$4,772 32</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

A. To pulling down old blacksmith shop and cell-building, etc., with cleaning brick.....		\$2,210 00
B. To excavation, 3,390 yards, at 45 cents per yard.....		1,525 50
C. To rubble masonry, including the leveling of arches, 3,089 16-22 perches, at \$6 50 per perch.....		20,080 75
D. To pointed masonry, 3,452 16-22 perches, at \$9 00 per perch.....		31,068 00
E. To cut stone laid.....		64,500 00
F. To flagging in basement and basement rooms, 1,520 feet, at \$1 00 per foot.....		1,520 00
G. To brickwork, including laying.....		2,424 05
H. To bake ovens.....		320 00
I. To cut stone on hand, total value.....		5,459 20
K. To ironwork, total value.....		4,772 32
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$132,684 77</b>

## ESTIMATE ON EXTENSION OF PRISON WALLS.

	Yards.
<b>EXCAVATIONS, SOUTH CORNER:</b>	
Section 1, length 60 feet, width 10 feet, depth 10 feet.....	222 6-27
Section 2, length 20 feet, width 10 feet, depth 10 feet.....	74 2-27
Section 3, length 15 feet, width 10 feet, depth 10 feet.....	55 15-27
<b>NORTHWEST SIDE:</b>	
Section 1, length 77 feet, width 7 feet, depth 8 feet.....	159 10-27
Section 2, length 26 feet, width 8 feet, depth 10 feet.....	77 1-27
Section 3, length 69 feet, width 8 feet, depth 20 feet.....	408 24-27
Section 4, length 36 feet, width 8 feet, depth 17 feet.....	181 9-27
Section 5, length 24 feet, width 8 feet, depth 13 feet.....	92 12-27
Section 6, length 20 feet, width 8 feet, depth 10 feet.....	59 7-27
<b>Total excavation, cubic yards .....</b>	<b>1330 14-27</b>
<b>At 45 cents per yard.....</b>	<b>\$598 73</b>

## RUBBLE OR FOUNDATION MASONRY LAID.

	Perches.
<b>SOUTH CORNER:</b>	
Section 1, length 60 feet, width 10 feet, depth 10 feet.....	272 16-22
Section 2, length 20 feet, width 10 feet, depth 10 feet.....	90 20-22
Section 3, length 15 feet, width 10 feet, depth 10 feet.....	68 4-22
<b>NORTHWEST SIDE:</b>	
Section 1, length 77 feet, width 7 feet, depth 8 feet.....	191 10-22
Section 2, length 26 feet, width 8 feet, depth 10 feet.....	94 12-22
Section 3, length 69 feet, width 8 feet, depth 20 feet.....	501 18-22
Section 4, length 36 feet, width 8 feet, depth 17 feet.....	222 12-22
Section 5, length 24 feet, width 8 feet, depth 13 feet.....	113
Section 6, length 20 feet, width 8 feet, depth 10 feet.....	72 16-22
<b>Total rubble masonry laid.....</b>	<b>1627 20-22</b>
<b>At \$6 50 per perch.....</b>	<b>\$10,581 01</b>

## CUT STONE LAID.

	Perches.
<b>WEST CORNER:</b>	
Section 1, length 77 feet, height 10 feet, width 6 feet.....	210
Section 2, length 50 feet, height 5 feet, width 6 feet.....	68 4-22
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>278 4-22</b>
<b>At \$6 50 per perch.....</b>	<b>\$1,808 18</b>
<b>1,105 feet ashlers, including 12 in bed measure, @ 45 cents per foot.....</b>	<b>\$497 25</b>



## RECAPITULATION.

1,330 14-27 yards excavation, @ 45 cents per yard.....	\$ 598 7
1,627 20-22 perches rubble masonry, @ \$6 50 per perch.....	10 57
278 4-22 perches cut stone laid @ \$4 50.....	1 25
1,105 feet ashlers, @ 45 cents per foot.....	497 2
	<b>\$13,457 7</b>

## TOTAL RECAPITULATION.

Of new cell building.....	\$132,584 7
Of extension prison walls.....	13,457 7
Grand total.....	<b>\$146,042 4</b>

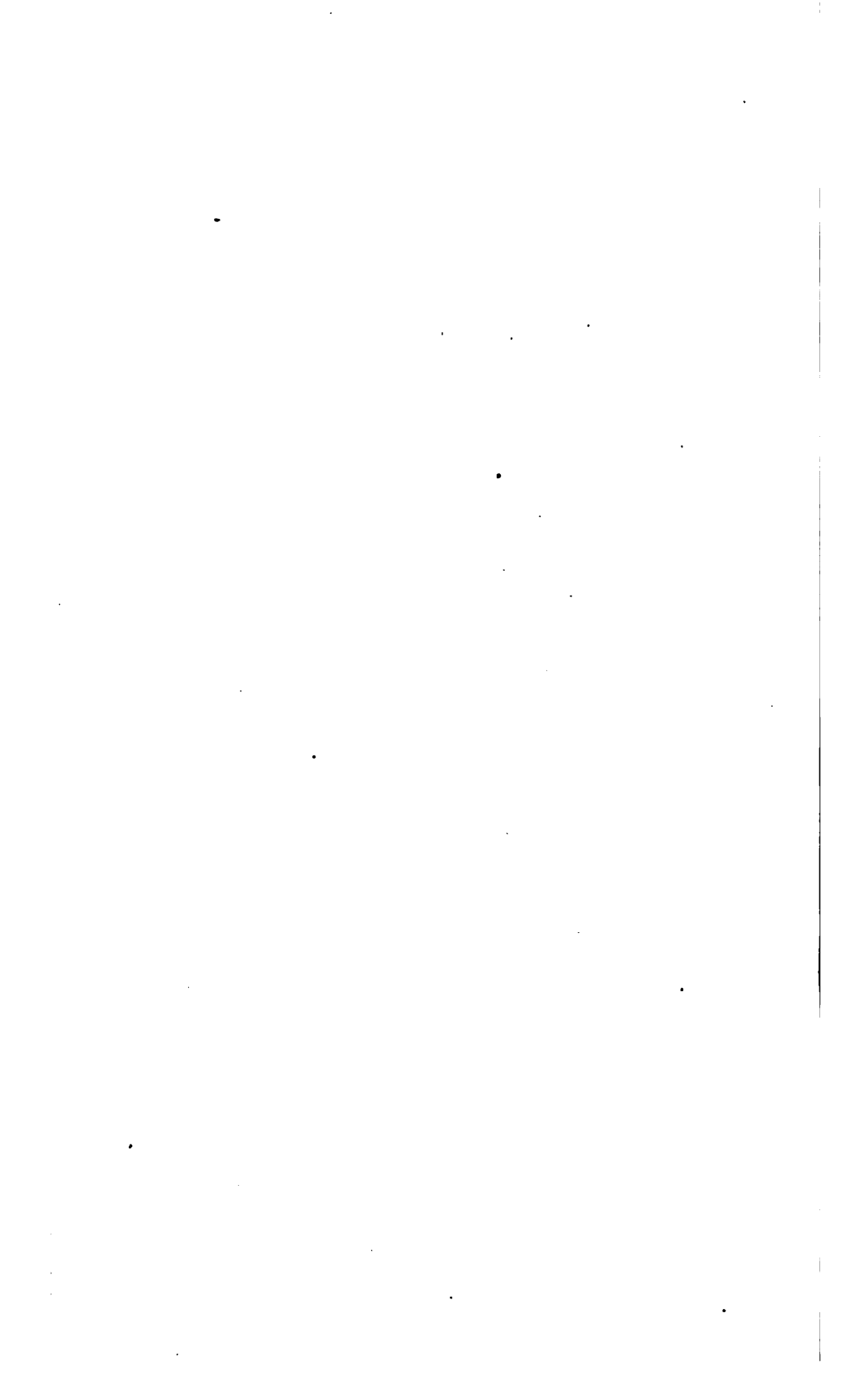
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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT,

FOR THE

YEARS 1867 AND 1868, ENDING DECEMBER 6TH, 1868.

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## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the Missouri State Penitentiary :*

**GENTLEMEN:**—It has heretofore been the privilege of the medical officer of the Missouri State Penitentiary, to furnish your honorable board, a flattering report of its sanitary condition and uniform good health of its inmates. A like exemption from disease (as will be seen by exhibits, herewith submitted), enables me to report the continuation of a high standard of health, during the last biennial period.

This immunity from disease is, in the main, attributable to a healthful location, and the general exemption from disease of the contiguous community. True, the laws of health have not been overlooked, nor sanitary measures disregarded, but with an overcrowded population, hygiene has been most difficult of attainment, and often most unsatisfactory in results.

With a capacity entirely inadequate to the wants of its present inmates, and crime undiminished, it is to be feared the future will not furnish as gratifying results as the past. In fact, it is manifest to the medical observer, that overcrowded cell and vitiated atmosphere, is already laying the foundation of disease, suffering and death.

Tubercular consumption and scrofula, those deadly foes of humanity, though insidiously, are surely asserting their right to flourish in the vitiated atmosphere of the institution. Man cannot violate the laws of his physical being with impunity. A healthy locality, a mild and salubrious climate, may, for a time, ward off the epidemic or stay the pestilence, but, in the light of my own experience, applied to the present condition, I fear we may be drifting to an ugly issue, the unmistakable indications of which, are but too plainly visible, to the experienced eye.

The erection of the new cell building, the extension of the yard, and the many other improvements projected and in the course of construction, admonish me that these dire consequences have all been foreseen, and wisely acted upon, and I will only express the hope that whatever delay is unavoidable, may not, unhappily, prove the direct cause or introducent of sickness, contagion and, death. With such

cheering prospects of the future, I gladly dismiss the gloomy present. Looking to the early completion of these much-needed and wisely begun works, including the most approved system of sewerage, ventilation, heating and lighting, I confidently predict an early exemption from disease, equalled by few, and surpassed by no other institution of the kind in our country.

There has been a marked exemption from disease of the mind. But two cases of well-defined insanity have occurred; one is restored to reason; the other is an inmate of the hospital, with a broken constitution, presenting but little prospects of radical cure.

Nostalgia (or home sickness) has frequently manifested itself in the recent convict, but so mild as to hardly claim the attention of the physician. The improved diet and humane treatment received, added to the mental stimulus of labor, often causes the new-comer to rejoice, that he has, at last, escaped the filthy surroundings and pestiferous atmosphere of one of those county institutions called jails. Be this as it may, the fact is, a very large proportion of the convicts received, are in an unhealthy condition, nearly all attributing their sickness to protracted confinement in jail.

The inmates in the female department have, also, escaped sickness, unless *child-birth*, of which three have occurred, may be regarded a departure. But, to the credit of the prison, I will add, that all three were admitted in that condition, necessitating obstetrical treatment. Much praise is due the Matron (Mrs. Sullivan), for her management of those unfortunate, though depraved and abandoned women. Failing health, I regret to say, may cause her to retire from that position, which she has held so long and so acceptably to all.

Venereal disease has claimed much of my attention. So great is the number suffering with one form or another of this disease, when admitted, that I am led to believe its relation to crime is nearly analogous to that of *cause and effect*. I think research would strengthen this conclusion.

By reference to exhibit No. 1, it will be seen that sixty-eight cases of wounds have been admitted to the hospital for treatment, of which three have died (as will appear in exhibit No. 2); one upon the receipt of the injury, another from contusions of the chest and compound fracture of the leg, for which amputation was performed, and the third died of tetanus, resulting from an incised wound of the foot. I do not expect a diminution of this class of cases, carelessness and unskillfulness being the leading characteristics of persons compelled to law.

Prison punishment, disciplinary in character, from its hygienic bearings, should be regarded a legitimate subject of State medicine, and as such, claim the attention of the physician.

No mode of punishment has yet been devised against which well-founded objections are not raised. "The humanity of the age" (so called) has well-nigh abolished the lash, it only being administered as a *dernier* resort, and always, in this prison, with commendable leniency.

I regret to say, there yet remains one other mode of punishment, much in vogue in this and other penitentiaries, against which more potent objections should be urged, than those already so justly urged against the lash itself. I refer to the practice of punishing by solitary confinement in the "blind cell."

My objection is founded in the very nature of those conditions, essential to healthy physical being and mental vigor, *pure air and light*, deprived of these, animal and vegetable life would become extinct. I think it not only falls short of compelling obedience, but, if protracted for several days, or even hours, will not only endanger life, but render the subject incapable of appreciating the object had in view. In fact, such a system of punishment endangers not only the life, but likewise the *mental sanity* of every one so treated.

I would long hesitate before advocating a general and rigorous return to the "strap," and meanwhile will indulge the hope, that your honorable board will institute other modes of punishment, by which that of the "blind cell" may be abolished in toto.

The hope of reward so generously held out to all, and the uniform kindness of treatment, commends itself to the good everywhere; to no one more favorably than to the physician, whose only intercourse with the convict is during sickness.

In conclusion, I am under obligations to those connected with the prison, for their many acts of kindness, but more especially to the Warden and Factor, for the efficiency with which they have seconded every suggestion for the maintenance of health, and care of those suffering with disease.

With these brief and imperfect hints, bearing (as I believe) upon the present and prospective sanitary condition of the institution, the following exhibits of the last biennial period, are respectfully submitted.

C. A. THOMPSON, M. D.,  
*Physician Missouri State Penitentiary.*

## MISSOURI PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL—EXHIBIT I.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS, AND KINDS OF DISEASE TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL AND  
AT THE DAILY SICK CALL, AT THE OFFICE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING  
THE 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 1867.

Asthma .....	4	Orchitis .....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Ophthalmia.....	2
Colic.....	3	Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	3
Catarrh .....	4	Pneumonia .....	4
Constipation .....	18	Pleurisy.....	18
Coughs and colds .....	85	Rheumatism.....	85
Diarrhoea .....	57	Syphilis, primary .....	57
Diabetes .....	2	Syphilis, secondary .....	2
Erysipelas.....	3	Syphilis, tertia .....	3
Fever, typhoid.....	4	Scabies.....	4
Fever, intermittent.....	27	Scrofula.....	27
Fever, remittent .....	23	Scurvy.....	23
Gonorrhoea.....	13	Sape worm.....	13
Gravel .....	4	Ulcers, indolent.....	4
General debility.....	6	Wounds, incised.....	6
Hemorrhoids .....	5	Wounds, contused.....	5
Hernia .....	3		
Neuralgia .....	16	Total treated .....	16

Of this number were treated in hospital.....  
At dispensatory .....

Number of deaths.....  
Number dismissed, indoor patients .....

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL FROM LAST QUARTER, AND THEIR  
DISEASES.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1867.

Bronchitis.....	1	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1
Fever, intermittent.....	2	Syphilis, secondary .....	2
Neuralgia .....	1	Wounds, incised.....	1
Necrosis.....	1		
Pneumonia .....	4	Total remaining .....	4

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, AND THEIR DISEASES, DURING  
THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Asthma .....	1	Pleuretis .....	1
Ascitis.....	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Pneumonia .....	2
Catarrh .....	2	Rheumatismus.....	2
Cachexy.....	1	Wounds, contused.....	1
Congestion, lung.....	1	Wounds, incised.....	1
Convulsions .....	1		
Dislocation .....	1	Total admitted.....	1
Fever, intermittent.....	17		
Ophthalmia.....	2	Total treated during quarter .....	2
Otorrhoea .....	2		

Treated at the office daily sick call, during the quarter, for various diseases.....  
Number of deaths during the quarter .....

