REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF THE

MILITARY OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR PICKENS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.:
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1862.

REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY, S. C.,
COLUMBIA, August 30, 1862.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR PICKENS:

SIR: In obedience to your requirement, made under the fifth section of "An Ordinance for strengthening the Executive Department during the exigencies of the present war," passed by the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, in January last, I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following report:

On the eighth day of January, 1862, I received a request from your Excellency, "to meet the members of the Executive Council for the purpose of being organized, as directed by the Ordinance." On the next day, which was the one appointed, all the members of that Council met your Excellency at the Executive Office, and proceeded to organization. The plan I proposed for the formation of departments was adopted, and I had the honor of being assigned to the control of the Department of the Military.

On the seventeenth of the same month "the rules made and established by the Governor and Council, for the management of the Department of the Military of the State," prepared by myself, were, with a few modifications, adopted, and I then entered on the duties of that Department. A copy of these rules is appended, (marked A.)

On the eighteenth of January, special orders were issued by me to the several bureaus placed under my control, requiring a full report of the condition of each. From the shape and incompleteness of most of these statements, it was apparent that the "Army Regulations" had not been sufficiently the standard of form. Long experience has demonstrated that the close observance of these rules is essential to the establishment of system, the attainment of accuracy, and the enforcement of economy in the administration of military affairs. The system of regular and specific requisitions, according to form, for each month or quarter, was entirely neglected; and hence, perhaps, the several bureaus, with one exception, were burdened with debt when I came into office. The want of cash, and

punctuality in payment, made prices higher to the State than to some other buyers and contractors. In some instances, as I am informed by the heads of bureaus, purchases were made at a rate enhanced five per cent. on cash prices. This evil was soon remedied, by enforcing strict conformity to the rules of regular, specific, monthly requisitions, and upon them, supplying the money for each month in advance. In this I was promptly and efficiently aided by all the officers under this Department.

It was my desire to present accurately to your Excellency the condition of affairs in the Military Department on the first day of January last, but, despite of the most unremitting exertions, I am not able to do so, because of the entire neglect of that system, order and observance, and application of the regulations, I have referred to. As drill and discipline are indispensable to fit the soldier for the field, so time, experience, and a thorough knowledge of approved forms, are equally essential to qualify the officer for his bureau, and the clerk for his desk. It is no reflection, therefore, upon your officers to intimate that, as citizens, aroused from the peaceful pursuits of an entire life, without the requisite experience, or superior guidance, they should be, for a time, embarrassed, and perhaps confused, by the suddenness with which the vast and multiform military interests of the State and country were pressed upon them. I have called your attention to this point, to account for any apparent deficiency in extent of information or accuracy in detail during the period alluded to, and which it might have been in my power to avoid, and my pleasure to supply, if the bureau provisions of the Army Regulations had been enforced from the date of secession to the establishment of this Department. I have another object, and the main one, which is, to urge that these Regulations be strictly observed in the future, as they furnish the only plan whereby the finances of the State can be effectually guarded, its resources properly developed and economically applied, and full justice be always done to the soldier, by the State being ever ready to supply his wants.

It gives me great pleasure to bring to your attention, and through you to the State, my acknowledgments for the many valuable suggestions, as well as hearty coöperation, of the heads of bureaus, in my endeavors to produce order, efficiency and economy. I refer you to the numerous elaborate statements, exhibits, reports and accounts, made from their several offices, on file in this Department, as furnishing ample proof of the fact that their positions, at least, have not been sinecures. And while our hearts thrill with gratitude and admiration for the heroic achievements of our war-worn soldiery in the field, we must not forget the silent, incessant and unapplauded toil of these officers, upon whose labor depends, in no small degree, the credit of the State, and the maintenance, comfort and efficiency of the army. Without fidelity and efficiency in the Quartermaster, Commissary,

and Ordnance Departments, the genius of Napoleon would be brought to naught. They should, therefore, be considered as of the highest importance, and filled always and only with the ablest and most faithful and experienced officers.

By a brief analysis, I propose to show, from the reports of the several bureaus, the extent of information they convey. It will exhibit their condition on the first of January and the first of July, 1862, embracing the first two quarters of the current year. I propose, also, to add, in appropriate location, the more important occurrences of the present quarter, and to the date of this report, and all other matters of interest in a military way, although not immediately connected with any of the bureaus.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S BUREAU.

First, the strength, condition and movements of our forces.

From reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, I have compiled a statement, (in the Appendix marked B.) showing that, on the first of January, 1862, the troops from this State, under Confederate orders, were as follows:

For the war	7,111 men.
For shorter periods	20,251 "
Aggregate	27,362 "

Of this number, 4,082 were State militia, not *mustered* into Confederate service, leaving really in Confederate service, subject to Confederate control, only 23,280 men. It appears from the same report that there were at that time sixty-four companies of "twelve months volunteers, for Confederate service," either in camp of instruction or under marching orders for it. The report contains nothing in relation to the condition of the militia of the State.

Upon assuming the duties of this Department, I found the militia of the State virtually disorganized. The causes were manifest, and may be stated as follows: First, the heavy drain which had been made upon it. Including the sixty-four companies in process of formation, estimated, say at 5,000, with the 27,362 already in service, there was then an abstraction of its strength of some 32,362 men, more than half of our arms-bearing population. Second, the indiscriminate recruiting actively going on, by special authority from Richmond, by officers in service, to fill up their ranks, by calls from the State to complete requisitions not fully answered, and by consequence of the Act of December, 1861, vacating all commissions under the grade of general, with the exception of volunteer companies in the Fourth Brigade S. C. M. At this time, also, there were regiments and

companies in the field, so scant in number as to make it proper to relieve them, for the purpose of reorganization; and there were hundreds in camp, and some in front of the enemy, without arms of any kind.

On the second of February last, the Secretary of War made a call upon the State to fill up the quota of troops enlisted for the war, to an amount equal to "six per centum of the total white population." Assuming our population to be 300,000, the quota would be 18,000 men. The Secretary supposed we had furnished, up to that time, about 6,000 men for the war, and called at once for five more regiments, expecting to make up the remainder by reënlistment among the twelve months volunteers. Being satisfied that he had underestimated the number of men, both for the war and for twelve months, I called on the Adjutant and Inspector General for a report, setting forth the facts. That report was made on the twentieth of February, 1862, and exhibits for the war 9,349 men, and for twelve months 21,321—total, 30,670, sent into Confederate service, (see my report in Appendix, marked C.)

Before the letter of the Secretary reached your Excellency, I had repaired to Charleston, in answer to several pressing calls connected with the military condition of the State, and with the duties of my office. While there, I conferred freely with the Confederate General in command of that District, with General Gist, and communicated with General Lee, on the various necessities of our military condition. Under instructions of the Governor and Council, (see accompanying papers, No. 1,) I issued orders for the reorganization of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. M., as one of the readiest means of obtaining immediate aid to meet threatening dangers. With the Adjutant and Inspector General, I considered and discussed the best mode of permanent organization of the militia, to meet promptly whatever demands might be made upon us. (See report—accompanying papers, No. 2.) On my return, about the twelfth of February, I found the requisition of the Secretary of War, of which your Excellency had previously sent me a copy. My first step, under the authority of the Governor and Council, was to issue appeals to the army of the Potomac, to the twelve months troops in this State, &c., to change the term of their enlistment, from twelve months to the war. (See accompanying papers, No. 3.)