## HOSPITAL EXHIBIT NO. I—CONTINUED.

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL FROM LAST QUARTER, AND THEIR DISEASES.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Bronchitis.....	1	Pneumonia .....	1
Cachexy .....	1	Syphilis, secondary .....	1
Congestion, lungs.....	1	Wounds, incised.....	2
Fever, intermittent.....	6	Wounds, contused .....	1
Heart disease.....	1		
Neuralgia.....	1	Total remaining .....	18
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2		

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, AND THEIR DISEASES, DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Abscess .....	2	Neuralgia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	Orchitis .....	1
Congestion, lungs.....	1	Ottorhea .....	1
Cholera morbus.....	3	Pneumonia .....	1
Cholera sporadic.....	1	Wounds, incised.....	4
Dysentery .....	1	Wounds, contused .....	2
Diarrhoea.....	6	Wounds, gunshot.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1		
Fever, intermittent.....	20	Total admitted.....	49
Heart disease.....	1		
Jaundice .....	1	Total treated during the quarter .....	67

Treated at the office daily sick call, during the current quarter, for various diseases .....	310
Number of deaths during the quarter .....	3
Number dismissed.....	48
Number remaining .....	16
Number of prescriptions made during the quarter.....	387

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL FROM LAST QUARTER, AND THEIR DISEASES.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

Abscess .....	2	Pleuritis.....	2
Congestion, lungs.....	1	Wounds, incised.....	1
Fever, intermittent.....	3	Wounds, contused .....	1
Hypotrophy of heart.....	1	Wounds, gunshot.....	1
Neuralgia .....	1		
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	Total remaining .....	15

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, AND THEIR DISEASES, DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Cholera morbus.....	1	Wounds, incised.....	3
Colitis .....	1	Wounds, contused .....	1
Dysentery .....	5	Wounds, gunshot.....	1
Fever, intermittent.....	11		
Jaundice .....	1	Total admitted .....	32
Neuralgia.....	1		
Pleuritis .....	6	Total treated during the quarter .....	47
Pneumonia .....	1		

Treated at the office daily sick call, during the current quarter, for various diseases .....	320
Number of deaths during the quarter.....	1
Number dismissed.....	34
Number remaining .....	12
Number of prescriptions made during the quarter.....	279



HOSPITAL EXHIBIT NO. I—CONTINUED.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Number in-door patients received, 1st quarter.....	17
“ “ “ 2d “ .....	17
“ “ “ 3d “ .....	17
“ “ “ 4th “ .....	17
<b>Total number in-door patients .....</b>	<b>68</b>
Number outside patients treated, 1st quarter.....	17
“ “ “ 2d “ .....	17
“ “ “ 3d “ .....	17
“ “ “ 4th “ .....	17
<b>Total number out-door patients treated.....</b>	<b>68</b>
Number deaths occurring, 1st quarter.....	17
“ “ “ 2d “ .....	17
“ “ “ 3d “ .....	17
“ “ “ 4th “ .....	17
<b>Total number deaths for the year.....</b>	<b>68</b>

Number of prescriptions made during the year 1867, and put up at the dispensary ..... 17

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL FROM LAST QUARTER AND THEIR DISEASES.

FIRST QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1868.

Asthma.....	2	Wounds incised.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	Wounds contused.....	1
Hypotrophy of heart.....	1	Wounds gunshot.....	1
Pleuritis.....	3		
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	<b>Total remaining.....</b>	<b>6</b>

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AND THEIR DISEASES DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER, VIZ :

Bronchitis.....	1	Rheumatism inflammatory.....	1
Compound fracture.....	1	Stricture.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	Wounds contused.....	1
Fever intermittent.....	11	Wounds incised.....	1
General debility.....	2		
Insanity.....	1	<b>Total admitted.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Pleuritis.....	2		
Pneumonia.....	1	<b>Total number treated during quarter.....</b>	<b>17</b>

Treated at the office, daily sick call during the quarter for various diseases..... 17  
 Number of deaths during quarter..... 17  
 Number dismissed..... 17  
 Number remaining..... 17  
 Number prescriptions made during quarter..... 17

## HOSPITAL EXHIBIT NO. I—CONTINUED.

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL FROM LAST QUARTER AND THEIR DISEASES.

SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1868.

Asthma .....	1	Wounds incised.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	Wounds contused.....	2
Hypertrophy of heart.....	1		
Neuretic.....	2	Total remaining.....	9
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1		

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND THEIR DISEASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER, VIZ :

Congestion lungs.....	2	Scrofula .....	1
Dysentery .....	2	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2
Erysipelas.....	1	Wounds contused.....	2
General debility.....	1	Wounds incised.....	2
Fever intermittent.....	3	Total admitted.....	19
Prostatitis.....	1		
Pneumonia.....	1	Total treated during the quarter.....	28
Pleuritis .....	1		

Treated at the office, daily sick call, during the quarter for various diseases.....	294
Number of deaths during the quarter.....	4
Number dismissed.....	17
Number remaining .....	7
Number of prescriptions put up during the quarter.....	220

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL FROM LAST QUARTER AND THEIR DISEASES.

THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.

Asthma .....	1	Scrofula .....	1
Fever intermittent.....	2		
Inflammation ankle, chronic.....	1	Total remaining.....	7
Pleuritis.....	2		

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND THEIR DISEASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER, VIZ :

Abscess .....	2	Syphilis secondary.....	1
Convulsions.....	1	Wounds contused.....	3
Diarrhoea.....	7	Wounds incised.....	7
Fever intermittent.....	7	Wounds gunshot.....	1
Fever remittent.....	4	Total admitted .....	33
General debility .....	2		
Insanity.....	1	Total treated during the quarter.....	40
Pneumonia .....	2		
Rheumatism inflammatory.....	1		

Treated at the office, daily sick call, during the quarter for various diseases.....	315
Number of deaths during the quarter.....	2
Number dismissed.....	32
Number remaining.....	6
Number of prescriptions put up during the quarter.....	430

## HOSPITAL EXHIBIT NO. I—CONTINUED.

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL FROM LAST QUARTER AND THEIR DISEASES.

FOURTH QUARTER ENDING 7TH DECEMBER, 1868.

Asthma.....	1	Rheumatism inflammatory ... ..	1
Compound fracture.....	1	Syphilis secondary.....	1
Fever intermitt.....	1		
General debility.....	1	Total remaining.....	6

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND THEIR DISEASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER, VIZ :

Fever intermitt.....	4
Pneumonia.....	1
Wounds incised.....	4
Total admitted.....	9
Total treated during current quarter.....	15

Treated at the office, daily sick call, during the quarter for various diseases.....	15
Number of deaths during the quarter.....	1
Number dismissed.....	9
Number remaining.....	1
Number of prescriptions put up during the quarter.....	55

## RECAPITULATION FOR 1868.

Number of in-door patients received 1st quarter.....	17
“ “ “ “ 2d “ .....	13
“ “ “ “ 3d “ .....	17
“ “ “ “ 4th “ .....	4
Total number received.....	51
Number out-door patients treated 1st quarter.....	23
“ “ “ “ 2d “ .....	27
“ “ “ “ 3d “ .....	17
“ “ “ “ 4th “ .....	15
Total number of out-door patients treated.....	112
Number deaths occurring 1st quarter.....	4
“ “ “ “ 2d “ .....	4
“ “ “ “ 3d “ .....	2
“ “ “ “ 4th “ .....	1
Total number of deaths.....	11
Number of prescriptions made during the year.....	112

## HOSPITAL EXHIBIT NO. II.

*Deaths Occurring During the First Year, viz :*

1. CLARK, DAVID, (negro) admitted to Hospital April 20, 1867; disease, Ascitis; died, May 21, 1867. Remarks, Gangrene of the lungs intervened, causing death.
2. TUCKER, SAMUEL, (negro), admitted to Hospital April 28th, 1867; disease, Phthisis Pulmonalis; died, May 22d, 1867.
3. MAHONEY, DENNIS, admitted June 4, 1867; disease, "Cachexy"; died, July 19, 1867.
4. SMITH, WILLIAM, admitted August 11, 1867; disease, Cholera Spozatic; died, Aug. 12, 1867. Remarks, In a collapsed state when brought to Hospital.
5. HOWELL, HIRAM, admitted August 12, 1867; disease, Cholera Morbus; died same night.
6. MITCHELL, JOHN, admitted October 14, 1867; disease, Chronic Dysentery; died, November 21, 1867. Remarks, sick when brought to Prison from St. Louis Jail.

*Deaths Occurring During the Year 1868 :*

7. WADE, ELIHU D., admitted January 30 1868; disease, "Congestion of the Lungs"; died, February 8d, 1868.
8. KAVANAUGH, DENNIS, was dead when brought to Hospital, being instantly killed by the caving in of a bank under ——— Street, under which he was at work on the 21st day of March, 1868.
9. PURDON, JAMES, admitted to Hospital Mach 21, 1868; suffering from internal injuries and compound fracture of the ankle of the right foot, necessitating amputation, which was at once performed; death resulted from Contusions of the Chest, March 23, 1868. This man was injured under the same circumstances, and at the same time as the preceding case.
10. WALKER, SAMUEL, (negro,) admitted March 14, 1868; disease, General Debility; died, March 24, 1868. Remarks, sick when brought to prison.
11. JOHNSON, WILLIAM, (negro,) admitted April 22, 1868; disease, Congestion of the Lungs; died, April 23, 1868.
2. BROWN, DAVID, (negro,) admitted May 24th, 1868; disease, "Gastritis"; died, May 28th, 1868.
3. CREEK, WILLIAM, admitted May 27, 1868; disease, Fever Intermittent; died, June 3, 1868. Remarks, Pneumonia cause of death.
4. CHURCH, JONATHAN, admitted May 27, 1868; disease, Scrofula; died, June 12th, 1868. Remarks, taken from blind cell sick.
5. CARTER CHARLES, admitted Sept. 1, 1868; disease, Pneumonia double; died, Sept. 14, 1868. Remarks, sick when admitted to prison.
5. BROOKE, DANIEL, (negro,) admitted July 18, 1868; "Wounds lacerated;" died, July 28, 1868. Remarks, this man was admitted to Hospital suffering from lacerated wounds of third and fourth toes of the left foot, requiring immediate amputation, which was performed, and the patient progressed favorably. Bilious Colic intervened, when cramped with severe pain, he fell from his bed, striking his left side under the margin of the ribs, and expired at once, (probably Tetanus).
6. SWEENEY, LOUIS, admitted October 5, 1868; disease, Inflammation of Bowels; died, Oct. 19, 1868.

## HOSPITAL EXHIBIT, NO. III—FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE QUARTER, AND THEIR DISEASES.

FIRST QUARTER, ENDING MARCH 31, 1867.

Asthma.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2
Felon.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions made during the quarter.....	20

SECOND QUARTER, ENDING JUNE 30, 1867.

Diarrhoea.....	3
Catarrh.....	4
Syphilis, second.....	2
Syphilis, third.....	1
<b>Total treated.....</b>	<b>10</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions put up.....	23

THIRD QUARTER, ENDING SEPT. 30, 1867.

Child Births.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	4
Syphilis Tertia.....	1
<b>Total treated.....</b>	<b>6</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions put up.....	23

FOURTH QUARTER, ENDING DEC. 31, 1867.

Constipation.....	4
Diarrhoea.....	3
<b>Total treated.....</b>	<b>7</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions put up.....	23

## HOSPITAL EXHIBIT NO. III—FEMALE DEPARTMENT CONTINUED.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE QUARTER, AND THEIR DISEASES.

FIRST QUARTER, ENDING MARCH 31, 1868.

Fever Intermittent.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1
Child Birth.....	1
Syphilis, second.....	1
<b>Total treated.....</b>	<b>5</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions put up.....	21

SECOND QUARTER, ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

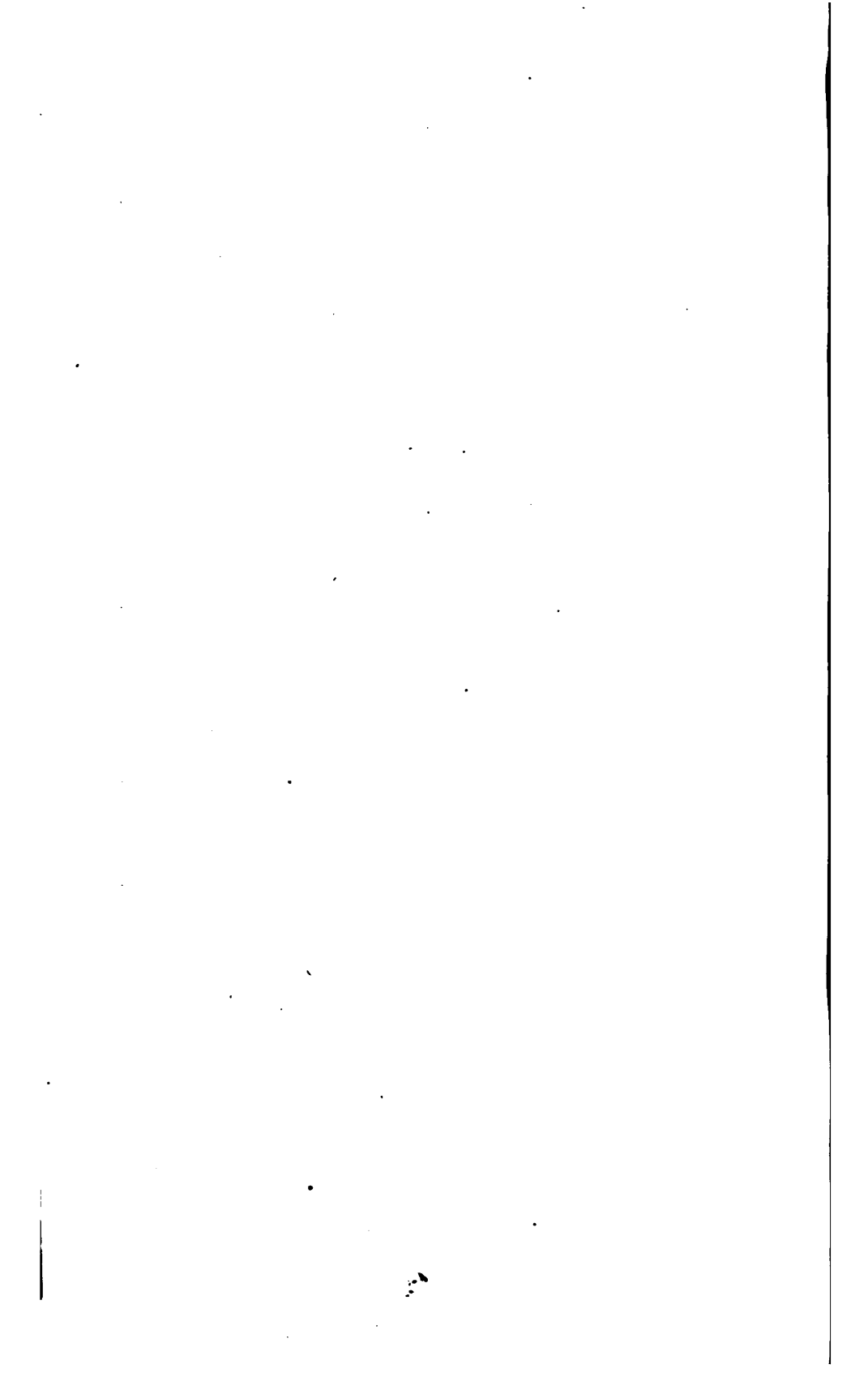
Fever Intermittent.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	2
Catarrh.....	2
<b>Total cases treated.....</b>	<b>6</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions put up.....	23

THIRD QUARTER, ENDING SEPT. 30, 1868.

Fever Intermittent.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1
Catarrh.....	2
Child Births.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	1
Prolapsus uteri.....	1
<b>Total treated.....</b>	<b>8</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions put up.....	26

FOURTH QUARTER, ENDING DEC. 7, 1868.

Fever Intermittent.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	2
Catarrh.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	1
Syphilis, second.....	1
Tertian.....	1
<b>Total treated.....</b>	<b>8</b>
No. of deaths during the quarter.....	None.
No. of prescriptions put up.....	27



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**FACTOR'S REPORT.**

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# FACTOR'S REPORT.

FACTOR'S OFFICE, MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY,  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 16, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors Missouri State Penitentiary,  
Jefferson City, Mo.:

GENTS: I have the honor to submit to you:

1. Annual statement of the financial condition of the Missouri State Penitentiary for the fiscal year ending December 7, 1868.
2. Detailed statement of cash receipts during the same time.
3. Detailed statement of cash disbursements during the same time.
4. Detailed statement of expenses incurred and labor done in the extension of walls and erection of new cell building, during the same time, and
5. Statement showing the labor done by convicts in same time, for which no payment will be received.

In regard to the feeding of convicts, which is the most expensive account, I beg leave to make the following statement:

The subsistence of all convicts confined in the Missouri State Penitentiary, cost the State, in the last fiscal year, the sum of.....	\$58,136 55
Less provisions on hand, at the close of the year.....	1,929 55
Net cost for subsistence.....	\$56,196 55

The average number of convicts during the past year, was 72 male and female prisoners per day, which will reduce the total cost for feeding one convict per day to the sum of 21½ cents.

The deficiency for the excess of the liabilities can be mainly attributed to labor performed by convicts without payment to the institution, as illustrated in the accompanying statement, and also to the closing of the contract for the harness and saddlery department, by which seventy-five convicts per day were drawn out of a paying employment.

Hoping this report will meet with a favorable consideration,  
I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

EDWARD SCHUELLER,  
Factor Missouri State Penitentiary.

**ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF  
THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR COMMENCING DECEMBER 3, 1867, AND ENDING  
DECEMBER 7, 1868.**

SPECIFICATION.		
Total cash receipts .....		\$111,988 99
Total cash disbursements .....		111,433 17
		<u>555 82</u>
ASSETS.		
Amount due from the United States for keeping civil convicts.....	\$1,474 80	
"    "    "    United States for keeping military convicts....	6,792 20	
"    "    "    State for the apprehension of escaped convicts	296 45	
"    "    Individuals .....	7,613 72	
Amount cash in State Treasury, and balance on appropriation, ap- proved March 25, 1868 .....	3,470 15	
Amount cash on hand .....	555 82	
Total .....		<u>\$20,203 14</u>
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due to individuals .....		\$74,860 57
Excess of liabilities .....		<u>\$54,657 43</u>

**EDWARD SCHUELLER,**  
*Factor Missouri State Penitentiary.*

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING DECEMBER 3d, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1868.

*Edward Schueller, Factor, in account with the Missouri State Penitentiary for cash receipts during the fiscal year, commencing December 3d, 1867, and ending December 7th, 1868.*

Date.	From whom, and on what account received.	Amount.	Total.
Dec. 3, 1867....	To balance, cash on hand from fiscal year 1866 and '67....		\$ 256 44
	"    "    "    on appropriation, approved March 13, 1868.....		308 25
	Total cash on hand December 3, 1867.....		\$ 564 69
4.....	To cash of Meyberg and Wangelin, for 1210 days' convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	\$ 786 50	
	Steam power account.....	150 00	
	Repairing done at machine shop.....	9 50	946 00
	J. A. Preston & Co., 1,351 days convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	878 15	
	Steam power account.....	125 00	
	Sale of 6,423 lbs green hides, @ 10 cents	642 30	1,645 45
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1,504 days convict labor, @ 60 cents.....	902 40	
	Steam power account.....	50 00	
	Repairing done at machine shop.....	3 00	955 40
	Wyllys C. Ranson, on account of convict labor... John Weiss, for sale of brick.....		50 00 70 00
9.....	Spaunhorst & Wagoner, 594 days convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	386 00	
	Steam power account.....	10 00	396 00
	Richard Spencer, on account for convict labor....		32 50
10.....	M. D. Faulk, sale of brick.....		25 00
12.....	Lucas & Whist, sale of twelve molasses barrels, @ \$2.....		24 00
16.....	C. W. Locket, repairing one iron shaft.....		5 00
	C. F. Lohman, sale of 50,000 bricks, @ \$6 50.....		32 50
	Hauling 50,000 bricks, @ \$1.....		5 00
26.....	A. W. Griffith, on account of convict labor.....		17 50
31.....	Tailor shop, for work done.....		4 25
	Wm. Wells, sale of brick.....		18 75
	Total cash receipts for December, 1867.....		5,572 00
Jan. 3, 1868....	To cash of James M. Jobs, for sale of brick.....		50 00
4.....	Meyberg & Wangelin, 1,212½ days convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	788 12	
	Steam power account.....	150 00	938 12

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom, and on what account received.	Amount.	Total.
Jan. 4, 1868.	J. A. Preston & Co., 1,234½ days convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	802 42	
	Steam power account.....	125 00	
	Sale of 6,844 green hides, @ 9 cents.....	615 96	1,543 38
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1,455 days convict labor, @ 60 cents.....	873 00	
	Steam power account.....	50 00	923 00
	Spannhorst & Wagoner, 513 days convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	333 45	
	Steam power account.....	10 00	343 45
18.....	Homer Wright, on account contract for offal and sale of hogs.....		326 40
Jan. 27, 1867	To cash of Lambert and Derz, sale of 169 flour barrels, @ 60 cents.....		101 40
	U. S. government, Eastern District of Missouri, for keeping U. S. convicts in 4th quarter, 1867—		
	For subsistence.....	2,009 40	
	prison rent.....	54 66	
	prison clothing.....	273 34	
	clothing when free.....	95 00	
	money advanced.....	71 00	2,503 40
	Total cash receipts for January, 1868.....		6,729 15
Feb. 1.....	To cash of James Christie, 360 days convict labor @ 50 cents.....		180 25
	Spannhorst & Wagner, 611 days convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	397 15	
	steam power account.....	10 00	407 15
	Peter Jecko, sale of 1000 brick.....		6 50
4.....	J. H. Preston & Co., 1246 days convict labor, @ 65 cents.....	809 90	
	steam power account.....	125 00	
	sale of 6266 green hides @ 9 cents.....	563 94	1,498 84
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1538 days convict labor @ 60 cents.....	922 80	
	steam power account.....	50 00	972 80
	Mayberg & Wangelin, 1247½ days convict labor @ 65 cents.....	810 87	
	steam power account.....	150 00	960 87
	Dutcher & Co., sale of rustic chairs.....		55 26
10.....	A. W. Griffith & Co., on account of convict labor U. S. government, Western District of Missouri, for keeping U. S. civil convicts in 4th quarter, 1867—		173 00
	For subsistence.....	131 40	
	prison rent.....	8 57	
	prison clothing.....	17 83	
	clothing when free.....	19 00	
	money advanced.....	10 00	181 80
15.....	Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal.		15 00
	M. D. Faulk, on account of brick.....		226 30
17.....	J. E. Belch, sale of 1500 brick @ \$5 50.....		9 25
18.....	U. S. government, War Department, for keeping U. S. prisoners in 3d quarter, 1867—		
	For subsistence.....	969 00	
	prison rent.....	26 33	
	prison clothing.....	131 67	
	clothing when free.....	19 00	1,146 00
19.....	Henry Stark, sale of 24 loads rock @ 75 cents....		18 00

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom, and on what account received.	Amount.	Total.
Feb. 21, 1868	To cash of Richard Spencer, on account of cooper shop material.....		\$1,776 54
	Total cash receipts for February, 1868.....		7,657 45
March 3.....	To cash of Spaunhorst & Wagner, 600 days convict labor @ 65 cents.....	\$390 00	
	steam power account.....	10 00	400 00
4.....	James Christie, 832 days convict labor @ 50 c'ts.	416 00	
	steam power account.....	10 00	426 00
5.....	A. W. Griffith, 128½ days convict labor @ 65 c'ts.	83 20	
	steam power account.....	5 00	88 20
9.....	Philip Zeppenfeld, for work done in machine shop		92 15
	J. H. Preston & Co., 1156 days convict labor @		
	65 cents.....	751 72	
	steam power account.....	125 00	
	sale of 5172 pounds green hide @ 9 cents	465 48	
	repairing done at machine shop.....	4 00	1,346 20
	Meyberg & Wangelin, 1016 days convict labor @65 cents.....	660 72	
	steam power account.....	150 00	810 72
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1476½ days convict labor @ 60 cents.....	885 90	
	steam power account.....	50 00	935 90
14.....	G. W. Sone, on account of subsistence.....		10 00
17.....	Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal.		60 00
	Total cash receipts for March, 1868.....		4,150 00
April 1.....	To cash of Spaunhorst & Wagner, 368 days convict labor for March 1 to March 19, @ 65 cents.....	239 20	
	247 days convict labor, from March 20 to 31st, @ 40 cents.....	98 80	
	steam power account.....	10 00	348 00
2.....	James Jobe for medicine.....	3 50	
	sale of brick.....	2 50	6 00
6.....	J. Creedon, sale of 18 feet rock @20 cents.....		3 60
	George Thomas, mending of water pipes.....		3 75
	Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal.		34 00
8.....	A. W. Griffith, 120 days convict labor @65 cents	78 00	
	steam power account.....	5 00	83 00
4.....	To cash requisition on act of Appropriation, approved March 25, 1865.....		40,854 00
14.....	To cash of Clafin, Allen & Co., 728½ days convict labor @ 60 cents.....	579 00	
	801 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	240 40	
	steam power account.....	60 00	
	machine shop account for repairs.....	5 00	874 40
	J. H. Preston & Co., 728½ days convict labor @ 65 cents.....	473 52	
	481 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	192 40	
	steam power account.....	125 00	
	repairing done in machine shop.....	5 50	
	sale of 4901 pounds green hides @ 9 cents	441 09	1,237 50
	Meyberg & Wangelin, 601 days convict labor @ 65 cents.....	390 65	
	846 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	138 40	
	steam power account.....	150 00	
	sale of 5 pounds Babbitt metal @ 75 cts.	3 75	682 50

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS—Continued.

Date.	From whom, and on what account received.	Amount.	Total.
April 14, 1868.	To cash of Jas. Christie, 501½ days convict labor @ 50 cts	\$250 75	
	301 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	120 40	
	steam power account.....	10 00	
			\$381 15
	Total cash receipts for April, 1868.....		48,753 50
May 2.....	To cash of A. W. Griffith, 80 days convict labor @ 65 cts	52 00	
	64 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	25 60	
	steam power account.....	5 00	
			82 60
4.....	To cash requisition on account of appropriation, approved March 25, 1868.....		2,736 66
6.....	To cash of U. S. government, Eastern District of Missouri, for keeping U. S. civil prisoners in 1st quarter, 1868—		
	For subsistence.....	1,913 40	
	prison rent.....	52 66	
	prison clothing.....	262 84	
	clothing when free.....	57 00	
	money advanced.....	30 00	
	J. H. Preston & Co., 1352 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	540 80	
	steam power account.....	125 00	
	sale of 3868 pounds green hides.....	348 12	
			1,013 92
	Meyberg & Wangelin, 989 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	395 50	
	steam power account.....	150 00	
			545 60
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1654½ days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	661 80	
	steam power account.....	50 00	
			711 80
7.....	James Christie, 895½ days convict labor @ 40 cts.	358 20	
	steam power account.....	10 00	
			368 20
	Spanhorst & Wagner, 662 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	266 80	
	steam power account.....	19 00	
			270 80
13.....	Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal.		50 00
26.....	B. H. McKinney, 6 brass castings.....		4 00
28.....	B. H. McKinney, unloading freight.....		3 00
30.....	tailor shop, for work done.....		3 00
	Fair Ground Company.....		30 00
	Total cash receipts for May, 1868.....		8,135 38
June 4.....	To cash of Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal		50 00
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1623½ days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	649 40	
	steam power account.....	50 00	
	repairing done at machine shop.....	3 55	
			702 95
	Meyberg & Wangelin, 986 days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	394 00	
	steam power account.....	150 00	
			544 00
	J. H. Preston & Co., 1342½ days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	537 00	
	steam power account.....	125 00	
	Repairing done at machine shop.....	7 50	
	sale of 3136 pounds green hides @ 10 cts	313 60	
			983 10
6.....	Spanhorst & Wagner, 669½ days convict labor @ 40 cents.....	267 80	
	steam power account.....	10 00	
			277 80

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS—Continued.

Date.	From whom, and on what account received.	Amount.	Total.
June 15, 1868.	To cash of A. W. Griffith, for April, 1868, 169 days convict labor @ 40 cents..... steam power account..... for May, 1868, 174½ days convict labor @ 40 cents..... steam power account.....	\$67 60 5 00 69 80 5 00	\$147 40
24.....	Superintendent of National Cemetery, sale of 2 white wash brushes @ \$4 00.....	8 00	8 00
June 24, 1868	To cash of James Christie, 895 days convict labor at 40 cents..... Steam power account..... Repairs done in machine shop.....	358 00 10 00 8 00	376 00
30.....	Homer Wright on account of contract for offal. Wm. B. Pratt, turning one mill spindle..... Tailor shop for labor done..... U. S. Government, War Department, for keeping U. S. military prisoners in fourth quarter, 1867— For subsistence..... prison rent..... clothing..... clothing when free.....	50 00 8 00 6 00 941 40 25 62 128 08 38 00	1,133 10
	Total cash receipts for June, 1868 .....	4,286 35	4,286 35
July 1.....	To cash requisition on account of appropriation approved March 25th, 1868.....	1,430 00	1,430 00
3.....	A. W. Griffith, 180 days convict labor, at 40 cents..... Steam power account.....	72 20 5 00	77 20
	Spaunhorst & Wagoner, 688½ days convict labor at 40 cents..... Steam power account.....	275 40 10 00	285 40
7.....	Mayberg & Wangelin, 1009½ days convict labor at 40 cents..... Steam power account..... Repairing done at machine shop.....	403 80 150 00 7 75	561 55
	J. H. Preston, 1319 days convict labor at 40 cents..... Steam power account..... Repairing done at machine shop..... Sale of 5,556 lbs. green hides at 10	527 60 125 00 25 555 60	1,208 45
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1740½ days convict labor at 40 cents..... Steam power account..... Two new iron screws.....	696 20 50 00 50	746 70
10.....	Richard Spencer, on account of convict labor.... James Christie, 1250½ days convict labor at 40 cents..... Steam power account..... Making one handle and turning iron...	60 00 390 80 10 00 2 00	462 80
11.....	Visitors for admission fees.....	31 25	31 25
	Total cash receipts for July, 1868.....	5,234 25	5,234 25
Aug. 3.....	To cash of Richard Spencer, on account of convict labor A. W. Griffith, 178½ days convict labor at 40 cents..... Steam power account.....	71 40 5 00	76 40
4.....	Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal.	50 00	50 00

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS—Continued.

Date.	From whom, and on what account received.	Amount.	Total.
Aug. 4.....	To cash of Spaunhorst & Wagner, 648½ days convict labor at 40 cents.....	273 80	
	Steam power account.....	10 00	283 80
	U. S. Government, Western District of Missouri, for keeping U. S. civil prisoners in first quarter, 1868—		
	For subsistence.....	109 00	
	prison rent.....	3 00	
	clothing.....	15 00	
	For second quarter—		
	For subsistence.....	109 00	
	prison rent.....	3 00	
	clothing.....	15 00	
5.....	Richard Spencer, on account of convict labor....		254 40
6.....	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1778½ days convict labor at 40 cents.....	711 40	400 00
	steam power account.....	46 67	
	sale of 60 lbs. tallow at 10 cents.....	6 00	
	Meyberg & Wangelin, 999 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	399 60	764 07
	steam power account.....	140 00	
	J. H. Preston & Co., 1846½ days convict labor at 40 cents.....	538 60	539 60
	steam power account.....	116 68	
10.....	To cash of James Christie, 958½ days convict labor at 40 cents.....	383 40	655 28
	steam power account.....	10 00	
	To cash of Samuel Samuels, sale of 1,302 lbs green salted hides at 11½ cents.....	146 47	393 40
	Milo Blair, sale of one imposing stone, 30 feet at \$1.....	30 00	
14.....	Christopher Gundelfinger, sale of 70 pounds of common iron at 5½ cents.....	3 85	
16.....	S. Samuels, sale of of 1,800 lbs green salted hides at 11½ cents.....	202 50	
21.....	Daniel Boone, making one boy's coat.....	2 50	
	A. S. Scruggs, old account.....	2 55	
	Total cash receipts for August, 1868.....		4,304 82
Sept. 2.....	To cash of Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal.....		50 00
3.....	A. W. Griffith, 181 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	72 40	
	Steam power account.....	5 00	
7.....	Meyberg and Wangelin, 994 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	397 60	77 40
	Steam power account.....	150 00	
	Sale of 2 screws, cutting four bolts, and 3 pounds babbitt metal.....	5 75	
	J. H. Preston & Co., 1,349½ days convict labor at 40 cents.....	539 80	558 35
	Steam power account.....	125 00	
	Sale of 68 lbs iron, 15½ lbs cast steel, 4 iron bolts.....	12 13	
	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1,787 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	714 80	676 93
	Steam power account.....	50 00	
10.....	James Christie, 975 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	390 00	764 80
	Steam power account.....	10 00	
			400 00



## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom, and on what account received.	Amount.	Total.
Sept. 10.....	To cash of United States Government, Eastern District of Missouri, for keeping United States civil prisoners in second quarter 1868—		
	For subsistence.....	1,762 20	
	prison rent.....	48 47	
	prison clothing.....	242 33	
	clothing when free.....	76 00	
	money advanced.....	40 00	
	burial expenses.....	22 00	
			2,191 80
	Meyer and Brown, sale of 5,066 lbs green salted hides by 6 bbis tallow.....	552 79	
15.....	S. Samuels, sale of 2,350 lbs green salt hides; 295 lbs dry flint; 594 lbs tallow; 19 sheep skins.....	386 87	
22.....	Spaunhorst and Wagner on account of convict labor.....	100 00	
26.....	Richard Spencer, on account of convict labor....	200 00	
29.....	A. B. Hart, sale of 700 brick at \$6 50.....	4 55	
	Homer Wright, on account of contract for ofal.	50 00	
30.....	John Wiess, sale of 15,000 brick at \$6 50.....	97 50	
	Total cash receipts for September, 1868.....		6,165 19
Oct. 1.....	To cash of Mack Thompson, sale of 6,825 brick at \$6 50	44 35	
	S. Samuels, sale of 2,856 lbs green hides at 11 cents.....	314 16	
2.....	P. H. Crump, on account for sale of brick.....	50 00	
3.....	M. Uber, sale of 2 diminsion rocks.....	3 50	414 11
	C. F. Blaser, for horse shoeing.....	2 00	2 11
	Allen Thomas, making one boy's coat.....		
5.....	A. W. Griffith, 130 days convict labor at 40 cents	52 00	
	Power account.....	5 00	57 00
6.....	Clafin, Allen & Co., 1,810 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	724 00	
	Steam power account.....	50 00	
	Repairing at machine shop.....	7 25	
	6 split brooms.....	1 50	782 75
	Meyberg & Wangelin, 1,007 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	402 80	
	Steam power account.....	150 00	
	Repairing at machine shop.....	1 00	554 80
	J. H. Preston & Co., 1,430 days convict labor at 40 cents.....	572 00	
	Steam power account.....	125 00	
	Repairing done at machine shop, and sale of babbitt metal and steel.....	2 77	699 77
7.....	James Christie, 693 days convict labor at 40 cents	385 20	
	Steam power account.....	10 00	395 20
12.....	P. H. Crump, on account for sale of brick.....		25 00
	Richard Spencer, on account of convict labor....		500 00
	Requisition on account of appropriation, approved March 26, 1868.....		2,275 20
19.....	Richard Spencer, on account of convict labor....		340 00
	U. S. Government, War Department, for keeping U. S. military prisoners, in first quarter, 1868—		
	For subsistence.....	885 00	
	prison rent.....	24 35	
	prison clothing.....	121 75	
	clothing when free.....	57 00	1,688 10
22.....	L. Schubert, sale of 250 brick, @ \$7 00.....		1 75
24.....	S. Samuels, sale of 3,992 lbs green salted hides, @ 11½ cents.....		449 20
26.....	Gladhill & Conn, sale of \$2,000 brick @ \$7.....		14 25