The report of the twentieth of February, already referred to, disclosed the fact, that although the troops for the war exceeded the estimate of the Secretary, still they were far below the quota required of the State. To meet this deficiency in the quickest and most effectual way, as well as to establish a system of reserves, to answer promptly all demands in future, on the seventh of March, 1862, the Governor and Council adopted a scheme prepared by the Adjutant and Inspector General Gist, in conjunc-

tion with myself. It was a system of enrollment and conscription. (See accompanying papers, No. 4.) The only patent defect in the scheme, is the clause of exemptions. The wisdom of the measure must be proved by its results. Under its stimulus, volunteering took place with such alacrity that our skeleton organizations were rapidly filled, and new formations made. There was no necessity for drafts any where in the State for Confederate service, except in the City of Charleston, where the Adjutant General encountered every species of harassment and delay. (See accompanying papers—No. 5.)

On the twenty-eighth of April, 1862, the State had not only furnished the five regiments called for, but had exceeded the quota by four thousand and sixty-four men, as appears from the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General of that date.—(See accompanying papers—*a*.)

Our conscription rolls had been completed, and the process of organization and transfer was going on, when, on the sixteenth of April, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed its Conscription Act. This law, taking from the control of the State all of its arms-bearing men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, threw our militia and conscript reserves again into confusion; in fact, entirely destroyed the latter organization. The history of Forts Beauregard and Walker—the condition in which the State then was—pitiably weak and unprepared—excited, confused, and at the mercy of a bold and daring invader—gave us a lesson which we would be criminal to forget, or fail to improve. It became, therefore, necessary for us to adopt a new scheme, and that speedily, to insure our protection. Accordingly, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1862, I had the honor to submit to the Governor and Council a plan for the organization of two corps of reserves—one for active duty in the field, the other for police and patrol duty. (The resolutions, regulations, orders, and other papers relating to the subject, will be found in the accompanying papers—No. 6.) I am happy to state that we have, of the first corps, ten regiments, fully organized and officered, besides one company of mounted rifles, and others forming. It is believed that from them we could throw five thousand effective men, at short notice, into the field, to check the enemy until our Confederates could appear. We have ammunition and arms of good quality—many of them the most approved kind—sufficient in number to arm the whole. The Combahee Rangers, organized under resolution of the Governor and Council, have been accepted, and are now in the special police and military service, for which they were organized. According to my information, they are rendering useful and valuable service.

Some insubordination, in the first corps, has occurred in several Districts, namely, in Marlboro' York, and Lexington, the causes of which, and the means taken to reduce it, will be spoken of hereafter.

From the report of the Adjutant General, of this date, it appears that the troops from this State, sent into Confederate service, are as follows:

Infantry—Twenty-nine Regiments, two Legions, nine Battalions, one Company.

Artillery—Two Regiments, one Battalion, eighteen Companies.

Cavalry—Two Regiments, five Battalions, seven Companies.

Total—Thirty-three Regiments, two Legions, fifteen Battalions, twenty-six Companies. Making an aggregate of forty thousand men contributed by the State to the public service.—(See accompanying papers—*b*.)

While engaged in anxious labor to uphold the credit of the State, by responding to every just demand, and to defend her honor and maintain her interests, we were startled by the intelligence of the purpose of the Confederate General to abandon the control of the approach to Georgetown, and thereby throw open all that valuable region to the invasion and ravages of a ruthless enemy. Protests and expostulations were immediately made against it. General Harllee was sent at once to General Pemberton, to communicate with him on the subject, and to enforce, by a personal interview, the wishes and opinions of the Governor and Council. Upon his return, General Harllee made a verbal report, stating that General Pemberton declined to annul his order for the abandonment and dismantling of the forts, but intimated his intention to leave such troops in the vicinity as the exigencies of the service elsewhere would permit. The President was addressed on the subject, and I asked him for guns, that we might undertake the defence ourselves. I believed then, and I believe now, that the region could have been successfully protected by us against the inroads and raids of the enemy, even if totally abandoned by the Confederate General. Governor R. F. W. Allston was the bearer of the communication to the President, and succeeded in obtaining two fine rifle guns, with equipment and ammunition—one a six-pounder, and one a twenty-four-pounder—which were receipted for and deposited at Florence, subject to the order of General Harllee, whose report (see accompanying papers—No. 7) will show how they were finally disposed of. To use the guns and other arms which we had to meet the emergency, a call was made for one thousand men—subsequently reduced to five hundred—to be taken from the Fourth Division of S. C. M., and from two adjacent regiments in another. General Harllee was appointed by the Governor and Council to organize and command them. Accordingly, orders were issued to him to assemble the colonels of the several regiments indicated, and arrange with them the proportion and manner of supplying the call, either by volunteers or by draft, if necessary. All the necessary ordnance, quartermaster and commissary supplies were immediately

ordered to the points indicated by General Harllee, where they were received. Nothing was wanting but the *men*. The orders issued by General Harllee, now on file in this Department, and referred to by him in his report, show that there was no want of effort on his part to accomplish a work so important, and for which he had manifested so much zeal. It is with pain, sir, that I state to you the fact, that while the men were in the country, the spirit was wanting. Very few volunteered, and it became necessary to resort to a draft. Even this was eluded, to a great extent, by the rushing of those who were liable into Confederate service—many among those who submitted to the draft refused to obey the orders of General Harllee; some took to concealment, while others stood in open defiance of the law; others, again, became predatory outlaws, and threatened acts of violence and robbery in the vicinity of the few troops which did assemble at Stone's Landing, on the Lee Dee. This state of things demanded the immediate attention of the Governor and Council. By their direction, the proper orders were issued, copies of which will be found in the accompanying papers, (No. 7*a*.) Some of the recusants were seized and put into prison; others warned and summoned for trial before a Court Martial. But the Court itself seemed to have been inadequate to the conception or performance of its duty, and the defaulters escaped.

Perhaps it may be well to inquire into the supposed causes which produced this unhappy and disgraceful state of affairs. I do not believe that the body of the people in that section of the country were unpatriotic, or inclined to the disobedience of lawful authority. I feel otherwise, for from that very quarter a full proportion of gallant soldiers have been sent to the field in Confederate service. But the time of the call was unpropitious to the agricultural interest; the country to which they were ordered was supposed to be unhealthy at that season. The activity, and most of the energy, had been already extracted; the love of ease, convenience, and the desire to pursue ordinary vocations had their full influence among those who remained. Still, I believe these would have been overcome, but for the fact that there were some leading men, disaffected to the existing Government of the State, who seized upon the facts I have mentioned, and endeavored to poison the minds of the people by inculcating the idea that the authority from which the orders emanated was unconstitutional—that the Convention of the people of South Carolina was without lawful existence, and without power. They were stimulated and supplied with noxious *pabulum*, through the channels of an uninformed press. All have stricken at the sovereignty of the State. Thus, sir, were ignorance, indolence, selfishness, disaffection, and, to some extent, disappointed ambition, combined and made, unwittingly, to aid and abet the enemy, and, in like manner, to become the coadjutors of Lincoln and all the hosts of abolition myrmidons.

It is believed that in this way, and by such influences, the Executive authority of the State was frustrated, and prevented from securing from devastation one of the finest and richest portions of our country.

The abandonment of the forts and the region about Georgetown, by the Confederate Government, came upon us at a most inauspicious moment. All the troops we had then organized were, but a short time before, transferred to the Confederacy, to fill up the quota required by the Secretary of War; and all the conscripts we had then enrolled, and from among whom we could have raised a force ample for the defence of our eastern coast, were, at the very moment of need, swept from us by the Conscription Act of Congress.

In this connection, permit me to inform you that there are certain recusant captains, who mock at the power of the Convention, and pretend to defy the Executive authority which it has instituted for the exigencies of the war. (See accompanying papers—No. 8.) It is hoped that calm reflection and a returning sense of what is due to the State in her present emergency, will render unnecessary an appeal to the higher powers of the law. But, if this hope shall prove fallacious, then I trust your Excellency and the Council will approve of the measures I have prepared to reduce them to obedience, to vindicate the majesty of the law, and to uphold the outraged dignity of the State.