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	From whom, and on what account, received.	Amount.	Total.
Oct. 31, 1868	To cash of Samuel Bolton, sale of \$600 brick @ \$7..... Herm Hoar, sale of 25 load brick @ 75 cents..... Tailor shop, for making cloth.....		\$ 4 20 18 75 8 50
	Total cash receipts for October, 1868.....		7,592 64
Nov. 5.....	To cash of J. H. Preston & Co., 1,457 days labor @ 40 cents..... Steam power account..... Meyberg & Wangelin, 1,091 days convict labor @ 40 cents..... Steam power account.....	\$ 582 80 125 00 436 40 150 00	707 80  586 40
	Cladin, Allen & Co., 1,939 days convict labor @ 40 cents..... Steam power account.....	775 60 50 00	825 60 7 20
	J. H. Jobe, for sale of brick bats..... U. S. Government, Eastern District of Missouri, for keeping U. S. prisoners, in third quarter, 1868— For subsistence..... prison rent..... prison clothing..... clothing when free..... money advanced.....	1,917 60 52 10 260 50 38 00 20 00	2,288 20
9.....	A. W. Griffith, 150 days convict labor @ 40 cents Steam power account.....	60 00 5 00	65 00
12.....	James Christie, 1,106 days convict labor @ 40 cents..... Steam power account.....	402 40 10 00	412 40 600 00
18.....	Richard Spencer, on account of convict labor .... Spannhorst & Wagner, on account of convict labor..... S. Samuels, sale of 3,860 lbs green salted hides @ 10½ cents.....		427 20 405 30
30.....	Tailor shop, for work done..... Homer Wright, on account of contract for offal..	5 00	100 00
Dec. 1.....	S. Samuels, sale of 2,542 lbs green salted hides @ 10 cents.....		254 20
4.....	A W. Griffith, on account of convict labor.....		75 00
5.....	Steam Ferry Company, on account of labor done.		117 79
7.....	C. F. Lohman, in full of settlement for brick furnished..... U. S. Government, Western District of Missouri, for keeping U. S. civil prisoners, in third quarter, 1868— For subsistence..... prison rent..... prison clothing.....	110 40 3 00 15 00	408 03  123 40
	Dennis Mooney, on account of brick and rock furnished..... Visitors, for admission fees.....		51 55 28 25
	Total cash receipts from Nov. 1, to Dec. 7, 1868.....		\$7,493 32

RECAPITULATION OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING DECEMBER 4TH, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1868.

To balance cash on hand December 3d, 1867.....	\$ 564 71	
To cash receipts for month of December, 1867.....	5,873 10	
“ “ “ January, 1868.....	6,725 15	
“ “ “ February, 1868.....	7,657 52	
“ “ “ March, 1868.....	4,159 02	
“ “ “ April, 1868.....	43,753 50	
“ “ “ May, 1868.....	8,135 38	
“ “ “ June, 1868.....	4,286 35	
“ “ “ July, 1868.....	5,334 29	
“ “ “ August, 1868.....	4,304 82	
“ “ “ September, 1868.....	6,105 19	
“ “ “ October, 1868.....	7,592 64	
“ “ “ November 1st to December 7th, 1868.....	7,493 32	
		\$111,988 99

EDWARD SCHUELLER,  
Factor Missouri State Penitentiary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING DECEMBER 3d, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1868.

*Edward Schueller, Factor, in account with the Missouri State Penitentiary, for cash disbursements during the fiscal year commencing December 3d, 1867, and ending December 7th, 1868.*

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Dec. 3, 1867	1	Adolphus Harless.....	Merchandise .....	\$ 120 04
	2	Clafin, Allen & Co....	Boots and shoes.....	424 85
	3	George Gehrke.....	Nete paid.....	1,114 64
	4	do	Interest .....	10 53
5.....	5	William Wilson.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	6	Wm. Mann .....	do	10 00
	7	C. H. Ferguson .....	do	10 00
	8	Wm. Mosley.....	do	10 00
	9	John Connelly .....	do	10 00
	10	Otto Hollin.....	do	10 00
	11	E. W. Eastman .....	do	10 00
	12	Reuben Taning.....	do	10 00
	13	Wm. McCarton.....	do	10 00
	14	Charles Flynn.....	do	10 00
	15	John Dougherty.....	do	5 00
	16	Louis Ramsay.....	320 lbs tobacco, at 8 cents.....	25 60
	17	Edward Schueller .....	Expenses incurred.....	20 90
7.....	18	J. H. Preston & Co....	Offal fuel .....	25 00
	19	A. L. Curnutt.....	25 cords wood, at \$4 25.....	106 25
	20	G. W. Sone.....	16½ cords wood, at \$4.....	65 00
	21	Rickey & Berry.....	12,240 lbs bacon, at 13¼ cents.....	1,652 40
	22	S. H. Sone.....	48,025 lbs hay, at 75 cents .....	360 18
	23	Thomas Robinson.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	24	John Rosey.....	do	10 00
	25	Henry Meyer.....	do	10 00
	26	James E. Mitchell....	do	10 00
	27	Michael Riley.....	do	10 00
	28	Daniel Reitanouie....	do	10 00
	29	H. C. Steel.....	do	10 00
	30	Wm. Bulliam .....	do	10 00
	31	James Monroe.....	do	10 00
	32	Peter Powers.....	do	10 00
	33	Chandler Simons.....	do	10 00
	34	Mary Kearnes.....	do	10 00
	35	Belle Bagdale.....	do	10 00
	36	do	One suit clothing.....	10 00
9.....	37	Spaunhorst & Wagn'r	Repairs on wagons.....	18 45
	38	Wm. Alcorn.....	One wool picker.....	65 00
	39	Henry P. Boggs.....	75 cords wood, at \$4.....	300 00
	40	John Hill.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	41	Charles Lepere.....	do	9 00
	42	Barney Smith.....	do	9 00
	43	Patrick Dwyer.....	do	9 00
	44	Gottlieb Sietske.....	22 10-70 bushels corn, at 80 cents.....	17 72
11.....	45	Thompson & Parsons	Drugs and medicines .....	461 84
	46	Mrs. Bettie Lackey....	Postage stamps .....	15 00
	47	Catherina Seinich .....	10 bushels corn, at 80 cents.....	8 00
12.....	48	John Mort.....	200 heads cabbage, at 6½ cents.....	13 00
	49	John West.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	50	George W. Watson.....	do	10 00

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Dec. 12, 1867	51	Henry Wells.....	Discharged convict.....	\$ 0
	52	Bradford White.....	do	
	53	Ch. B. Townsend.....	do	
	54	Phil. Platt.....	do	
	55	Albert Williams.....	do	
	56	Wm. Filley.....	do	
13.....	57	William Dykes.....	do	
	58	Henry Neines.....	do	
	59	John Nash.....	do	
16.....	60	Tanner & Bro.....	2,600 pounds middling, 4 cents \$3 50.	
	61	Wm. W. Kerr.....	587 heads cabbage, 6½ cents.	
	62	M. & J. Obermayer...	United States revenue stamps.....	
17.....	63	John Arac.....	Discharged convict.....	
18.....	64	James Kelley.....	do	
	65	Christ. Maus.....	42 loads sand, at 30 cents.....	
	....	do	18 boat loads, at \$3 00.....	
19.....	66	Edward Price.....	1,225 bushel stone coal, at 20 cents.	
20.....	67	Z. O. Smith & Co.....	217 ft 2 inch white pine lumber.....	
21.....	68	James McLaughlin...	63½ bushel corn, at 80 cents.....	
	69	S. W. Cox.....	Hauling 25,000 brick, at \$1 00.....	
	70	H. A. Swift.....	" 20,000 " " ".....	
23.....	71	M. W. Jones.....	" 28,950 " " ".....	
	72	Robert F. Lawson....	35 bushel corn, at 80 cents.....	
	....	do	32½ bushel corn, at 85 cents.....	
24.....	73	Henry P. Boggs.....	27½ bushel turnips, at 50 cents.....	
	74	Oscar Godacke.....	Discharged convict.....	
	75	George Little.....	do	
	76	George Wright.....	do	
31.....	77	Merchants' U. E. Co.	For transportation.....	
	78	U. S. Express Co.....	do	
	79	W. U. Telegraph Co.	For telegrams.....	
	80	Mrs. Hannah Moony	31 gallons milk, at 30 cents.....	
	81	Pacific Railroad.....	For transportation of freight.....	
			Total cash disbursements for Dec. 1867	\$4,125
Jan. 1, 1868	82	Andrew M. Hale.....	Discharged convict.....	1 1/2
2.....	83	John Quass.....	do	1 1/4
	84	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	1 1/2
3.....	85	Mrs. S. B. Bolton.....	Medical service of Dr. Wm. Bolton...	7 1/2
	86	Clafin, Allen & Co....	Boots and shoes.....	7 1/2
4.....	87	W. C. Rickey.....	Beef cattle.....	1 1/2
	88	Green C. Berry.....	do	
7.....	89	E. W. Cronenbold....	Merchandise.....	1 1/2
9.....	90	Adolphus Harless....	do	
	91	do	Coal oil, concentrated lye and benzine	2 1/2
	92	L. Davis & J. C. White	Escaped convict.....	5 1/2
	93	Wells, Chase & Gehrman.....	2 lot warps, No. 10, 1800, 400.....	5 1/2
	94	Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.....	1 No. 5 Dormant scale.....	9 1/2
	95	George M. Bell.....	1 No. 10 cooking stove.....	5 1/2
	96	Meyer & Brann.....	1 side lace leather.....	1 1/2
	97	Francis Morris.....	Discharged convict.....	
11.....	98	M. W. Jones.....	Hauling 19,000 brick.....	1 1/2
	99	Edward Schueller....	Expenses incurred.....	1 1/2
100	100	Samuel Ming.....	1,960 pounds tobacco, at 8 cents.	1 1/2
	101	Richard Burton.....	Discharged convict.....	
	102	C. H. Seavers.....	do	
13.....	103	J. D. Wright.....	Subsistence.....	1 1/2
	104	Adam Ehrhardt.....	420 whisky barrel poles.....	1 1/2
	....	do	172 flour barrel poles.....	1 1/2
	105	G. Carter.....	16½ cords wood, at \$3 75.....	1 1/2
	106	Robert Rollins.....	11 cords wood, at \$4 00.....	1 1/2
	107	Z. O. Smith & Co.....	383 ft clean pine, 2 inch, at 8½ cents...	1 1/2
	108	J. H. Preston & Co...	Offal fuel.....	1 1/2
	109	Joseph Kelley.....	Discharged convict.....	
	110	Abraham Flood.....	9½ cords wood, at \$4 00.....	1 1/2
	111	Edwin Dean.....	4 pounds machine thread.....	1 1/2
	112	Jacob Heinrichs.....	1 walnut coffin.....	1 1/2
17.....	113	Samuel Howard.....	Discharged convict.....	1 1/2

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Jan. 18, 1868	114	Jane Brooks.....	Discharged convict.....	\$ 10 00
	115	R. H. Brooks.....	do	10 00
	116	Jane Brooks.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	10 00
	117	R. H. Brooks.....	1 pair shoes.....	2 00
	118	John Felker.....	Beef cattle.....	1,807 91
	119	J. M. James & Sons.....	Stone coal.....	150 00
	120	M. W. Jones.....	Hauling 21,000 bricks.....	21 00
	121	Adams Peabody.....	Administering bath and cert'g docs.....	3 00
	122	Nil. E. Miller.....	United States revenue stamps.....	3 00
	123	J. Grimshaw.....	Transportation of 1 package.....	35
	124	Wm. Whist.....	Fees for attorney.....	1 50
	125	Edward Price.....	Stone coal.....	275 00
	126	Lydia Rodman.....	1 head beef, 300 pounds.....	12 69
	127	Joseph Clark.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	128	John Kelley.....	do	10 00
	129	Charles Robinson.....	do	10 00
	130	Martin O'Brien.....	do	10 00
	131	Stephen Ortmeier.....	Beef cattle.....	835 14
	132	do	214 pounds wool, at 45 cents.....	96 30
	133	P. J. Mitchell.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	134	J. Roehrer.....	do	10 00
135	Wm. Brady.....	do	10 00	
136	Wm. Pauley.....	1 Colt's revolver.....	15 00	
137	Peter Bianchi.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00	
138	John Garre.....	do	10 00	
139	Riddler & Boyer.....	20 pounds pumice stone, at 10 cents.....	2 00	
140	W. J. Smith.....	1 cord wood, at \$4 00.....	6 00	
141	John B. Collins.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00	
Total cash disbursements for Jan. 1868				\$7,941 99
Feb. 1.....	142	Harman Pringer.....	34 bushels turnips, at 50 cents.....	17 00
	143	R. L. Childress, note of W. F. Buchanan.....	Note paid.....	300 00
	144	R. L. Childress.....	Interest paid.....	8 25
	145	do	do	15 75
	146	John Houser.....	Discharged convict.....	9 00
	147	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	10 00
	148	Jesse Sandford.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	149	Mrs. Bettie Lackey.....	Postage stamps.....	11 00
	150	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	4 91
	151	C. G. Thalman & Co.....	Stationery.....	66 60
	152	Westernman & Meyer.....	Lamp burners, wick and chimney.....	196 65
	153	Phil. Zeppenfeld.....	Supplying water 39 days, at \$10.....	390 00
	154	do	Oak lumber and 2 cedar posts.....	70 04
	155	George Gehrke.....	Note paid.....	1,581 98
	156	do	Interest paid.....	14 92
	157	Thoman Moran.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	158	Anna Moore.....	do	9 00
	159	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	10 00
	160	Christ. Maus.....	16 loads sand, at \$3 00.....	48 00
	161	Henry P. Boggs.....	75 cords wood, at \$4 00.....	300 00
	162	Edward Schueller.....	Expenses incurred.....	20 00
	163	A. P. Studley & Co.....	1 U. S. account book and index.....	48 50
	164	R. A. Huffard.....	Express transportation.....	5 10
	165	Andy Curnutt.....	Hauling of 6,000 brick.....	6 00
	166	do	5 tons straw, at \$10.....	50 00
	167	Wm. B. Purdy.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	168	James Odell.....	do	10 00
	169	Wm. H. Ketcherson.....	do	10 00
	170	David Roland.....	do	10 00
	171	James N. Reynolds.....	do	10 00
	172	George Heffner.....	do	10 00
	173	Albert B. Thibbade.....	do	10 00
174	Austin Magraw.....	Services done as carpenter.....	100 00	
175	Robert Rollins.....	31 cords wood, at \$4 00.....	124 00	
176	G. W. James & Sons.....	3,380 bushels coal, at 17 cents.....	574 60	
177	H. E. Schultz.....	475-43 bushels shelled corn.....	423 58	
178	Cladja, Allen & Co.....	Boots and shoes.....	41 25	
179	Robert Lambert.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	10 00	
180	do	Discharged convict.....	10 00	

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Feb. 12, 1868	181	Mrs. Hannah Mooney	43½ gallons milk, at 30 cents	\$ 13
13.....	182	Stephen Biggs.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing	20
	183	do	Discharged convict	2
	184	Christ. Fishback.....	Interest on overdraft	2
15.....	185	Henry Smith.....	Discharged convict	15
	186	John McReynolds.....	do	9
	187	Wm. Johnson.....	do	2
	188	Patrick Burns.....	do	10
	189	Wm. Hartnett.....	do	10
	190	Richard Gamble.....	do	10
	191	Boas Burch.....	do	10
	192	Thomas Headon.....	do	10
	193	J. H. Preston & Co.	Offal fuel	25
	194	Andrew Gundelinger	3 coal stoves and 77 lbs sheet iron	75
	195	Rudolphus Lewey.....	In lieu of one suit clothing	16
	196	do	Discharged convict	14
18.....	197	Adam Erkert.....	do	10
	198	Charles Helms.....	do	10
	199	John Ledford.....	do	20
	200	Charles Jennings.....	do	10
	201	Charles Michell.....	do	20
19.....	202	James Jefferson.....	do	10
	203	George Saunders.....	do	10
	204	James Larken.....	do	10
	205	John Shepperd.....	do	10
	206	Harrison Taylor.....	do	10
	207	Wm. Thomas.....	do	10
	208	Samuel Smith.....	do	10
	209	J. G. Murrin.....	do	10
	210	Tibbe Ewing.....	do	10
	211	Abbie McKensie.....	do	10
	212	John Shepperd.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing	10
	213	Pacific Railroad.....	Transportation of freight	242
	214	Wolf, Hart & Co.	Fees for collection, third quarter 1867	75
	215	Frank Schmidt.....	1 window light, frame and glass	8
21.....	216	Edward Price.....	Stone coal	275
	217	Richard Spencer.....	Notes paid	1,675
	218	do	Interest paid	90
	219	John Gerdan.....	Discharged convict	10
25.....	220	S. Ortmeier.....	5,000 lbs middling flour, at \$3 50	175
	221	do	200 pounds tub-washed wool, at 45 cts	9
28.....	222	George Ransom.....	Discharged convict	10
	223	Price Cummings.....	do	1
	224	Henry Wingate.....	do	10
	225	Thomas L. Craig.....	do	2
	226	Price Cummings.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing	10
	227	Isaac W. Brown.....	Extra labor done in putting up boilers	25
	228	Pacific Railroad.....	Transportation of freight	150
	229	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	14
	230	Merch's U. Ex. Co.	Transportation of freight	5
			Total cash disbursements for Feb. 1868	\$7,225
March 2, 1868.	231	Hoses Northcutt.....	Discharged convict	10
	232	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing	10
	333	Clafin, Allen & Co.	Boots and shoes	20
3.....	234	Peter Ham.....	27½ cords wood at \$4.00	109
	235	Spannhorst & Wagner.....	Repairing wagons	30
4.....	236	Mrs. Hannah Mooney	43½ gals. milk at 30c	13
	237	Austin Magraw.....	Services as Carpenter	24
	238	Tim. Reordan.....	Discharged convict	10
	239	David Burke.....	do	10
	240	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing	10
	241	H. C. Munger.....	11 cords wood at \$4.00	44
5.....	242	Wells, Chase & Gehrman.....	2 cotton warps, No. 10, 1800, 490	114
	243	J. F. Baker.....	42 gals. molasses at 67c	28
	244	Wm. M. Kerr.....	10 bush. potatoes at \$1.25	12
	do	do	1 bbl. salt	5
	245	do	153 11-56 bush. Turnips at 50c	76

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
March 5, 1868.	246	Phil. Zeppenfeld .....	Oak lumber.....	\$ 140 38
	247	do	Supplying water, 15 ds. at \$10 .....	150 00
6.....	248	J. H. Preston & Co.....	Offal fuel .....	25 00
9.....	249	U. S. Express Co.....	Express transportation.....	1 40
	250	James C. Otter.....	Valves and packing.....	75 26
	251	Wm. Brady.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
11.....	252	Benj. Goodman.....	do	10 00
	253	Christ. Steiner.....	do	10 00
	254	G. A. Meredith.....	do	10 00
12.....	255	Francis Bell.....	do	7 00
	256	Edward Schueller.....	Expenses incurred.....	20 90
	257	Huffard & Steel.....	1 keg horse, and 1 keg mule shoes.....	19 50
13.....	258	Edward Price.....	Note paid.....	605 00
	259	P. T. Miller.....	Interest paid.....	4 30
	260	Samuel H. Sone.....	79,020 lbs hay at \$15 per ton.....	592 65
	261	Robert Rollins.....	13 cords wood at \$4 .....	52 00
	262	Abraham Flood.....	8 do do .....	32 00
	263	Z. O. Smith & Co.....	Pine lumber.....	283 30
	264	George Wyles.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
14.....	265	Wm. H. Lyon.....	do	10 00
	266	John C. Miller.....	do	10 00
	267	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing .....	10 00
	268	G. W. Sone.....	6 cords wood at \$4 .....	24 00
16.....	269	F. Jacques.....	Escaped convict.....	50 00
17.....	270	Mrs. Bettie Lackey.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00
18.....	271	Joel Wood.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	272	Frank Allen.....	do	9 00
	273	Edward Buckley.....	do	10 00
	274	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing .....	10 00
23.....	275	John Deets.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	276	Wm. C. Green.....	do	10 00
24.....	277	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing .....	10 00
26.....	278	James O'Donnell.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	279	J. S. Detrich.....	do	10 00
27.....	280	W. H. Thatcher.....	do	10 00
30.....	281	Pacific Railroad.....	Transportation of freight.....	44 20
	282	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telgrams .....	2 50
			Total cash disbursements for Mar. 1868	3,348 58
April 1.....	283	James L. Minor.....	Oats and corn.....	126 85
	284	John H. Pighettie.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	285	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing .....	10 00
2.....	286	James Fagan.....	do	10 00
	287	do	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	288	Abraham Flood.....	16 cords wood at \$4.....	64 00
	289	John Englebrecht.....	78½ lbs. wool at 45c .....	35 32
	290	Spaunhorst & Wagner.....	8 wheelbarrows at \$8.....	64 00
	290	do	10 rollers for new building.....	8 50
	290	do	Repairing wagons.....	5 05
4.....	291	Henry Melhouser.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	292	Geo. Rose.....	do	10 00
	293	Phil. Zeppenfeld.....	Oak lumber.....	180 32
	294	Mrs. Bettie Lackey.....	Postage stamps .....	10 00
6.....	294	U. S. Express Co.....	For express transportation.....	4 00
	295	Mrs. Hannah Mooney.....	49 gals. milk at 30c.....	14 70
	296	Wm. Stapp.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	297	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	10 00
	298	Adams Peabody.....	Administering oath and certifying U. S. Accounts.....	2 50
	299	Meyberg & Wangelin.....	1 bush. potatoes and labor done.....	4 45
	300	Claffin, Allen & Co.....	Shoes and mending.....	120 45
4.....	301	Stephen Ortmeier.....	Note paid..... \$1302 03	
	302	W. T. Bodenhamer.....	do .....	1312 00
	303	Wm. C. Rickey.....	do .....	2063 96
	304	Green C. Berry.....	do .....	2259 14
	305	W. T. Bodenhamer.....	do .....	1542 64
	306	John Telker.....	do .....	4754 65
	307	Stephen Ortmeier.....	do .....	860 00
	308	F. A. Nitchy.....	Interest paid.....	26 00
	309	Jared Smith.....	do .....	78 72



## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	No of Vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount
April 4, 1868...	310	Wm. C. Rickey .....	Interest paid.....	\$ 75 24
	311	Green C. Berry.....	do .....	79 95
	312	do .....	do .....	91 95
	313	do .....	do .....	164 07
	314	do .....	do .....	12 00
	315	E. Herrick.....	65 cords wood.....	260 00
	316	Wm. C. Rickey.....	Tobacco .....	244 30
	317	Green C. Berry.....	Cord wood and mule hire.....	261 29
	318	Parker, Russell & Co.	4000 fire brick.....	160 00
6.....	319	Tanner & Bro.....	6800 lbs. Mo. flour.....	237 50
	320	Gordon, Rains & Co.	Flour.....	507 84
	321	H. E. Schultz.....	Merchandise .....	1427 48
	322	Thompson & Parsons	Drugs and mdse.....	578 82
	323	Henry P. Boggs.....	Cord wood and timber.....	1134 23
	324	G. H. Upschulte.....	1550 bbls. lime.....	1023 00
	325	J. M. Clark.....	Note paid.....	1164 04
	326	C. W. Hollschneider.	do .....	991 52
	327	M. & J. Obermeyer...	do .....	4991 22
	328	Stephen Ortmeier....	do .....	1990 80
	329	Thompson & Parsons	do .....	320 84
	330	Edward Price.....	do .....	605 00
	331	W. F. Bodenhamer....	do .....	4207 80
	332	J. M. Clark.....	Interest paid.....	83 00
	333	C. W. Hollschneider.	do .....	33 17
	334	M. & J. Obermeyer...	do .....	131 43
	335	Stephen Ortmeier....	do .....	74 5*
	336	Thompson & Parsons	do .....	1 63
	337	E. T. Miller.....	do .....	6 05
9.....	338	Wm. Bishop.....	do .....	252 46
	339	J. A. Lander.....	Corn and linsey.....	1108 66
	340	Mrs. Abbie Chappell.	1280 heads cabbage.....	83 20
14.....	341	George Gehrke.....	Note paid.....	2104 61
	342	F. W. Cronenbold....	Material for new bedding....	1497 23
	343	J. Grimshaw.....	Express Charges.....	
	344	George Gehrke.....	Merchandise.....	
	345	F. W. Cronenbold....	do .....	
	346	Crosier, Baxter & Co.	Machinery.....	
	347	George T. Kuenrie & Co.	12 doz. pick handles.....	
	348	Fried. Wirth.....	2 razors and 1 razor hone.....	
	349	Henry Michel.....	10 Norway spruce.....	
	350	S. B. Flint.....	1 office desk for warden.....	
	351	Edward Schueller....	Expenses incurred.....	
19.....	352	James P. Rochford....	Discharged convict.....	
	353	Jacob Williams.....	do .....	
20.....	354	J. P. Rochford.....	do .....	
	355	do .....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	
	356	George Gethin.....	61½ bush. potatoes.....	
	357	Thomas Honey.....	Escaped convict.....	
	358	Adolphus Harless....	Note paid.....	
21.....	359	Green C. Berry.....	Beef cattle.....	
	360	Wm. C. Rickey.....	do .....	
	361	John Felker.....	do .....	
	362	Stephen Ortmeier....	do .....	
22.....	363	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....	
23.....	364	Christopher Yost.....	29 cords wood.....	
	365	Judge Cavill.....	27½ do .....	
	366	Horace A. Swift.....	Hire of 1 team.....	
	367	do .....	Tonnage.....	
24.....	368	Jacob Heinrichs.....	12 brick moulds.....	
	369	do .....	4 coffins.....	
	370	A. W. Burton.....	28½ cords wood.....	
	371	F. Rauschelbach.....	46½ do .....	
25.....	372	Gilson Ewing.....	960 lbs. tobacco.....	
	373	J. H. Preston & Co....	Offal fuel.....	
26.....	374	James R. Murphy.....	Discharged convict.....	
28.....	375	James Gorwin.....	do .....	
29.....	376	Edward S. Johnson....	do .....	
	377	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....	

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of Vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
April 20, 1868.	378	Jesse Gum.....	Cooper staves.....	\$ 153 18
	379	John W. Henry.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
			Total disbursements for April, 1868....	\$46,977 49
May 1.....	380	Andrew Cospy .....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	381	Patrick Conness. ....	do	10 00
	382	James Conway.....	do	10 00
	383	George Barker.....	do	10 00
	384	George Dewey.....	do	10 00
	385	John Adney.....	do	10 00
	386	Michael Casey.....	do	10 00
	387	Wm. Russell Ashew. ....	do	10 00
	388	James Baker.....	do	10 00
	389	do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	10 00
2.....	390	James C. Gibson .....	21 bush. vegetables at 30c.....	6 30
	391	Patrick McGee.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	392	Godfried Helman.....	do	10 08
	393	Charles Howard.....	do	10 00
	394	John L. Martin.....	do	10 00
	395	John Messengill.....	do	10 00
	396	George Hunter.....	do	10 00
	397	James Home.....	do	10 00
	398	Russell Sanders.....	do	10 00
	399	J. L. Ristenbrook.....	do	10 00
3.....	400	Michael Maloney.....	do	10 00
	401	Mrs. Hannah Mooney.....	60 gals. milk at 30c.....	18 00
5.....	402	Claffin, Allen & Co.....	Shoes and mending.....	234 50
	403	Mrs. Bettie Lackey.....	Postage Stamps.....	11 00
6.....	404	George Gehrke.....	Merchandise.....	159 45
7.....	405	F. W. Cronenbold.....	do	1,080 14
	406	Adolphus Harless.....	Coal oil, lard and linseed oil.....	577 72
8.....	407	Theodore Bloess.....	8,000 feet pine lumber.....	200 00
	408	E. Hilger & Co.....	Hardware.....	49 80
9.....	409	Fleets & Ganahl.....	Shingles and joists.....	98 35
	410	C. G. Thalman.....	Stationery.....	48 50
10.....	411	Westerman & Myer.....	Lamps, burners and wick.....	26 35
	412	Frank Schmidt.....	Wall paper.....	48 85
11.....	413	Dennis Mooney.....	2 gallons tar.....	1 20
	414	J. Meyberg.....	30 dozen blankets.....	61 25
12.....	415	Fred. Nevid.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	416	Wm. B. Smith.....	do	10 00
13.....	417	Thomas Phillips.....	do	10 00
	418	Wm. Oesterling.....	do	10 00
14.....	419	James F. Williams.....	do	10 00
	420	James Williams.....	do	10 00
15.....	421	John Williams.....	do	10 00
	422	Clinton Scott.....	do	10 00
16.....	423	George Mason.....	do	10 00
	424	Lizzie Johnson.....	do	10 00
17.....	425	A. W. Stephens.....	do	10 00
	426	Lizzie Lollins.....	do	10 00
18.....	427	C. Scuggs.....	10,510 lbs. shorts.....	52 50
	428	Fred. Buhle.....	33 bushels turnips.....	16 50
19.....	429	J. M. Lozier.....	99 do vegetables.....	29 70
	430	Wm. C. Rickey.....	4 mules.....	900 00
20.....	431	Spaunhorst & Wag- ner.....	1 4 horse wagon and 2 carts.....	205 00
	432	Jacob Seidel.....	5 sets harness.....	206 00
21.....	433	Henry C. Walker.....	9 boat loads sand.....	31 50
	434	G. H. Upsculte.....	264 1/2 barrels lime.....	174 57
22.....	435	Wm. W. Kerr.....	1 1/2 bushels potatoes.....	30 00
	436	Spaunhorst & Wag- ner.....	Repairing wagons.....	65 60
23.....	437	Ed. Schueller.....	Expenses incurred.....	20 90
	438	J. Guyott.....	1 octagon clock.....	12 00
24.....	439	J. H. Preston & Co.....	Offal fuel.....	25 00
	440	Edward Cummings.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
25.....	441	Francis Bethel.....	do	10 00
	442	M. B. Home.....	do	10 00
26.....	443	Phil. Zeppenfeld.....	Oak lumber.....	141 42

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	
May	16.....	444 James Mindley.....	Discharged convict.....	\$ 11	
		445 Henry Johnson.....	do		
		446 A. E. Andrew.....	do		
		447 A. R. Bumgarner.....	do		
		448 Wm. A. Jordon.....	31½ bushels oats.....		
	20.....	349 George Gethin.....	49½ do potatoes.....		
	23.....	450 Andrew & Wilson.....	Pump and piping.....		
	28.....	451 David C. Neville.....	Discharged convict.....		
		452 John Glover.....	do		
		453 J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....		
		30.....	454 Pacific R. R. Co.....	Transportation of freight in April, '68	1
			455 do	do do May, '68	5
			456 Western Union Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams.....	
			Total cash disbursements for May, '68	\$ 52	
June	1.....	457 Frank J. White.....	10½ bushels lettuce.....		
	2.....	458 Goldschmidt & Schroth.....	105-43 bushels rye.....		
		459 Bernard Toppe.....	Discharged convict.....		
	4.....	460 George W. Shattou.....	do		
		461 do	In lieu of 1 suit of clothing.....		
		462 C. P. & W. Meyer & Co.....	731 checks.....	2	
		463 Clafin, Allen & Co.....	Boots and shoes.....	2	
	5.....	464 James Cameron.....	Discharged convict.....	1	
	6.....	465 Z. O. Smith & Co.....	Lumber and laths.....	6	
		466 Mrs. Bettie Lackey.....	Due on box rent and stamps, letters.....	1	
		467 Spannhorst & Wagner.....	Repairing wagons.....	1	
		469 Edward Schueller.....	Expenses incurred.....	2	
		469 F. W. Meyer.....	1 box tin.....	1	
		470 S. H. Sone.....	59,865 lbs. hay.....	4	
	8.....	371 A. W. Griffith.....	1 office chair.....	1	
		472 Mrs. Bettie Lackey.....	Postage stamps.....	1	
	12.....	473 John Bonner.....	Discharged convict.....		
		474 James McGinty.....	do		
		475 Adam Bogby.....	do		
		476 James Wright.....	do		
		477 Spencer Johnson.....	do		
		478 do	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....		
	13.....	479 Day Stulman.....	Discharged convict.....		
	14.....	480 James Adams.....	do		
		481 W. A. Jones.....	do		
		482 H. P. Day.....	do		
		483 Wells, Chase & Gehrman.....	2 cotton warps, 1800, 400.....		
		484 J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....		
		485 P. T. Miller.....	do charges.....		
	17.....	486 Mrs. Hannah Mooney.....	61 gallons of milk.....		
		487 Charles Tanner.....	Flour.....		
		488 Adam Harper.....	Discharged convict.....		
		489 Meyberg & Wangelin.....	Offal fuel.....		
	13.....	490 J. H. Preston & Co.....	do		
491 John W. Lozier.....		108 bushels green vegetables.....			
492 Michael Holland.....		Discharged convict.....			
22.....	493 Thomas Bell.....	do			
	494 Charles Lewis.....	do			
	495 Mrs. Nannie Boaz.....	15 bushels lettuce.....			
	496 Thomas Heran.....	Discharged convict.....			
24.....	497 Phil. Zeppenfeld.....	Lumber.....			
	498 Thos. E. O'Malley.....	Discharged convict.....			
26.....	499 Jacob Bittle.....	do			
	500 Thomas C. Price.....	do			
	501 Kauffman & Stehlin.....	500 bushels coal.....			
	502 Ludivicker Ritter.....	2000 onions.....			
30.....	503 Pacific R. R. Co.....	Transportation of freight.....			
	504 Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....			