I ask leave, also, to submit, for the information of your Excellency, as part of the proceedings of my Department, the telegrams from the Mayor of Cheraw and General Prince, commanding Seventh Brigade of S. C. M., in relation to the expected advance of the enemy's gunboats up the Pee Dee River; the authority I gave them at their request; to the protest of many of the worthy citizens of Marlboro' District, against the proceedings of General Prince; and my reply to the said protest. (See accompanying papers—No. 9.)

The question of exemption from military service, and the seeming conflict between the State and Confederate law on that subject, was a source of some embarrassment, and made heavy drafts upon our time and attention.

The exemption of overseers—a matter so important to the agricultural interests of the State, and so essential to a proper system of police—the Convention saw fit to confide to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State. But the exemption of all other classes was left exclusively under the control of the Governor and Council.

Finding that much anxiety prevailed on the subject, I caused the Adjutant and Inspector General to issue a notification to all concerned, that those who held certificates of exemption from the State authority, would be protected under them. Subsequently, and on the third day of April, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, at Richmond, representing the

importance of the matter—suggesting a plan whereby all difficulty could be avoided, and urging the exemption of overseers and military cadets. The reply of the Secretary was not satisfactory. In the latter part of June, and early in July, when I was charged by the Governor and Council to represent the interests of the State in Richmond, I brought the subject, among other matters, to the attention of the Secretary, and again urged upon him its importance. I stated to him, that if there was one great leading principle which distinguished the original contest between the Confederate and the United States, it was the difference between them in relation to the sovereignty of the States. We warred to maintain the sovereignty and equality of each and all of our States, while they endeavored to obliterate the States and consolidate a despotic empire—that the Governor and Council must be governed by our view of the principle in insisting upon the exemption—that we were but the agents of the Convention, which represented the sovereignty of the State, and which had imperatively commanded the exemption of overseers in stated cases—that for us the Ordinance of the Convention was paramount law, and that we owed it to the sovereign power to insist—we had no alternative. The Secretary, of course, could not alter the law of Congress, but assured me there should be no conflict—that he had instructed his officer charged with the subject, to protest in cases where the State insisted, and send up the matter to Richmond. The question now has taken that turn—where it rests for the present. (See accompanying papers—No. 10.)

The power of appointment to office in the organizations known as the Regular Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry of South Carolina, has presented another vexed question, causing much correspondence, and some conflict. The power, for what seemed to be sufficient reasons, though not admitted to be in the President, was finally transferred to him. For full information on this subject, I refer you to the papers which accompany this report. (See accompanying papers—No. 11.)

In obedience to the resolutions of the Governor and Council, I corresponded with the Confederate General commanding in South Carolina, in relation to guards for the railroad bridges and trestles in this State. It will be seen that he declined to make a detail of men for that purpose. (See accompanying papers—No. 12.)

The defence of the City of Charleston has been, to us all, a source of constant solicitude. I have looked with deep interest, and some anxiety, on the preparations, material and progress of the defensive works. By request, I have ventured suggestions, and by authority of the Governor and Council, I have had correspondence and personal interviews with the President and General Cooper, in Richmond, touching all these subjects. Of my official visit to Richmond, I made a verbal report to the Governor and

Council, which, under all the circumstances, I trust your Excellency will hold to be sufficient. I found the President, the Secretary of War and General Cooper keenly alive to the importance of an effectual defence of the City and State, and willing, at all times, to do all in their power to advance our wishes and interests. From the President, I am able to tender the State, through you, the assurance, that, when the day of trial comes, he will not be unmindful of his duties—nor grudging nor slack in his performance of them. (See accompanying papers—No. 7*b*.)

Being impressed with the inadequacy of the communication between Charleston and James' Island, as well as between the city and the forts in the harbor, I directed Mr. J. R. Niernsee, who was engaged in building flats to transport stone for the Santee obstruction, so to increase his force as to enable him to build a sufficient number to establish an easy and adequate communication between White Point and James' Island. He has experienced great difficulty in procuring either material or labor. The work, therefore, is for the time suspended. I submit, however, that it should not be permanently discontinued. The gallant defence at Secessionville has saved the city. The brave and indomitable Lamar, and his gallant comrades, while winning renown and immortal honor for themselves, have placed their country under obligations of lasting gratitude.

The defeat of the enemy at Secessionville, and the great victory before Richmond, have obtained for us a short respite, which I trust will be properly improved.

As germain to the subject I ask leave to state the connection of this Department with the vexatious question of impressment of negro labor. It began with correspondence with General Ripley, in Charleston. On my return to this place, on the sixth of February, 1862, I had the honor of proposing to the Governor and Council the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Chief of Justice and Police, to inquire into and report on the propriety of rescinding, suspending or modifying any act or resolution of the General Assembly of this State, giving power to the Governor and commanding general or generals of the Confederate States, in South Carolina, to impress and seize, without notice, the negroes and other property of the citizens of this State; also, upon the expediency of adopting such resolutions as will at the same time procure prompt and efficient labor to the Confederate Government in this State, and protect the citizens from unnecessary irritation or injustice."

It was not acted on, for some good reason, I suppose, probably because we were induced to believe that each call would be the last. This Department after that had no connection with the subject. Subsequently, it was con-

sidered by me only as a member of the Council. My communications on that subject will be found in the accompanying papers, (No. 13). I ask attention to the correspondence between General Ripley and myself, as early as February last, to show that the Confederate commanders did not then contemplate the present magnitude of their works, as I have recently affirmed, in my communication to the Commissioners of Roads for Abbeville.

Early in July last, information was received from General Pemberton announcing the advance of the enemy's gunboats up the Santee, and asking for State troops to defend the railroad bridge across that stream. Adjutant General DeSaussure was immediately dispatched to organize the force called out, and conduct the movement. For an account of his proceedings I refer to his report, herewith sent. (See accompanying papers, No. 14.)

The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars for recruiting and reënlisting the regular forces of the State. And again, in December, at the regular session, by resolution, authorized the Governor to apply the additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the same purpose. What proportion of this sum was expended before the formation of this Department, I have no means of ascertaining. Since that time seventeen thousand dollars have been expended, or remitted to the following officers:

To Major Thomas Wagner.....	$12,500
To Major J. C. Simkins.....	2,500
To Captain T. B. Ferguson.....	2,000
	$17,000

All returns of moneys spent are made and vouched at the Department of the Treasury, and as none have reached me, I refer you to the Chief of that Department for further information. I believe, however, that there has been no regular return, except by Major Simkins.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S BUREAU.

For the condition in which this bureau was found, for the changes in its organization I had the honor to suggest, in order to make its operation lawful, efficient, and more economical, I ask leave to refer to a report made by me in February last. (See accompanying papers—No. 15.) The returns made in obedience to orders from this Department show that, notwithstanding the heavy payments made during three months, from first October, 1861, to thirty-first December, 1861, amounting to $370,177 17, this bureau was, on the first day of January, 1862, burdened with a debt of nearly $170,000. It was, consequently, trammelled in its operations. It might have

been profitable, if it had been possible, to pursue the investigations through a period anterior, but this could not be done, because I have failed to obtain any satisfactory records or returns, or any showing whatever, previous to the administration of the late Col. Glover. And even from these I am unable to collect that detailed information on some points which it was desirable to present in this report. There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that a large part of this heavy expenditure was made on account of the clothing department, established under the order of your Excellency, in September, 1861. Should the amount due for clothing ever be collected, it will properly go to the credit of that outlay, as should also a due proportion of the issues of the present year, and of the stock on hand on the first day of July, 1862.

The cash transactions of the first two quarters of the current year, as condensed from the returns, on file in this Department, exhibit the following results: (See Appendix, D.)

Receipts from all sources, from January 1 to July 1, 1862	$274,522 05
Expenditures for all purposes	239,702 29
*Balance on hand July 1, 1862	$34,819 76

Of this balance, $30,000 are held in thirty several Confederate bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest, which I directed the Quartermaster General to take in payment for sales made to the Confederate Government. The annual interest of these bonds will more than pay the salary of the Quartermaster General. Of the expenditures, $169,047 56, more than three-fourths of the whole amount, were required to meet the liabilities incurred before this Department was established, leaving the comparatively moderate expenditure of $70,654 73 for the transactions of the current year. This sum includes the *extraordinary* expense of removing the bureau and stores from Charleston to Columbia. The changes in the bureau force, suggested in my report, referred to, and authorized by the Governor and Council, have been made. The results, as exhibited in the Appendix, (marked E.,) show a reduction of more than half in the item of salaries, an annual saving, when compared with the highest expenditure, as shown in the account, of $8,305 60, and when compared with the lowest, an annual saving of $6,205 60. Nothwithstanding this effort at economy, the operations of the bureau have been conducted with a vigor and prompt-

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* Balance on hand July 1	$34,819 76
Receipts during July	55,055 19
	$89,874 95
Expenditures during July	6,484 42
Balance on hand 1st August, 1862	$83,390 53

itude fully adequate to any demand which has been, and, it is believed, which may be made upon it. It is now entirely free from debt, and I have no doubt that its efficient condition will not only be sustained, but increased, by the able, energetic and experienced chief now at its head.

Exhibit F., in the Appendix, is an abstract of the purchase and issue of leading articles from the first of January to the first of July, 1862.

In my report of the seventh of February last, (before referred to, as No. 15, accompanying papers,) I called the attention of the Governor and Council to the fact, that the mode of supplying clothing, &c., to the soldiers, was not in accordance with the Act of Congress, passed August, 1861, and by dealing with the captains of companies instead of directly with the Secretary of War, as the law provides, I feared would occasion great loss to the State. I stated that I did not discontinue the system at once, because our interests had already become entangled with it, but I urged such discontinuance at as early a day in the future as they would permit.

The results of the system are more disastrous than I then thought possible. Although the returns indicate a large increase in the collections for clothing sold, as will be seen in exhibit D., (before referred to,) still, on the first day of July, 1862, there was due by officers for clothing thus sold them, the sum of $127,288 94, and it is presumed that no considerable portion of this amount will ever be collected, as the frequent changes occurring from death, transfer, discharge, promotion, &c., will render the most untiring efforts for that purpose unsuccessful.

But this loss, large as it is, does not cover the question. The advanced price of clothing material, has rendered the fifty dollars commutation allowed the soldier for clothing inadequate, as will be seen by reference to a tabular statement accompanying the report of General Jones on this subject. (It is appended, marked G.; also, see accompanying papers—No. 16.) From this statement it appears that, by pursuing this system to the same extent as heretofore, and with half the number of men we have now in the field, the State would lose, in one year, the sum of nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, even were we able to collect every dollar of the commutation money. The risk of this enormous loss, as well as that actually sustained, was entirely unnecessary, in my judgment, as the Act referred to provides, "in case any State shall furnish to its troops and volunteers in the Confederate service such clothing, then the Secretary of War is required to pay over to the Governor of such State the *money value* of the clothing so furnished." Such being the case, I have directed the Quartermaster General to discontinue the system in its present form, but obtained the authority of the Governor and Council to continue the travelling agent in Virginia for the present, with a view of making further collections, if possible.

In accordance with the resolution of the Governor and Council, adopted the twenty-eighth of April, 1862, I have appointed General James Jones a commission to inquire into and report upon the matter of future supply of clothing for all our troops. I have his report now before me.

In obedience to the resolution of the eighth of August, 1862, I have ordered all the officers therein named under bond.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S BUREAU.

I found this bureau in admirable condition, and in the hands of the efficient officer now at its head. The stores on hand were, in some respects, limited, but measures had been previously taken to increase them largely.

The cash transactions for the present year are shown in the exhibit, marked H. in the Appendix. They present the following aggregate results:

Receipts from all sources,.....	$152,952 44
Expenditures for all purposes,.....	132,696 23
Balance on hand the first of July, 1862,.....	$20,256 21

Exhibit I. shows the cost value of stores on hand on the first day of July, 1862, to be $117,241 21. Their present market value is more than double that amount. This statement does not include the heavy stores of beef and bacon cured and packed in the upper Districts by Mr. Robert Adger. The correspondence in this Department shows that this patriotic citizen, failing to receive any authority or guaranty from the State, upon the earnest assurance of Colonel Walker, the Commissary General, that he deemed the measure of vital importance to the welfare of the country, assumed all the risk, advanced the funds, and devoted his time gratuitously to the purchasing, slaying, curing and packing of beeves and hogs, to the extent of more than one hundred tons in weight, which he placed at the control of the State. Such conduct, in these times of extortion, stands out in bold relief, and merits, as it will receive, the admiration and gratitude of his country. The Commissary General, while receiving this valuable contribution, is now engaged in settling the account of Mr. Adger.

Exhibit J. will show the leading purchases, issues and balances for the present year. From statement H. it appears that the Confederate Commissary has been, to a large extent, supplied from our stores. By reference to the orders and correspondence (see accompanying papers—No. 17,) it will appear that I ordered a temporary discontinuance of these sales, for reasons assigned, giving to the Commissary General discretion to resume in conformity to the general purpose I had in view. This measure was attended with very favorable results, inasmuch as heavy stores, in consequence, were

purchased by the Confederate Government from the Sea Islands and abandoned and exposed plantations, while the State was thus enabled to husband its already secure supply, to meet unforeseen contingencies.

The accompanying papers (No. 18) will show that I ordered the collection and purchase of three thousand casks of rice from exposed regions, and afterwards, by authority, duplicated the quantity.

Owing to the extravagant prices demanded for provisions, I have deemed it expedient to instruct the Commissary General to supply the Commissariat of the South Carolina Military Academy with stores at cost prices, thereby effecting a large saving to the State, without impairing our resources to any appreciable extent.

From time to time our stores have been carefully inspected, and reported in good condition.

The one hundred and eighty-six sacks of salt, seized in Cheraw last fall, by the order of your Excellency, was, by authority, sold as directed in my order. (See accompanying papers—No. 19.) I have, also under authority, directed the Commissary General to distribute the eighty sacks of ocean salt we have on hand to the Soldiers' Relief Associations of the several Districts, to be sold in small quantities, at cost, to the families of our soldiers in service. The upper and more populous Districts have received the first supply, and we expect to send, as fast as it comes to hand, a due proportion to each District in the State. I have purchased, for the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, a large brick store, for the use of this and other Departments. The purchase is a good one, and the title is in the State. The building can now be sold at a large advance, if the State desires to sell.

Exhibit J. also shows the locality of the stores, &c., where they are deemed safe. Notwithstanding the heavy expense of transporting them into the interior, there has been a considerable reduction in the bureau expenses.

SURGEON GENERAL'S BUREAU.

This bureau, in charge of the Surgeon General, has not been organized in accordance with the plan suggested in his report, (see accompanying papers—No. 20,) because we have had no large bodies of organized forces in State service. Should, however, the Confederate Government leave our present organization undisturbed, it might be well to consider and act upon the suggestion of this officer.