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
June 30.....	605	Wolf, Hart & Co.....	Collecting U. S. accounts.....	75 00
			Total cash disbursements for June, '68	\$ 2,391 03
July 2.....	506	Clafin, Allen & Co...	Shoes and mending.....	228 50
	507	N. de Wyl.....	Lettuce and onions.....	70 20
3.....	508	Homer Wright.....	15 days mule hire.....	7 50
	509	Spaunhorst & Wag- ner.....	1 new wagon and repairs.....	136 75
5.....	510	Francis Roer.....	2 blank books.....	4 90
	511	Benjamin Pope.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
6.....	512	Crosier, Baxter & Co.	Iron work for derrick.....	58 67
	513	H. E. Schultz.....	Powder and fuse.....	136 50
	514	Christ. Maus.....	31 loads sand.....	93 00
	515	Peter McGann.....	53 do.....	185 50
	516	Wm. C. Rickey.....	1 mule.....	250 00
July 6, 1868.	517	F. W. Cronenbold....	Iron and hardware.....	250 00
	518	G. A. Upchulte.....	620 barrels lime.....	409 20
	519	F. W. Cronenbold....	Merchandise.....	106 82
7.....	520	C. F. & W. Meyer & Co.....	1,056½ yards osnaburg.....	254 16
8.....	521	George Gehrke.....	Note paid.....	1,685 76
	521	do	Interest paid.....	15 92
	522	S. B. Flint.....	One dozen office chairs.....	26 00
	523	First National Bank	Interest on overdraft.....	18 60
	524	Edward Schnellier....	Expenses incurred.....	28 90
	525	Adolphus Harless....	Coal and lard oil, varnish, etc.....	481 49
9.....	526	Wm. C. Rickey.....	Beef cattle.....	380 15
	527	Gordon, Rains & Co..	Flour.....	543 95
10.....	528	Pleasant Robinson....	Escaped convict.....	50 00
	529	Eaton & Clark.....	1,000 feet flooring.....	65 00
11.....	530	Jacob Seidel.....	Saddlery.....	97 40
	531	J. F. Wells.....	One horse collar.....	3 00
	532	Frederick C. Schott...	Ninety-five bushels lettuce.....	28 50
	533	Charles Tanner.....	2,080 lbs middling flour.....	72 80
	534	John Creedon.....	105 bushels lettuce.....	31 50
13.....	535	Andrew Gundelfinger	Pipes, elbows, wire and labor.....	220 55
14.....	536	G. H. Dulle.....	Corn and flour.....	45 10
	537	W. W. Gordon.....	Beef cattle.....	343 89
	538	Jacob Heinrichs.....	Four coffins and one chair.....	45 10
	539	N. E. Miller.....	U. S. Revenue Stamps.....	3 00
16.....	540	Thomas Fisher.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
17.....	541	John A. Rees.....	do	10 00
18.....	542	Oliver Wooley.....	do	10 00
	543	Peter Wilser.....	1,450 onions and 33 bushels lettuce....	20 77
	544	J. F. Baker.....	Fifteen bushels lettuce.....	4 50
	545	E. A. Boaz.....	Six hundred onions.....	3 00
	546	G. C. Berry.....	Beef cattle.....	800 45
	547	John Peiker.....	do	6 43
	548	J. H. Preston & Co..	Offal fuel.....	25 00
20.....	549	Meyberg & Wangelin	do	12 50
	550	do	Turning rollers.....	4 50
	551	Albert Walther.....	87½ lbs lettuce.....	26 25
	552	George Johnson.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	553	Ephraim Vaughn....	do	10 00
	554	Stephen Eicholzer....	do	10 00
	555	H. Braunschweig....	do	10 00
	556	Henry Hurhols.....	do	10 00
	557	Phil. M. Harrier....	do	10 00
	558	Andrew Jones.....	do	10 00
	559	George Hood.....	do	10 00
	560	Edward Childs.....	do	10 00
	561	Samuel Collins.....	do	10 00
	562	Virginia McGregory	do	10 00
	563	George Littick.....	do	10 00
	564	Henry Barbour.....	do	10 00
	565	Thomas Connelly.....	do	10 00
	566	Jacob J. Powell.....	do	10 00
	567	Jacob Roller.....	do	10 00
	568	Nicolas Wegman.....	do	10 00
	569	George Payne.....	do	10 00

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of Vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	
July 20, 1868	570	Pat Henry Watson...	do	\$ 14 00	
	571	George Johnson.....	do	10 00	
	572	Wyllys Schultz.....	do	10 00	
	573	John Jackson.....	do	10 00	
	574	John Logan.....	do	10 00	
	575	Stephen Starke.....	do	10 00	
	576	James Overton.....	do	10 00	
	577	Wm. M. Coleman.....	do	10 00	
	578	Samuel C. McBee.....	do	10 00	
	579	Peter Anderson.....	do	10 00	
	580	James Overton.....	In lieu of one suit clothing.....	10 00	
	581	Wm. M. Coleman.....	do	10 00	
	582	Samuel C. McBee.....	do	10 00	
	583	Peter Anderson.....	do	10 00	
	21.....	584	W. A. & J. W. Brown	Forty sacks flour.....	10 00
	22.....	585	Wm. Mather.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
		586	do	In lieu of one suit clothing.....	10 00
	23.....	587	Julius Searls.....	do	10 00
		588	Wm. J. Green.....	do	10 00
		589	Julius Searl.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
		590	Wm. J. Green.....	do	10 00
	24.....	591	August Kleinsorge...	3,214 lbs middling.....	112 50
		592	J. F. Baker.....	One gallon yeast.....	50 00
		593	Wm. A. Miller.....	925 lbs tobacco.....	64 50
		594	U. S. Express Co.....	Express transportation.....	10 00
	25.....	595	George Jordan.....	1,200 roasting ears.....	10 00
	28.....	596	Henry Meyer.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	29.....	597	John Whitley.....	do	10 00
	31.....	598	John Dixon.....	do	10 00
		599	Michael O'Brien.....	do	10 00
		600	John Golden.....	do	10 00
	601	F. J. Fromm.....	Escaped convict.....	10 00	
	602	Kauffman & Stehlin...	1,000 bushel coals.....	10 00	
	603	A. B. Porch.....	Jail fees.....	10 00	
	604	Adam Peabody.....	Administering oath.....	10 00	
	605	W. U. Telegraph Co...	Telegrams.....	10 00	
	606	Pacific R. R. Co.....	For transport of freight.....	10 00	
			Total cash disbursements for July, 1868	\$2,515 50	
Aug. 3.....	607	Wells, Chase & Gehrman.....	2 cotton warp, No. 10, 1800, 400, 2 pan shuttle, 6 pickers.....	10 00	
	608	E. D. Avery.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00	
		609	Wm Ray.....	do	10 00
	4.....	610	Spaunhorst & Wagoner.....	Repairing wagons.....	10 00
	5.....	611	T. J. Burch.....	Escaped convict.....	10 00
		612	John Griffin.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
		613	Clafin, Allen & Co.....	Shoe mending and shoelather.....	10 00
		614	Railway Supply Co...	300 feet hose, couplings, nozzle and bands.....	10 00
	8.....	615	Crosier, Butler & Co...	One pump cylinder.....	10 00
		616	H. Goldhour & Co.....	One barrel wagon grease.....	10 00
		617	Bettie Lackey.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00
	10.....	618	Edward Schueller.....	Expenses incurred.....	10 00
		619	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transport.....	10 00
		620	Stephen Ortmeyer.....	935 lbs wool.....	10 00
		621	Phil. Zeppenfeld.....	Oak lumber.....	10 00
		622	do	1,200 lbs beef cattle.....	10 00
	11.....	623	Wm. Hathaway.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
		624	C. W. Holtschneider...	Washed wool.....	10 00
		625	Dennis Mooney.....	99½ gallons milk.....	10 00
		626	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transport.....	10 00
	627	J. Seidel.....	One set straps, 1 A holder.....	10 00	
	628	Eaton & Clark.....	1,200 laths.....	10 00	
	629	Andrew Gundelinger...	Covering roof on round house, solder and nails.....	10 00	
	630	Charles W. Harrison...	Discharged convict.....	10 00	
	631	George W. Stamer.....	do	10 00	
	632	do	In lieu of one suit clothing.....	10 00	
	633	Thompson & Parsons...	Drugs and medicines.....	10 00	

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of Vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Aug. 14, 1868	634	John Engelbrecht.....	50½ lbs wool.....	\$ 22 72
	635	J. H. Preston & Co.....	Offal wood.....	25 00
	636	Oliver Nathans.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
15.....	637	Wm. Gamewell.....	do	10 00
	638	do	In lieu of 1 suit of clothing.....	10 00
	639	N. de Wyl.....	2000 onions, and 230 h'ds of cabbage...	26 50
17.....	640	Jas. A. Kennedy.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	641	Wm. Adams.....	do	10 00
18.....	642	Lewis Dunn.....	do	10 00
19.....	643	Burckhardt & Bro.....	50 sacks superior flour.....	175 00
21.....	644	James Cassidy.....	Discharged convict.....	9 00
22.....	645	R. M. Hough.....	do	10 00
	646	D. F. Staus.....	do	10 60
31.....	647	George Bassinan.....	5½ cords wood.....	22 00
	648	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....	1 15
	649	R. A. Brown.....	1 telegram.....	1 30
	650	Meyberg & Wangelin	2 newel posts and bannisters.....	15 00
	651	do	Offal fuel.....	12 50
	652	do	46 pairs logs and wedges.....	11 50
	653	Pacific R. R. Co.....	Transportation of freight.....	137 30
	654	do	do	1 25
			Total cash disbursements for Aug. '68	\$2,983
Sept. 1.....	655	Wm. Brader.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
2.....	656	Ransom Konzoo.....	Escaped convict.....	10 00
	657	A. C. Scroggs.....	80½ bushels rye.....	75 62
3.....	658	W. A. Morlock.....	7 bushels onions.....	7 00
4.....	659	Frank D. White.....	18,300 onions.....	91 50
	660	Chafin, Allen & Co.....	Shoes, boots and mending.....	263 25
	661	W. A. Morlock.....	77 pounds wool.....	34 65
	662	James A. Phillips.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	663	Meyer & Braun.....	100 feet belting and 86 pounds rope...	29 90
	664	do	1 side lace leather.....	3 50
7.....	665	J. H. Preston & Co.....	Offal wood.....	25 00
10.....	666	C. G. Thalman & Co.....	Stationery.....	31 50
	667	Edward Schueller.....	Expenses incurred.....	20 80
	668	Phil. Zeppenfeld.....	Oak lumber.....	77 82
14.....	669	C. Freeman.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
15.....	670	Wells, Chase & G.....	2 cotton warps, No. 10, 1800, 400, 2 pan shuttles.....	121 53
	671	W. A. & J. W. Brown	3000 pounds shipstuf, and 6,800 pounds flour.....	280 50
	672	Fortschritt Company	Advertisements and handbills.....	18 00
	673	George Heitz, jr.....	Repairing safe door.....	22 40
	674	Francis Roer.....	2 ruling pens and dictionary.....	4 75
	675	Bettie Lackey.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00
17.....	676	S. W. Cox.....	Expenses incurred.....	14 30
	677	N. de Martigny.....	129 bushels shelled corn.....	129 00
	678	Wm. Roberts.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	679	Edward Grannis.....	do	10 00
	680	do	In lieu of 1 suit of clothing.....	10 00
21.....	681	J. B. Jackson.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	682	Geo. Ross.....	do	10 00
	683	Geo. W. Gordon.....	62 pounds wool.....	45 90
	684	Gordon, Raines & Co.....	1,251 pounds middle flour.....	393 78
22.....	685	Edwin M. Lamson.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	686	John McDonald.....	do	10 00
24.....	687	as. Mc Aureland.....	do	10 00
	688	Allen Hay.....	do	10 10
25.....	689	Henry Morris.....	do	10 00
	690	Peter Goetal.....	do	10 00
	691	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....	1 65
	692	Meyberg & Wangelin	Offal fuel.....	12 50
26.....	693	N. de Martigny.....	17-56 bushel corn.....	361 13
	694	John Price.....	Escaped convict.....	10 00
28.....	695	George Beale.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	696	Charles Koerle.....	do	10 00
30.....	697	J. Seidel.....	3 dozen h'dles.....	13 50
	698	R. Q. Brown.....	Telegrams.....	4 50
	699	Pacific R. R. Co.....	Transportation and freight.....	128 50

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	
Sept. 30, 1868	700	Pacific R. R. Co.....	Transportation and freight.....	\$1	
	701	do	do		
	702	do	do		
	703	Andrew Hanson.....	Discharged convict.....		
	704	Elijah Scott.....	do		
	705	Charles Butts.....	do		
	706	Riley Newton.....	do		
	707	James Riply.....	do		
	708	E. F. Bennett.....	do		
	709	Joseph Marsh.....	do		
			Total disbursements for Sept., 1868....	\$5	
Oct. 1.....	710	Henry Kelley.....	Discharged convict.....		
	711	James Tinverman..	do		
	712	Wm. Mosley.....	do		
	713	George Barton.....	do		
	714	Thomas Harges.....	do		
	715	Edward Smith.....	do		
	716	Theodore Runyon...	do		
	3.....	717	Stehlin & Kaufman..	1250 bushels coal.....	
		718	Jacob Heinrichs....	2 coffins and team.....	
		719	A. W. Griffith.....	1 office chair.....	
	5.....	720	M. & J. Obermayer..	Note paid.....	1.50
		721	do	Interest paid.....	
		722	Clafin, Allen & Co..	Shoes, mending and 1 piece leather.....	
		723	Viola Ellwood.....	Discharged convict.....	
		724	Joseph Estes.....	do	
		725	Viola Ellwood.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	
		726	Joseph Estes.....	do	
	7.....	727	Peter McIntire.....	Discharged convict.....	
	8.....	728	Thomas Drinkwater..	do	
		729	Charles Carsons....	do	
		730	George W. Ely.....	do	
		731	Thomas Drinkwater..	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	
		732	Charles Carsons....	do	
	9.....	733	Robert Young.....	Discharged convict.....	
		734	James Smith.....	do	
		735	John Wooliver.....	do	
		736	Charles Haley.....	do	
		737	James Smith.....	do	
		738	James Lecnard.....	do	
	10.....	739	Hannah McGill.....	do	
		740	Vastine Watson.....	do	
		741	B. H. Kents.....	do	
		742	Ann Devine.....	do	
		743	Francis Roer.....	1 blank book and mucilage.....	
		744	Christ Fishback....	Interest on overdraft and discount.....	
		745	Joseph Kaiser.....	1 case liquorice.....	
		746	Fred. Cassel.....	2 bones.....	
		747	Edward Schueller....	Expenses incurred.....	
		748	P. A. Schrott.....	100 barrels flour.....	
		749	George Gehrke.....	49 barrels flour.....	
		750	Bridge, Beach & Co..	6 pilot stoves.....	
		751	James O. Alter.....	40 pounds gum packing.....	
		752	F. W. Cronenbold...	Merchandise.....	
12.....	753	John Felker.....	Beef cattle.....	1	
	754	Green C. Berry.....	do		
	755	Wm. C. Rickey.....	do		
	756	W. W. Gordon.....	do		
	757	John A. Kinley.....	Discharged convict.....		
14.....	758	John Carrey.....	do		
	759	I. W. Morange.....	do		
	760	Laura Wood.....	do		
	761	John Carrey.....	In lieu of 1 suit of clothing.....		
	762	Laura Wood.....	do		
17.....	763	John Leonhard.....	Discharged convict.....		
19.....	764	Robert Thompson....	do		
	765	Charles W. Lewis....	do		
	766	Thomas Barrett.....	do		
	767	John M. Bond.....	do		

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	
Oct. 1, 1868	768	J. N. de Martigny....	278 20-32 bushels oats.....	\$153 27	
	769	do	382 8-56 bushels shelled corn.....	382 15	
	770	S. Ortmeier.....	256 pounds wool.....	115 20	
	771	Wolf, Hart & Co.....	Collection fees for U. S. account.....	76 00	
	772	Adams Peabody.....	Administering oath.....	2 50	
	773	Eugene F. Weigel....	Power of attorney and fees of Secretary of State.....	2 00	
	774	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....	1 50	
	775	John Roesen.....	Repairing lock and main door.....	12 00	
	776	Mrs. Bettie Lackey..	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
	21.....	777	Geo. H. McBee.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	778	John Copenhagen....	do	10 00	
	779	Wm. Rogers.....	do	10 00	
	22.....	780	P. A. Schroth.....	30,750 pound hay.....	338 25
	781	Spaunhorst & Wagner	Repairing wagons.....	72 50	
	24.....	782	Meyberg & Wangelin	Offal fuel.....	12 50
	26.....	783	Spartan Mansfield....	Discharged convict.....	10 00
	784	Charles Fletcher....	do	10 00	
	12.....	775	G. H. Upschulte....	807 barrels lime.....	605 25
	786	C. F. Lohman.....	2 spirit levels, 2 mason lines.....	8 00	
	787	George Gehrke.....	1 coil rope.....	111 39	
	788	Adolphus Harless....	1 barrel tar.....	8 75	
	789	Phil. Zeppenfeld....	1 lot assorted lumber.....	19 30	
	790	Wm. C. Rickey.....	2 mules, 40 days; mule hire.....	440 00	
	791	Spaunhorst & Wagner	1 rock truck.....	45 00	
	792	H. E. Schultz.....	Powder and fuse.....	30 50	
	21.....	793	Green C. Berry.....	1 yoke cattle.....	125 00
	26.....	794	F. W. Cronenbold....	Iron and hardware.....	579 02
	795	Peter McGann.....	88 loads sand.....	308 00	
	796	Spartan Mansfield....	In lieu of 1 pair shoes.....	2 00	
	797	Andrew Gundelfinger	Repairing roof of dining room, stoves, elbows.....	139 00	
	798	Pacific R. R. Co.....	Transportation of freight.....	144 90	
	799	J. Grimshaw.....	Express transportation.....	2 50	
800	W. U. Telegraph Co..	Telegrams.....	12 30		
Total cash disbursements for Oct. 1868				11,469 37	
Nov. 2.....	801	Thomas & Craven....	20 bushels turnips.....	10 00	
	802	Clafin, Adams & Co.	Shoes, boots and mending.....	240 50	
3.....	803	W. A. Robertson....	Discharged convict.....	10 00	
5.....	804	John Miller.....	do	10 00	
Nov. 6.....	805	Phil. Zeppenfeld....	Oak lumber.....	59 85	
	806	Adolphus Harless....	Note paid.....	541 80	
	807	C. F. & W. Meyer & Co.	1 case ticking, 932 yards.....	355 05	
	808	C. G. Thalman & Co..	Stationery.....	23 00	
	809	Westerman & Meyer..	1 dozen lamps, burners and wick.....	23 80	
	810	Christ. Fishback....	Discount on bills.....	44 40	
	811	Ed. Schueller.....	Expenses incurred.....	20 90	
	812	M. C. Buchanan.....	Discharged convict.....	10 00	
	813	Toney Young.....	do	10 00	
	10.....	814	H. E. Schultz.....	1,000 bushels corn.....	850 00
	815	S. H. Sone.....	12,985 lbs hay.....	147 13	
	816	Meredith Moore....	193 bushels apples.....	77 20	
	817	Charles L. Wells....	Revenue stamps.....	3 00	
	818	Adams Peabody.....	Administering oath and certifying acct	1 25	
11.....	819	Wm. Whist.....	Fees on two powers of attorney.....	1 50	
820	Bettie Lackey.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00		
12.....	821	B. F. Laswell.....	1 dozen metal hame fasteners.....	12 00	
822	J. N. de Martigny....	642 25-32 bushels oats.....	353 47		
do	do	311 16-56 shelled corn.....	311 10		
823	J. H. Preston & Co..	318 feet oak lumber.....	10 30		
824	do	Offal fuel.....	50 00		
825	do	Loss steam power.....	6 25		
826	Meyberg & Wangelin	do	7 50		
827	J. D. Wright.....	Vegetables.....	283 00		
828	Royal A. Jones.....	300 bushels shelled corn.....	300 00		
829	Wm. & H. Dulle....	1,600 lbs middling flour.....	52 00		
13.....	830	Phil. Chappell.....	81 33-57 bushels turnips.....	40 80	
do	do	163 bushels potatoes.....	16 65		
831	John N. Poehlmann..	20 bushels turnips.....	10 00		



## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of Vouch.	To whom paid.	On what account	Amount.
Nov. 13.....	832	Clark Fogle.....	Discharged convicts.....	\$ 20 00
14.....	833	Mathias Sumners.....	135 bushel turnips.....	2 00
	834	Steblin & Kaufman.....	2,000 bushels coal.....	12 00
	835	Fortschritt Co.....	Advertising proposals.....	1 00
	836	P. A. Schroth.....	32,520 lbs hay.....	30 00
18.....	837	Newton E. Bateman.....	Discharged convict.....	1 00
	838	Spaunhorst & Wagner.....	Repairing wagons.....	2 00
	839	Wells, Chase & Gebrman.....	2 cotton warps No. 10, 1,800 ends, 400 yds, 1 comb plate.....	119 00
19.....	840	W. A. & J. N. Brown.....	20 sacks bran, 1,600 lbs.....	12 00
	841	H. Eaton.....	Pine lumber and shingles.....	12 00
21.....	842	Wm. Weise.....	10 cords wood.....	12 00
24.....	843	Kirby & Cooper.....	Advertisements and labor.....	12 00
	844	John Campbell.....	Discharged convict.....	1 00
25.....	845	Robert Collins.....	do.....	1 00
	846	A. Thompson.....	do.....	1 00
	847	do.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	1 00
26.....	848	Meyer & Brown.....	2 sides lace leather.....	1 00
	849	Michael Bird.....	Discharged convict.....	1 00
	850	Trine Carr.....	do.....	1 00
	851	do.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	1 00
	852	Wm. Wilson.....	Discharged convict.....	1 00
	853	Polk Sheridan.....	do.....	1 00
	854	Fred Weesel.....	do.....	1 00
27.....	855	Harvey Clayton.....	do.....	1 00
	856	James B. Ferguson.....	do.....	1 00
	857	John Hall.....	do.....	1 00
	858	Fred. Mason.....	do.....	1 00
	859	James Grady.....	do.....	1 00
	860	Chas. Prindle.....	do.....	1 00
	861	Geo. W. Fitzwater.....	do.....	1 00
	862	David Sullivan.....	do.....	1 00
	863	Wm. Bittle.....	o.....	1 00
	864	Samuel Bayard.....	do.....	1 00
	865	do.....	In lieu of 1 suit clothing.....	1 00
	866	A. Fischer & Co.....	Palm and Cocoa soap.....	1 00
28.....	867	Wm. Williams.....	Discharged convict.....	1 00
	868	Elijah Owens.....	do.....	1 00
	869	Stephen Kennedy.....	do.....	1 00
	870	James M. Smith.....	do.....	1 00
	871	Geo. W. Gilliam.....	do.....	1 00
	872	B. Cassidy.....	do.....	1 00
	873	Polk Devinney.....	do.....	1 00
	874	John Ross.....	do.....	1 00
	875	Robert Riggs.....	do.....	1 00
	876	Thomas Hamilton.....	do.....	1 00
	877	Polk Byrnes.....	do.....	1 00
30.....	878	J. D. Wright.....	Cabbage.....	1 00
	879	Pacific Railroad Co.....	Transportation of freight.....	2 00
	880	do.....	do.....	2 00
	881	do.....	do.....	2 00
	882	do.....	do.....	2 00
Dec. 1.....	883	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	1 Telegram.....	2 00
	884	Andrew Miller.....	Discharged convict.....	1 00
	885	Newton Harden.....	do.....	1 00
	886	Thomas Foley.....	do.....	1 00
2.....	887	Stephen Lumford.....	do.....	1 00
5.....	888	Crozier, Baxter & Co.....	4 fire boxes, 1 pump stand.....	2 00
7.....	889	P. A. Schroth.....	16,450 lbs hay.....	150 00
	890	Dennis Mooney.....	17 1/2 gallons milk.....	2 00
	891	Andrew Carnes.....	Escaped convict.....	2 00
Total disbursements in November and to December 7, 1868				\$ 600 00

RECAPITULATION OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING DECEMBER 4TH, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1868.

By cash disbursements for month of December, 1867.....	\$ 6,120 13
“ “ “ January, 1868.....	7,941 99
“ “ “ February, “ .....	7,725 71
“ “ “ March, “ .....	3,348 58
“ “ “ April, “ .....	46,977 49
“ “ “ May, “ .....	5,291 99
“ “ “ June, “ .....	2,391 03
“ “ “ July, “ .....	8,618 48
“ “ “ August, “ .....	2,989 83
“ “ “ September, “ .....	2,510 88
“ “ “ October, “ .....	11,469 37
“ “ “ November to 7th December.....	6,047 69
	<hr/>
By cash on hand December 7, 1868 .....	\$111,433 17
	555 82
	<hr/>
Total cash disbursements during the fiscal year 1867-'68, and cash on hand December 7, 1868.....	\$111,988 99

EDWARD SCHUELLER,  
*Factor Missouri State Penitentiary.*

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE  
ERECTION OF THE NEW CELL BUILDING AND EXTEN-  
SION OF WALLS, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENC-  
ING DECEMBER 3, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7, 1868.**

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
Dec. 7-30, 1868	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 90 barrels lime at 66 cents...		\$ 59 40
10.....	Parker, Russell & Co., 4,000 fire brick at \$40...		16 00
18.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 5 sheet No. 16 sheet iron, 225 lbs at \$7 50.....	16 88	
	Drayage.....	50	
27.....	Thompson & Parsons, 15 lbs red chalk at 25 cents.....		3 75
31.....	Pacific Railroad company, for freight.....		41 50
	Total for December, 1867.....		222 20
Jan. 2-4.....	Bought of Christopher Maus, 16 boat loads sand at \$3....		48 00
11.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 4 bars 1½ in round iron; 6 bars 1 inch round iron; 2 bars 1½ inch round iron; 2 bars 1½ inch round iron; 4 bars 1½ inch round iron; 2 bars 1½ inch round iron; 2 bars 1½ inch round iron; 2 bars 1½ inch round iron; 4 bars 1 inch round iron—1,707 at 6 cents.....	85 35	
	12 bars 2x½ inch charcoal round iron, 393 lbs at 11¼ cents.....	44 21	
	3 bundles ½ inch half round charcoal iron, 379 lbs at 11¼ cents.....	42 64	129 24
	1 bundle ½ inch round charcoal iron, 109 lbs at 11¼ cents.....	12 26	
	1 bundle ½ inch round charcoal iron, 118 lbs at 11¼ cents.....	13 27	
	1 bundle ½ inch round charcoal iron, 168 lbs at 11¼ cents.....	19 74	
	1 bundle 5-16 inch round charcoal iron, 141 lbs at 11¼ cents.....	16 57	
	1 bundle ½ inch round charcoal iron, 80 lbs at 12 cents.....	9 60	
	12 bars 4x½ inch common iron, 2,034 lbs at 5 cents.....	101 70	
	3 bars ½ inch oct. C. steel; 2 bars ¾ inch oct. C. steel, 178½ lbs at 24 cents.....	42 84	
	1 dozen taper files 8 inch.....	5 00	
	1 dozen taper files, 6 inch.....	3 00	
	1 dozen double last flat files, 14 inch.....	15 00	
	1 dozen single flat files, 14 inch.....	12 35	
	2 dozen taper files, 4 inch at \$2.....	4 00	
	Drayage.....	2 00	
14-27.....	G. H. Upschulte, 106 barrels lime at 66 cents...		425 00
20.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 12 bars 4x½ inch charcoal iron, 924 lbs at 10½ cents.....	97 02	69 00
	80 bars ½ inch Sligo iron, 871 lbs at 10½ cents	91 46	
	Drayage.....	75	
27.....	Riddler & Boyer, 20 lbs pumice stone at 10 cents.....		2 00
31.....	George Gehrke, 1 cask, 200 lbs charcoal.....		5 00
	Total for January, 1868.....		\$ 746 72

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED—CONTINUED.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
Feb. 1-25.....	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 130½ barrels lime at 66 cents.	\$86 13	
20.....	H. C. Walker, 9 boat loads sand at \$3 50.....	31 50	
19-29.....	Pacific Railroad Co., for freight Jan. \$27 50, Feb. \$2 30.	29 80	
	Total for February, 1868.....		\$147 42
March 5-30.....	G. H. Upschulte, 28 barrels lime at 66 cents....		18 48
7.....	George T. Kuensle, 12 dozen No. 1 pick handles at \$2 50.....	30 00	
	3 boxes.....	1 50	31 50
11.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 3 bars 1½ inch Sligo C steel; 2 bars 1½ inch Sligo C steel; 1 bar 1½ inch Sligo C steel; 2 bars 1 inch Sligo C steel, 463 lbs at 25 cents.....	115 75	
	1 piece 3 inch square best C steel, 35½ lbs, at 30 cents.....	10 65	
	Cutting the same steel.....	1 25	
	4 dozen railroad picks at \$15.....	60 00	
	Drayage.....	50	188 15
18.....	Green C. Berry, timber for stone quarry.....		8 00
28.....	Spaunhorst & Wagner, 10 rollers for rock wagon.....		8 50
	Total for March, 1868.....		254 63
April 4-30.....	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 71 barrels lime at 66 cents ...		46 86
8.....	Wm. C. Rickey, 4 mules.....		900 00
	George Gehrke, 1 coil rope, 1½ inch, 340 lbs, at 23½ cents.....\$79 90		
	Drayage.....	40	80 30
23.....	1 coil rope, 1½ inch, 375 lbs, at 21 cents.....\$78 75		
	Drayage.....	40	79 15
			159 45
16.....	Adolphus Harless, 25 lbs red chalk at 30 cents.		7 50
17.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 3 bundles ½ inch round char- coal iron, 345 lbs, at 7½ cents.....	26 74	
	3 bundles ½ inch round charcoal iron, 335 lbs, at 8 cents.....	26 80	
	1 bundle ¾ inch round charcoal iron, 83 lbs, at 8½ cents.....	6 85	
	1 bundle 5-16 inch round charcoal iron, 93 lbs, at 8½ cents.....	8 14	
	3 bundles ¾ inch round charcoal iron, 285 lbs, at 7½ cents.....	21 38	
	12 bars 2x½ inch common iron, 485 lbs, at 4 cents.....	19 40	
	12 bars 1½ inch square iron, 1118 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	50 31	
	1 bar 1½ inch round iron, 65 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	2 93	
	2 sheets boiler iron, 180 lbs, at 9 cents.	16 20	
	1 dozen 14 inch flat double cut files.....	12 00	
	½ dozen 8 inch flat double cut files at \$2 50.....	1 25	
	1 dozen Rowse's patent trowels.....	20 00	
	1 dozen 2 inch steel squares.....	18 00	
	6 sledges for stone quarry, 96 lbs, at 22 cents.....	21 23	
	Drayage.....	2 00	258 23
22.....	Spaunhorst and Wagner, 1 4 horse wagon.....	75 00	
	2 new carts at \$65.....	130 00	
			205 00
	U. S. Express Company, to cash for transportation.....		2 40
	Bought of H. E. Schultz, 1 door lock.....		1 85
13.....	Crozier, Baxter & Co., 1 vice screw.....	6 00	