The cash transactions have been as follows :

Received from Treasury, under appropriations of the Legislature,	$2,000 00
Expenditures on Hospital account, as per vouchers filed in this office,.....	763 12
Balance on hand,.....	$1,236 88

At the suggestion of the Surgeon General, I issued an order, in July last, directing the establishment of a Way-Side Hospital at Kingsville ; since which date it has, under temporary arrangements, dispensed its benefits to the sick and wounded soldier on the way. I am happy to be informed, by the Surgeon General, that the permanent hospital building is nearly ready for occupation ; and with the facilities now at our command, we have good reason to hope that the sufferings of the soldiers *in transitu* will be greatly alleviated.

In the latter part of March, I obtained the authority of the Governor and Council to transmit, by the hands of a trusty agent, exchange on Europe for the purpose of replenishing our exhausted medical stores. We have, quite recently, received the bulk of our purchases safely, and I trust that the Surgeon General will have it in his power to open and report upon them before this report is closed. From the supplies received, I have directed him to sell to our soldiers in service an half-ounce of quinine each, at one-half the current rates.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S BUREAU.

This bureau, like that of the Quartermaster General, was burdened with pressing claims. The troops called out by your Excellency, in November, 1861, and placed under the command of Confederate officers, although never regularly mustered into Confederate service, being all the time, however, actively employed under Confederate authority, it was hoped that the Confederate Government would pay them ; this it failed to do, and our unpaid soldiery became clamorous for their pay. Immediately after taking charge of my Department, I presented these facts to the Secretary of War, who replied that the State must meet these claims for the present, and leave the matter for future adjustment with the Confederate Government. I then, under authority, instructed the Paymaster to prepare estimates. The operations of this bureau have been principally confined to the examination and settlement of these claims.

The cash transactions, exhibited in the Appendix, (marked K.,) show the following aggregate results :

Receipts from all sources, to 30th of June,.....	$57,788 89
Expenditures for all purposes, " "	54,405 23
Balance on hand the first of July,.....	$3,383 66

The Paymaster General has no clerical force in his bureau, and has faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

ENGINEER'S BUREAU.

The State has no organized Bureau of Engineers, nor any engineer corps; but under this head I may refer, with propriety, to several reconnoisances made under my instruction. (See accompanying papers, No. 21.)

With a view to obstruction and defence, in February last, I caused a reconnoisance to be made of the Santee and Pee Dee rivers. The first was conducted by a commission composed of Messrs. John L. Manning, John R. Niernsee and John Macrae. It was thoroughly done, as will appear by the report of the commission, herewith sent. The obstruction in the Santee was not immediately begun, as it was not deemed, at that time, necessary, the enemy not then being in possession of any gunboats of draft light enough to pass the bar at the mouth of the river. Not feeling easy, however, for the safety of the railroad bridge across that stream, and of the plantations below, I directed the obstruction to be made some time in May last. It is not, however, sufficient, and I am now prepared to make it of a character so formidable that no boat can pass, provided it is defended by a battery and a few rifles. The direction of the work will be under Mr. Niernsee, in whose engineering skill and ability I have great confidence. This obstruction is below Lanneau's Ferry, and will guard both the Congaree and Wateree rivers.

The reconnoisance and obstruction of the Pee Dee river were intrusted to a commission consisting of Generals Harllee and Gonzales, Mr. Geddes, and others. This obstruction, at Stone's landing, on the Pee Dee, has been complete for many months. The work was promptly and energetically done. It is supposed to be adequate, and is guarded by a battery and some infantry. For further information on this subject, I refer your Excellency to the report of General Harllee, which is herewith sent.

The cost of the reconnoisances was but small—the gentlemen of the commission charging only their personal expenses. The obstruction on the Pee Dee cost us, according to the report, four thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars. That on the Santee is not complete, but we suppose will not cost more.

I caused still another reconnoisance to be made, which was of the mountain passes leading to this State from Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. This was performed by Messrs. J. R. Niernsee and John Macrae. It may yet prove very useful. For the manner in which it was done, and for full information on the subject, I take great pleasure in referring you to the elaborate report of these gentlemen, herewith sent, and to the beautiful map which accompanies it.

The entire cost of all the reconnoisances and obstructions, as far as rendered, will be seen to be comparatively small. (See Appendix, L.)

Expenditures,.....	$5,458 33
Cash drawn from Treasury,.....	5,458 33

ORDNANCE BUREAU.

On assuming the supervision of this bureau, I discovered that its large stores of ordnance and small arms had been scattered broadcast over the Confederacy, and its efficiency much injured by an irregularity which I will notice hereafter, and of which the able officer in charge complained. As the best method of presenting its condition, I propose a brief review of the operations of 1861. A tabular statement, prepared from reliable data, furnished by the laborious investigations and elaborate reports of Major Eason and Captain Thomas, is hereto appended, (marked M.,) and shows the following results:

Heavy Ordnance—On hand December, 1860,.....	103		
Purchased from Tredegar Works in 1861,.....	10		
		113	
Issued,.....		100	
On hand the first of January, 1862,.....			13
Field Artillery—On hand December, 1860,.....	66		
Donated by Messrs. Fraser & Co.,.....	2		
" " P. C. J. Weston & C. K. Prioleau, 1 each,	2		
		70	
Issued.,.....		52	
On hand the first of January, 1862,.....			18
Muskets and Rifles—On hand December, 1860,.....	27,407		
Bought by order of Governor Gist,.....	4,850		
		32,257	
Issued or unaccounted for,.....		29,086	
		3,171	
Deduct condemned, "Irreparable,"..		452	
On hand the first of January, 1862,.....			2,719

Of side arms, two thousand two hundred and seventy-one pistols, and two thousand three hundred and thirteen swords and sabres, had been distributed, leaving none of the former, and only three hundred and thirty-five of the latter, on hand the first of January, 1862.

Powder—On hand December, 1860, pounds of....	20,400		
Purchased in 1861,.....	417,550		
		437,950	
Issued,.....		373,897	
		64,053	
Deduct old and damaged,.....		4,843	
On hand the first of January, 1862, pounds of			59,210

From the statistical tables (accompanying papers, No. 22.) it appears that a large proportion of these issues were sent beyond the limits of the State, to various points in Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. With reference to the irregularity in the bureau, of which I have spoken, I submit the following extract from the able report of Maj. Edward Manigault to the Board of Ordnance, made November twenty-first, 1861:

"There is one crying evil which I must state broadly and distinctly. The Arsenal Keepers in Charleston and Columbia are instructed to issue ordnance and ordnance stores on the order of the Governor, or his Adjutant General; on that of the Board of Visitors; on that of the Board of Ordnance, through their Chairman; on that of the Chief of Ordnance, and to the Major General of Militia commanding the division in which the arsenal is. Whatever the precise instructions may have been, there is no doubt this has been the practice." In consequence of this irregularity, it became necessary to give the ordnance officer an order not to issue any ordnance or ordnance stores without the express order of this Department, or of the Governor and Council.

The weakened condition of this most important branch of our military strength was more deplorable, because existing at a time when the enemy, flushed with having successfully established himself at Port Royal, was arrogantly threatening our speedy subjugation. Prompt and efficient action was required to place this bureau in a condition of adequate supply.

At the first meeting of the Executive Council, on the ninth of January last, I had the honor to propose the resolution then adopted. (See accompanying papers—No. 23.) Under its provisions, I forthwith published a call for the collection and return of State arms and equipments, inviting those who had more than one rifle or double-barrel gun to send them to the Department, to be paid for at a fair valuation. I corresponded with parties of known energy and prudence, authorizing them to collect public arms,

and purchase effective weapons in private hands, and appointed Captain T. W. Radcliffe General Agent of the State for that purpose, giving him authority to appoint sub agents, under instructions.