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
April 27, 1868	Crozier, Baxter & Co., to altering shieve pattern, 2 hours, at 60 cents.....	\$1 20	
	Altering truck wheel, 1½ hours, at 60 cents.....	90	
29.....	Altering eye of spur wheel, ½ day.....	3 00	
	4 truck wheels; 4 car wheels and pinions; 1 ratchet wheel—574 lbs at 5½ cents.....	31 57	
	Chucking.....	15 00	
	Drayage.....	1 00	\$ 87
30....	John Seidel, 1 set lead harness.....	56 00	
	1 set wheel harness.....	89 00	
	1 saddle.....	11 00	
	3 pairs breast straps.....	6 00	
	2 sets cart harness.....	44 00	207 00
	Total for April, 1868.....		1,587 00
May 3-27.....	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 300 barrels lime at 66 cents..		198 00
3.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 120 bars 1½ inch round iron, 4,614 lbs, at 5½ cents.....	242 23	
	6 bars 1½ inch round iron, 281 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	12 64	
	12 bars 1½x½ inch flat iron, 381 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	16 19	
	19½ lbs babbitt metal at 35 cents.....	6 91	
16.....	Drayage.....	1 60	
	6 wheel barrows at \$3.....	18 00	
	Drayage.....	50	257 00
	Christ. Maus, 31 loads sand at \$3.....		93 00
30.....	Pacific Railroad Company, to cash paid for freight, April	21 30	
	To cash paid for freight, May.....	23 75	45 05
	Total for May, 1868.....		624 15
June 2-30.....	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 249 barrels lime at 66 cents..	164 34	
2.....	Mayberg & Wangelin, turning rollers for rock wagon, 6 hours at 75 cents.....		4 50
3-30.....	Peter McGann, 63 loads sand at \$3 50.....		220 50
4.....	H. E. Schultz, ½ dozen 4½ inch taper files at \$3 25.....	1 63	
	1 dozen 14 inch flat files.....	4 20	5 83
29.....	Wm. Rokey, 1 mule.....		25 00
30.....	M. E. Schultz, 15 kegs mining powder at \$7 50	112 50	
	1,200 feet fuse at \$2.....	24 00	136 50
	Total for June, 1868.....		746 50
July 2-26....	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 202 barrels lime at 75 cents.		151 50
8.....	Adolphus Harless, 1 barrel, 42 gallons, pitch tar.....		6 00
9.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 10 bars 4x½ inch iron, 1,682 lbs, at 4 cents.....	67 28	
	12 bars 1½x½ inch iron, 371 lbs, at 4 cents	14 84	
	8 bars 1 inch round iron, 224 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	9 52	
	4 bars ¾ inch round iron, 82 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	3 69	
	12 bars ¾ inch square iron, 331 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	14 90	
	6 bundles ¾ inch half round iron, 303 lbs, at 5½ cents.....	44 17	
	4 bundles ¾ inch round iron, 412 lbs, at 4½ cents.....	18 54	

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED—CONTINUED.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
July 9, 1868	Bought of F. W. Cronenbold, 7 bundles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch round iron, 821, lbs at 5 cents..... 9 bars $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch charcoal iron, 662 lbs, at 9 cents..... 8 bars $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch charcoal iron, 264 lbs, at 9 cents..... 1 bar 2 inch C steel; 8 bars $\frac{3}{4}$ inch oct. steel; 4 bars $\frac{1}{2}$ oct. steel—296 lbs at 25 cents..... 2 dozen 14 inch double cut flat files at \$16..... 4 dozen 14 inch single cut flat files at \$16..... 8 dozen 8 inch taper cut flat files at \$5..... 5 dozen 6 inch taper files at \$4..... 1 grind stone, 494 lbs, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 1 hoghead charcoal, 9 bushels, at 70 cents..... 1 cask \$2, drayage \$3.....	\$ 41 05 58 68 23 76 74 00 32 00 64 00 40 00 20 00 17 29 6 30 5 00	\$555 02
10....	C. F. Lohman, 2 spirits \$4, 1 dozen cotton lines \$2.....	6 00	6 00
13.....	George Gehrke, 1 coil rope $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 474 lbs, at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	8 00	111 39
20.....	Adolphus Harless, 1 barrel pine tar..... Drayage.....	75	8 75
30.....	Pacific Railroad company, for freight.....	32 00	32 00
	Total for July, 1868.....		871 62
Aug. 1-31.....	Bought of Peter McGann, 54 loads sand at \$3 50.....		189 00
1-22.....	G. H. Upschulte, 228 barrels lime at 75 cents...		171 00
31.....	Wm. C. Rickey, 2 mules..... Hire of 2 mules for 40 days, at 50 cents per day for each mule.....	400 00 40 00	444 00
	Spaunhorst & Wagner, 1 rock truck.....		45 00
	Total for August, 1868.....		845 00
Sept. 2-30.....	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 377 barrels lime at 75 cents..		282 75
2-22.....	Peter McGann, 34 loads sand at \$3 50.....		119 00
8.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 3 dozen 3 inch taper files at \$4..... 10 dozen cotton mason lines at \$1 20.....	12 00 12 00	24 00
22.....	G. C. Berry, 1 yoke working cattle.....		125 00
29.....	H. E. Schultz, 4 kegs mining powder at \$5 75.. 500 feet fuse at \$1 50.....	23 00 7 50	30 50
30.....	Phil. Zeppenfeld, 1 lot, 1,287 feet, assorted lumber.....		19 30
	Total for September, 1868.....		600 55
Oct. 8-21.....	G. H. Upschulte, 107 barrels lime at 75 cents..		80 25
13.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 6 bars $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch charcoal iron, 200 lbs, at 9 cents..... 2 bundles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch round iron, 200 lbs, at 10 cents..... 2 bundles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch round iron, 260 lbs, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 1 bundle $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round iron, 121 lbs, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 6 bars $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch common iron, 185 lbs, at 4 cents..... 1 bar 1 inch square C steel, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, at 25 cents..... 1 bar $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square C steel, 37 lbs, at 25 cents..... 3 bars $\frac{3}{4}$ inch octg. iron, 55 lbs, at 25 cents.....	18 00 20 00 26 65 12 70 7 40 6 63 9 25 13 75	

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED—CONTINUED.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
Oct. 13, 1868	Bought of F. W. Cronenbold, 1-12 dozen 6 inch double cut files..... ½ dozen 6 inch flat bastard files at \$2 50. ½ dozen 6 inch half round files at \$3 50.. 4 dozen 6 inch taper files, at \$3 50..... 2 dozen 3½ inch taper files at \$1 80..... ½ dozen 10 inch mill saws at \$7..... 1 dozen bevil glasses..... 2 dozen Ames shovels at \$18..... 1 monkey wrench, 12 inch..... 1 oil stone..... 2 double smoothing planes at \$1 50..... 2 gross screws, Nos. 2 to 14, at \$1 35..... \$2 70 2 gross screws, Nos. 1½ to 12, at 85 cents..... 1 70 2 gross screws, Nos. 1 to 9, at 55 cents..... 1 10 \$5 50 25 per cent off..... 1 37	\$ 1 50 1 25 1 75 14 00 3 60 3 50 90 36 00 1 25 1 00 3 00 4 13 75 15 00	
24.....	Package and drayage..... 50 lbs babbitt metal at 30 cents.....	75 15 00	
30.....	Pacific Railroad for freight..... G. C. Berry, hire of 2 mules, 156 days, at 50 cents..... Total for October, 1868.....		4 40 75 00 364 40
Nov. 4-23.....	Bought of G. H. Upschulte, 314 barrels lime, at 75 cents. F. E. Schmieding & Co., 1 mortising machine.. Package and dray.....	48 00 1 25	255 75 49 25
13.....	F. W. Cronenbold, 1 bar cast steel, 3 by 1½ inch, 110½ pounds; 1 bar cast steel 1½ inch square, 66½ pounds; 1 bar cast steel 1½ inch square, 90 pounds—267 pounds, at 25 cents... Drayage.....	66 75 35	
18.....	One bulls eye tweer iron, 106 pounds, at 7½ cents.....	7 95	75 75
30.....	To Pacific railroad, for freight.....		75 75
	Total for November, 1868.....		\$ 36 75

RECAPITULATION OF AMOUNTS FOR MATERIAL EXPENDED IN THE ERECTION OF  
THE NEW CELL BUILDING AND EXTENSION OF WALLS IN THE FISCAL YEAR,  
COMMENCING DECEMBER 3<sup>d</sup>, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7<sup>th</sup>, 1868.

December, 1867.....	\$ 282 38	
January, 1868.....	746 72	
February, 1868.....	147 43	
March, 1868.....	254 63	
April, 1868.....	1,840 96	
May, 1868.....	634 12	
June, 1868.....	746 67	
July, 1868.....	871 62	
August, 1868.....	845 00	
September, 1868.....	600 55	
October, 1868.....	364 66	
November, 1868.....	360 60	
Less, for material used for other purposes.....		7,605 34 89 26
Total expended.....		\$7,606 09

EDWARD SCHUELLER,  
*Factor Missouri State Penitentiary.*



**DETAILED STATEMENT OF CONVICT LABOR DONE IN THE  
ERECTION OF THE NEW CELL BUILDING AND EXTENSION OF WALLS IN THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING  
DECEMBER 3D, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1868.**

Date.		Days.	Days.
Dec., 1867.....	Erection of building.....	340	168
	Stone cutting.....	698	
	Rock quarry.....	646	
Jan., 1868.....	Erection of building.....	455	157
	Stone cutting.....	680	
	Rock quarry.....	463	
Feb., 1868.....	Erection of building.....	516	177
	Stone cutting.....	656	
	Rock quarry.....	590	
Mar., 1868.....	Erection of building.....	720	177
	Stone cutting.....	640	
	Rock quarry.....	741	
April 1868.....	Erection of building.....	664	210
	Stone cutting.....	568	
	Rock quarry.....	907	
	Extension of walls.....	214	
May, 1868.....	Erection of building.....	953	200
	Stone cutting.....	672	
	Rock quarry.....	1,144	
	Extension of walls.....	359	
June, 1868.....	Erection of building.....	807	204
	Stone cutting.....	640	
	Rock quarry.....	1,181	
	Extension of walls.....	637	
July, 1868.....	Erection of building.....	998	197
	Stone cutting.....	720	
	Rock quarry.....	1,053	
	Extension of walls.....	876	
Aug., 1868.....	Erection of building.....	918	166
	Stone cutting.....	771	
	Rock quarry.....	1,158	
	Extension of walls.....	604	
Sept., 1868 ...	Erection of building.....	984	167
	Stone cutting.....	768	
	Rock quarry.....	1,230	
	Extension of walls.....	569	
Oct., 1868.....	Erection of building.....	1,428	157
	Stone cutting.....	637	
	Rock quarry.....	1,224	
	Extension of walls.....	542	

STATEMENT OF CONVICT LABOR DONE IN THE ERECTION OF NEW CELL  
BUILDING—CONTINUED.

Date.		Days.	Days.
Nov., 1868.....	Erection of building.....	932	3,072½
	Stone cutting.....	678	
	Rock quarry.....	1,022	
	Extension of walls.....	440½	
Dec. 1 to 7, '68	Erection of building.....	130	525½
	Stone cutting.....	133	
	Rock quarry.....	208	
	Extension of walls.....	54½	
	Total number of days worked in the erection of the new cell building and extension of walls in the fiscal year 1867 and 1868. ....		

EDWARD SCHUELLER,  
*Factor Missouri State Penitentiary.*

STATEMENT OF LABOR DONE BY THE CONVICTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY IN THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING DECEMBER 3d, 1867, AND ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1868, FOR WHICH NO PAYMENT WILL BE RECEIVED.

Date.	Description of work done.	No. of days Per Month.	Total No. of days
Dec., 1867.....	New cell building.....	1,684	229
	City improvements.....	445	
Jan., 1868.....	New cell building.....	1,578	216
	City improvements.....	489	
	National cemetery.....	80	
Feb., 1868.....	New cell building.....	1,752½	237
	City improvements.....	440	
	National cemetery.....	199½	
Mar., 1868.....	New cell building.....	2,101	282
	City improvements.....	386	
	National cemetery.....	34	
April, 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	2,353½	311
	City improvements.....	286	
	National cemetery.....	99	
May, 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	3,134	414
	National cemetery.....	190	
June, 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	3,265	434
	City improvement.....	189	
	Capitol quarry.....	28	
July, 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	3,647	482
	City improvement.....	109	
	Capitol quarry.....	477	
Aug., 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	3,451	457
	City improvements.....	288½	
	Public school house.....	104	
	Capitol quarry.....	502	
Sept., 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	3,560	471
	City improvements.....	58½	
	Public school house.....	63½	
	National cemetery.....	55	
	Capitol quarry.....	458	
Oct., 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	3,851	507
	City improvements.....	233	
	Public school house.....	18	
Nov., 1868.....	New cell building and extension of walls.....	3,072½	411
	City improvements.....	163	
	Public school house.....	30	
	National cemetery.....	25	
	Capitol grounds.....	87	
Dec. 1 to 7, '68	New cell building and extension of walls.....	525½	69
	Capitol grounds.....	88½	
Total number of days worked.....			3,458

RECAPITULATION OF CONVICT LABOR IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1867-1868, FOR WHICH  
NO PAYMENT WILL BE RECEIVED.

		Days.	Days.
Number of days on	New cell building and extension of walls.....	33,975	
"	" City improvements.....	2,800	
"	" Public school house.....	104	
"	" National cemetery.....	915½	
"	" Capitol grounds.....	175½	
"	" Capitol quarry.....	1,465	
Total number of days.....			39,435

EDWARD SCHUELLER,  
*Factor Missouri State Penitentiary.*

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary:*

GENITEMEN:—In offering my biennial report, I desire to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the goodness of the Almighty God, in the measure of health enjoyed through the past two years. But very few, comparatively, have died.

During the past year, there has been a deep interest manifested on the subject of religion. This interest was first noticed among a few who expressed an earnest desire to converse with the Chaplain on the subject of the salvation of the soul.

I feel certain that some of these persons gave their hearts to God, and found peace with Him, through our Lord Jesus Christ. This state of interest continued to manifest itself in others, until, finally, I was deeply impressed with the necessity of organizing a prison church. Since the organization, 126 have sent me written applications for church membership, with a brief account of their religious experience.

In this connection, permit me to mention a visit from the delegates of the State Sunday School Convention, which met, recently, in Jefferson City, which was attended with the very best of consequences. These earnest christian men and women spent an hour in the chapel with the prisoners, in religious exercises, which consisted in short exhortations, singing and earnest, believing prayers.

In the midst of these devotional exercises, men who were the most hardened in sin, and seemed to be almost beyond the reach of hope, scoffers, atheists, men who would have been last selected as likely to become the subjects of religious impressions, were awakened by the spirit of God, and, I believe, made "partakers of the Holy Ghost"—became "new creatures in Christ Jesus."

While I admit that there has been a great deal of insincerity among these persons, yet, I cannot doubt, for a moment, that many have been truly converted, and are, to-day, genuine christians. The great question now with many is, what shall I do to be saved?

Indeed, it seems to be the all-absorbing question with many. I am aware that there are many who have but little faith in the reformation of convicts in the penitentiary, and ask, can these characters, so depraved, so lost to every virtue, be reclaimed?

I answer, Jesus is able to save to the uttermost. If motive can elevate the minds, if the grace of God can reach the heart, the criminal can be reformed. Earthly distinctions are nothing with God.

Religious services are held, regularly, every Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. Our services, of late, have been unusually interesting and solemn—the behavior, uniformly good.

I have devoted considerable time in visiting the cells, and conversing, personally, with the prisoners. By so doing, I have been enabled to learn the exigencies of each individual case, and, after having listened to the expression of earnest desires for counsel and prayer, have given them such instruction as their diversified cases seemed to require.

Our choir is still composed of convicts, instructed and led by one selected for the purpose, from their own number. They are permitted to meet every Saturday afternoon, and spend an hour in rehearsal. Their performances adds very much to the interest of the chapel services. Frequently, the entire congregation is invited to join in singing familiar hymns, which has a tendency, often, to revive the memory of earlier and better days.

Many of these hymns were sung around the altar of prayer in the family circle, and the natural tendency of singing the same old familiar hymns, is to bring back old home influences, and not unfrequently has it been the case, that whilst participating freely in this part of the religious exercises, the unbidden tear has been observed in the eyes of some not accustomed to weeping.

When a death occurs, the body is conveyed to the chapel. The funeral services are generally held at 12 o'clock. Brief remarks are made, appropriate to the occasion. At the close of these services, the coffin is opened, and placed in a position where each prisoner, in passing out of the chapel, may see the remains of the deceased.

These funeral obsequies are always deeply solemn and impressive, producing an effect frequently that could not have been brought about otherwise.

The prison library is one of our most efficient agencies. I regard it as one of the greatest auxiliaries in reforming these unfortunate class of men, found in a State prison. It is to be regretted that we have not a better library. Many of our books are badly mutilated; others are not adapted to the wants of prisoners. An acquisition of 300 well-selected volumes to our library, would be of incalculable benefit. Knowing the eagerness with which good books are sought after, and the attention given to the reading of them, and the limited number of suitable books, I again plead for a liberal appropriation, for the purpose of replenishing our library. It is an instrumentality upon which I place great reliance.

I have now in the library, 1,103 volumes. The character of the books are as follows :