The result of this movement, was not only to secure some hundreds of serviceable rifles and double-barrel guns, but also to gather into the State Arsenals several thousand public arms and accoutrements, nearly all of them serviceable, or susceptible of being rendered so, and four light bronze field pieces, with equipments. In addition, valuable donations of small arms, lead, brass, &c., were made by patriotic citizens; and various congregations and corporations, moved by a holy impulse, freely forwarded their bells to be moulded into cannon. The accompanying papers (No. 24) furnish the more important details of these collections and contributions.

Under the direction of the Governor and Council, I appointed Mr. David Lopez General Superintendent for the manufacture and repair of small arms. (See accompanying papers, No. 25.) For the repair of arms, and the manufacture of pikes in which I had never any faith, the work-shops were occupied in the State House grounds. At this period, the demand upon my time and attention from this and all the bureaus, and from an infinite number of other sources, became so oppressive, that I obtained the assent of the Governor and Council to form the Department of Construction and Manufacture, to the control of which was assigned the Hon. W. H. Gist, in whose hands the work has been energetically pressed. For further information on the subject, I refer you to his report.

In the latter part of March, under authority, I transmitted, by Mr. Evans, of Charleston, a bill of exchange on England for the purchase of rifles, ammunition, equipments, medicines, &c. Nearly all have safely reached us. Some cases were thrown overboard while running the blockade. Of the rifles (Enfield), we have now at the Arsenal at Columbia 2,535. The purchases made under this adventure could now be sold for five times their cost.

Under authority, a revolving cannon has been purchased by the Department, and is now in good hands, from which we expect good service. It was only lent to the Confederate officer, and is subject at any moment to the order of the State.

Efforts to procure powder have not availed much to increase our stock; but what we had on hand has been carefully husbanded, and issued only when the public good demanded it. At an early period, the Confederate Government was notified that our stock was low, and that they must look elsewhere for supplies. It will appear in another part of the report that due attention has been given to the production of the material most essential to the manufacture of gunpowder.

An examination of the exhibit M., before referred to, will show that the stock of fixed ammunition for small arms has been more than tripled since the first of January last, requiring over 12,000 pounds of powder. This table will also show the gratifying result of my efforts to procure arms.

During the year we have issued 7,397 effective rifles and muskets—more than three times the number we had on hand on the first of January last—among them, the 1,000 received by your Excellency from Richmond some time last winter or spring; and we have now on hand 7,710, nearly triple, also, the number in January. Among those we have now, one-third are new, first-class Enfield rifles, and all in good condition. The statement does not include the guns now in the work-shops in Greenville for repair. Of side arms, also, we began the year with little, have made large issues, and have a fair supply on hand.

The small supply of heavy ordnance, with the collection we have been able to make, has been exhausted by the constant and heavy demand of the Confederate Government for the defence of Charleston. None, however, has been sent out of the State. We have but two on hand. The field artillery has been increased thirty-one pieces since January last, but the issues have kept even pace with the additions, leaving at this time but eighteen light pieces. There were twenty-two artillery carriages on hand on the first of January, many of them old, and some worthless. The supply was increased by twenty-seven new, or thoroughly repaired; but the demand around Charleston has reduced the total number on hand to eighteen. The supply of prepared projectiles has been more than doubled, and the unprepared sustained. These facts speak well for the energy and efficiency of Major Eason, now at the head of the bureau.

A large quantity of lead has been purchased, and besides that moulded, we have now on hand 21,000 pounds. We have been able to make slight additions to our cannon caps, and an increase to the stock for small arms. I have endeavored to obtain adequate supplies from the Secretary of War, but although promised, they have never been received. With the exception of powder and heavy ordnance, the bureau will be adequate to all probable and reasonable demands. It is now in good condition.

Exhibits P., Q., R., S., and T., show the issues of all classes to the Confederate Government during the present year.

It was deemed prudent to move the heavier and more important stores from Charleston to Columbia. The construction, therefore, of a new magazine became necessary. Captain Thomas was ordered to have one built. It is finished, received, will contain 100,000 pounds of powder, and cost the State $1,200. Guns repaired under some contracts which I have been unable to see, were so defective that large numbers were constantly

returned to be done anew. To the force of the bureau it became necessary to add a first-class armorer. But, notwithstanding the increase of the bureau force, its expenses are over two thousand dollars less per annum than those of last year.

Appended, (marked N.,) will be found an exhibit of the cash transactions for 1861, and, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure, the bureau, like some of the others, was burdened with debt. Some $33,000 of old obligations have been paid since January last.

The cash transactions for the first two quarters of this year will be seen in exhibit O., and may be stated generally:

Receipts from all sources,.....	$109,176 54
Expenditures for all purposes,.....	106,776 60
*Balance on hand the first of July,.....	$2,399 94

Most of the troops from South Carolina, in Confederate service, have been armed by the State, and it is believed that we will never be able to reclaim them. The Confederate Government, as I understand, refuses to redeliver to the States, but assumes the ground that the arms have become Confederate property, to be accounted for in a future settlement. How far we will be able to make out a full account from the beginning, I am unable to say. The Confederate Government has made application for the arms imported by the State under order of this Department I have taken the liberty to decline to turn them over, and recommend that we shall never again strip the State of the means of self-defence.

LEAD MINE.

Under authority of a resolution introduced by your Excellency, I availed myself of the proffered scientific skill and services of Dr. John LeConte, to examine the lead mines in the State. The lead mine in Spartanburg he reports to be rich in ore, and easily worked. Arrangements have been made with the proprietor, Mr. Cammeron, to place it for a time in the hands of the State without charge, until all expenses incurred shall be paid, and after that time to receive a certain ratio of the yield. Dr. LeConte has taken steps to procure the necessary skilled labor to work the mine. (See accompanying papers—No. 25.)

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* Balance on hand July 1.....	$2,399 94
Receipts during July.....	23,228 03
	$25,627 97
Expenditures during July.....	20,385 91
Balance on hand August 1.....	$5,242 06

SALTPETRE PLANTATION.

In the early part of the present war, and for some time anterior, one of the greatest sources of anxiety to the Government, and to the intelligent citizen, was the very limited, in fact the totally inadequate supply of gunpowder. We were, to a great extent, cut off from the foreign world, from whence alone we could procure a sufficient quantity To manufacture a sufficiency to meet the wants of the army in every quarter, was beyond our power. The chief ingredient, seventy-five per cent. of which enters into the manufacture, was at the time beyond our reach. It is true, that there were within the limits of the Confederacy saltpetre caves, but their yield was far short of our necessities. There was but one way to supply the deficiency, and that was to produce it ourselves. Accordingly, early in February last, I caused a brief statement of the process of production to be published, and called upon all who could to aid us by making it. To this there was no response. I determined then to produce it under the immediate direction of this Department. On the fourteenth of March, I had the honor to introduce a resolution authorizing me to do so. The authority was granted. On the twenty-first of the same month, I wrote to Dr. W. Hutson Ford, who was then a Surgeon in the army on the coast, requesting him to undertake the superintendence of the plantation. General Pemberton at once detailed him, and he reported here without delay. On the twenty-eighth of March, Dr. Ford was appointed superintendent, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties, with great zeal and intelligence.

Five acres of land were leased, for this purpose, at an almost nominal rate, from Dr. Parker, and the necessary sheds, buildings, &c., constructed. A large number of beds have been made, which are in rapid process of nitrification. What quantity of nitre may be expected from them, cannot now be accurately stated, but it is hoped and expected that after a period of from eight to twelve months from the time they were made, that we may obtain at least one thousand pounds daily, which would make one thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds gunpowder. In order to produce it more rapidly, I have ordered the preparation of a wagon train, with troughs, pans, &c. This can be done by extracting such earth beneath buildings in Columbia, and the adjacent country, as is generally found to contain nitre. By these means we can produce saltpetre enough to insure a constant supply to manufacture a sufficient quantity of powder for the wants of the State, at all times. (See report of Dr. Ford, in accompanying papers—No. 26.) The sulphur and charcoal can always be obtained.

It is believed that the saltpetre plantation, under the charge of Dr. Ford, is the first ever established on this continent; and I must here express my obligations to Dr. Joseph LeConte, for his valuable aid in establishing this plantation. A copy of his "instructions for the manufacture of saltpetre," is herewith presented to you. The cost of the plantation, up to the first of July, 1862, as per exhibit U., appended, is as follows:

Receipts from Treasury,	$9,488 10
Expenditures to first of September,	9,100 59
Balance on hand September 1, 1862,	$387 51

GUNBOAT.

An appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars was ordered by the Convention, at its last meeting, for building a marine battery, or ram, and for the construction or purchase of other vessels adapted to coast or inland defence, and the Governor and Council were "empowered, on consultation with the officer of the Confederate Navy for the time being in command of the Military District whereof the City of Charleston forms a part, to order the building or purchase of said vessels."

During my first tour of duty in Charleston, in the latter part of January, I conferred freely with Commodore Ingraham on this subject; and subsequently, on the twelfth of February, in obedience to a resolution introduced by your Excellency, I communicated with him in writing. He referred me to flag officer Tatnall, commanding in the waters of South Carolina, then at Savannah. As the enemy's fleet intervened between that officer and the harbor of Charleston, I addressed the President, at the request of the Governor and Council, asking that Commodore Ingraham might be placed in command of naval affairs in Charleston. Commodore Ingraham, Captain Hamilton and G. A. Trenholm, were appointed a commission to carry out the resolution of the Convention, and notified that the fund was subject to their order.

This commission did not act, because it was thought unnecessary to use the funds, and impracticable to obtain workmen and material—the Confederate Government having already given orders to Commodore Ingraham to build a boat of like character, and six gunboats of smaller class. Thus the matter was suspended until the eighth of April, when, being notified of a change in the condition of things, which made it expedient to undertake the construction of an iron-clad vessel, another commission, consisting of Messrs. J. K. Sass, G. A. Trenholm, C. M. Furman, W. C. Courtenay, and W. B. Heriot, was appointed, the appropriation placed at their dispo-

sal, and after unavoidable delays, the enterprise was fairly commenced on the ninth day of April.

For the manner in which the work has been carried forward, as well as an accurate description of the boat, I ask leave to refer to the report of the commission, in the accompanying papers. (No. 27.) The "Chicora" was successfully launched on the twenty-third day of August, and now rides beautifully on the waters. The vessel will be transferred, on completion, by name to the Confederate Government, pursuant to an agreement with the Secretary of the Navy to do so, on being reimbursed the entire cost.

The commission, under authority asked for and obtained, are proceeding with arrangements to build two more gun-boats as rapidly as possible—one of them to be of lighter draft, for river defence.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen, that the reports of bureaus are made in full up to the first of July only, except that of the saltpetre plantation, which is made in full up to the first of September. This is done because the *monthly statements* form only partial items of the *quarterly accounts.* Wherever the transactions for July have involved matters of moment, I have given a synopsis of them, and may remark that the statements for that month indicate a continued careful compliance with the "Army Regulations."

I append a statement (marked V.) showing at a glance the object for which each expenditure was made, the amount of the expenditure, and the authority under which it was made.

The multiplicity of subjects, and infinite details connected with the operations of this Department, have enlarged my report beyond the volume within which I would have been pleased to encompass it, but anything less would not have presented the "business and condition" of the Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.,
Chief of the Department of the Military of South Carolina.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
January 17, 1862.

Rules made and established by the Governor and Council for the management of the Department of the Military of the State.

RULE I. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Military Department to examine into the military condition of South Carolina, which includes the returns and present condition of the troops in service, and the militia not in service, together with the number, amount and condition of arms, ordnance, ammunition, clothing and supplies, and to report the same to the Governor and Council.

RULE II. It shall be the duty of the Chief of said Department to keep in proper form and report regular and exact returns of the military force of the State in Confederate service and in the militia of the State, and of all military stores, arms, equipments and supplies in the magazines and other places in the State, and to order, receive and take them, and all arms, ammunition and equipments, from officers and other persons in whose possession they may be, which belong to the State and are not used in actual service, and to direct them to such places as he may deem proper.

RULE III. The Chief of said Department shall form estimates for all such stores, arms, ammunition, equipments, clothes and supplies, as may be requisite for the military service of this State and the contingencies of Confederate demand, and providing adequate magazines for the same where such do not now exist, and report the same to the Governor and Council, that due provision may be made therefor.

RULE IV. The Chief of said Department shall give directions necessary to carry into operation all resolutions and directions of the Governor and Council, by orders through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, for raising, arming and equipping troops for the service of the State

and of the Confederate States, under the authority of the State, and for organizing, providing and inspecting the same; and to direct the arrangement, distribution, transportation and operation of such troops (till mustered into Confederate service) as may be brought into the service of the State under and subject to the orders of the Governor and Council, and to provide for the transportation, safe keeping and distribution of supplies necessary for the troops called into the service of the State, or which the contingency of the Confederate service may appear to require.

RULE V. The Chief of the said Department is vested with all such powers as are necessary for a full performance of the duties above specified, or which may hereafter be imposed, and to this end he may supervise, direct and give all proper orders to the Commissary, Ordnance, Quartermaster and Medical Departments of the military organization of the State, and command all officers and employees in the military service of the State, and to depute to them such matter and at such times as he may see proper. He is vested with further power to remove all persons employed in any of the Departments aforesaid, and to appoint others in their stead; but all such orders, removals and appointments, shall be done by orders through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, and shall be reported to the Governor and Council at their next meeting thereafter, and be subject to the control of the same. Appointments to all vacancies in the military service of the State heretofore vested by law in the Governor, shall be vested in the Chief of the Military Department, subject to the previous decision of the Governor and Council.

RULE VI. The Chief of the Military Department shall keep a book or books, in which all orders and directions made or given by him shall be transcribed, and the same shall be submitted to the Governor and Council at each successive meeting; and to enable him to discharge such duties as are imposed, he is authorized to employ one or more clerks, upon such compensation as may be fixed by the Governor and Council.

By order of the Governor and Council.

F. J. MOSES, JR., *Secretary.*

B.

Statement of South Carolina Troops mustered into the service of the Confederate States, or under Confederate orders, on the first day of January, 1862, *compiled from the reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina.*

Style of Organization.	Name of Commander.	Arm of Service.	Term of Service.	Present Location.	Original Strength.	Remarks.
1st Regt. S. C. Vols.	Col. Hamilton		For the War.	Va.	860	Muster'd in Conf. Service.
2d " " "	Col. Kershaw		12 months	"	841	" "
3d " " "	Col. Williams		"	"	1,066	" "
4th " " "	Col. Sloan		"	"	973	" "
5th " " "	Col. Jenkins		"	"	1,124	" "
6th " " "	Col. Winder		"	"	813	" "
7th " " "	Col. Bacon		"	"	803	" "
8th " " "	Col. Cash		"	"	819	" "
11th " " "	Col. Blanding		"	"	896	" "
Hampton's Legion	Col. Hampton	Mixed	"	"	1,100	" "
Calhoun's Lt. Bat'ry	Capt. Calhoun	Artillery	"	"	84	" "
Mangum's Company	Capt. Mangum		For the War.	"	84	" "
Boykin's Rangers	Capt. Boykin	Cavalry	"	"	78	" "
Kirkwood Rangers	Capt. Shannon	"	"	"	63	" "
Coit's Artillery	Capt. Coit	Artillery	"	"	116	" "
1st Regt. S. C. Vols.	Col. Hagood		12 months	S. C.	850	" "
9th " " "	Col. Heyward		"	"	761	" "
10th " " "	Col. Manigault		"	"	1,146	" "
12th " " "	Col. Dunnovant		For the War.	"	789	" "
13th " " "	Col. Edwards		"	"	764	" "
14th " " "	Col. Jones		"	"	902	" "
15th " " "	Col. DeSaussure		"	"	813	" "
16th " " "	Col. Elford		12 months	"	713	" "
17th " " "	Col. Means		"	"	783	" "
Holcombe Legion	Col. Stevens	Mixed	"	"	1,120	" "
S. C. Regulars		"	"	"	1,136	" "
Coast Rangers	Col. Hatch		"	"	750	" "
Rifle Battalion	Lt. Col. Moore		For the War.	"	430	" "
Black's Squadron	Lt. Col. Black	Cavalry	"	"	362	" "
Palmetto Battalion	Major White		"	"	240	" "
Manigault's Battal'n	Major Manigault		"	"	260	" "
Lamar's Artillery	Capt. Lamar	Artillery	"	"	196	" "
Laurens Battalion	Major James		12 months	"	391	" "
Boyce's Company	Capt. Boyce		For the War.	"	124	" "
Orr's Rifle Regiment	Col. Orr		"	"	1,030	" "
Mounted Regiment	Col. Martin		12 months	"	600	Required by Gen. Ripley.
Pee Dee Legion	Gen. Harllee	Mixed	Limited	"	800	" "
State Cavalry		Cavalry	"	"	275	" "
4th Brigade. S. C. M.	Gen. DeSaussure		"	"	2,407	" "
Total					27,362	

ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY.

In Confederate service, ... 23,280
In State service, under Confederate orders, ... 4,082
For the war, ... 7,111
For shorter periods, ... 20,251
In service in this State, ... 17,642
In service in other States, ... 9,720

Under the Act of Assembly, Dec. 7th, 1861, there are in camp, under instruction, some fourteen companies. Accepted and under marching orders for camp, fifty companies. These sixty-four companies are volunteers for twelve months' Confederate service.

(*a.*)

COLUMBIA, April 28, 1862.

Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., *Chief of Military Department:*

SIR: I submit herewith Exhibit A., showing, as nearly as can be reached from the returns to this office, the number of troops from South Carolina on the twentieth of February in the field, for the war and for twelve months, and my estimate of those in the field for the same terms at this date. Exhibits B., C., and D., show the efforts to obtain accurate information; Exhibit E., the number of companies which responded to the call for five thousand men. Large numbers of individuals, volunteers and recruits, responded to that call, which is the explanation of the increased numbers in the second, third, and fourth columns of Exhibit A.

I am, sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILMOT G. DESAUSSURE,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

Exhibit A. to Adjutant General's Report of the 28*th of April,* 1862, *to Chief of Military Department.*

REGIMENTS, BATTALIONS, SQUADRONS AND COMPANIES.	Feb. 20, '62. War.	Estimated. April 28, '62. War.	Feb. 20, '62. 12 months.	Estimated. April 28, '62. 12 months.
1st Regiment, S. C. V., Hamilton,	860	900		
2d " " Kershaw,	.....	450	841	391
3d " " Williams,	.....	400	1,066	666
4th " " Sloan,	.....	400	973	573
5th " " Jenkins,	.....	800	1,124	324
6th " " Winder,	.....	450	813	363
7th " " Bacon,	.....	400	803	403
8th " " Cash,	.....	400	819	419
9th " " Blanding,	.....	400	896	496
1st " " Hagood,	.....	600	850	250
Hampton's Legion,	.....	600	1,100	500
Boykin's Rangers,	78	78		.
Shannon's Company,	63	100		
Coit's Artillery,	116	125		
Manigault's 10th Regiment, S. C. V.,	.....	550	1,126	576
12th Regiment, S. C. V., R. G. M. Dunovant,	789	1,000		
13th " " Edwards,	764	1,100		
Carried forward,	2,670	8,753	10,411	4,961

Exhibit A. to Adjutant General's Report of the 28th of April, 1862, to Chief Military Department—Continued.

Regiments, Battalions, Squadrons and Companies.	Feb. 20, '62. War.	Estimated. April 28, '62. War.	Feb 20, '62. 12 months.	Estimated. April 28, '62. 12 months.
Brought forward,	2,670	8,753	10,411	4,961
14th Regiment, S. C. V., Jones,	902	1,200		
15th " " DeSaussure,	813	900		
16th " " Elford,	.....	.....	713	900
17th " " Means,	.....	.....	784	800
18th " " Gadberry,	.....	.....	768	900
19th " " Lythgoe,	.....	.....	730	900
20th " " Keitt,	.....	.....	790	800
21st " " Graham,	.....	.....	698	850
22d " " Abney,	.....	.....	786	800
23d " " Hatch,	.....	1,000	750	
24th " " C. H. Stevens,	.....	800	489	
Holcombe Legion, ——. Stevens,	.....	.....	1,102	1,200
1st Regiment Artillery, S. C., A. Calhoun,	620	800		
1st " Infantry, " John Dunovant,	500	750		
Lucas' Battalion,	94	150		
Moore's Battalion,	680	800		
11th Regiment, S. C. V., Heyward,	.....	450	761	311
Orr's Regiment, Marshall,	1,030	1,200		
Black's Cavalry, J. L. Black,	600	700		
Palmetto Battalion, E. B. White,	240	450		
Manigault's Battalion, E. Manigault,	260	500		
2d Regiment Artillery, S. C. V., Lamar,	300	800		
James' Battalion, James,	.....	.....	560	600
Boyce's Artillery, Boyce,	124	160		
Coit's Artillery, Coit,	116	116		
Felder's Cavalry, Felder,	.....	.....	304	500
Adams' Cavalry, Adams,	.....	.....	315	500
Nelson's Battalion, Nelson,	300	350		
Cavalry Companies,	.....	850	690	
Infrantry Companies,	.....	.....	670	670
McCord's Zouaves,	100	100		
Elliott's Artillery,	.....	80		
Chichester's Artillery,	.....	80		
Gist Guards,	.....	90		
Beauregard Light Infantry,	.....	100		
Eutaw Battalion	.....	250		
Alston's Artillery,	.....	80		
Stanley's Artillery,	.....	80		
McKenatt's Company,	.....	75		
Stafford's "	.....	75		
Whitesides' "	.....	75		
Gwin's "	.....	75		
Winsmith's "	.....	75		
Smith's Battalion,	.....	.....	.....	600
LaFayette Artillery,	.....	.....	.....	85
Marion Artillery,	.....	.....	.....	110
Charleston Battalion,	.....	.....	.....	500
Carried forward,	9,349	21,914	21,321	15,987

Exhibit A. to Adjutant General's Report of the 28th of April, 1862, to Chief of Military Department—Continued.

Regiments, Battalions, Squadrons and Companies.	Feb. 28, '62. War.	Estimated. April 28, '62. War.	Feb. 20, '62. 12 months.	Estimated. April 28, '62. 12 months.
Brought forward,	9,349	21,914	21,321	15,987
German Artillery,	.....	.....	.....	200
Dixie Rangers,	.....	.....	.....	75
Jefford Rangers,	.....	.....	.....	75
Ashley Dragoons,	.....	.....	.....	75
Charleston Light Dragoons,	.....	.....	.....	75
Rutledge Riflemen, (mounted,)	.....	100		
German Hussars,	.....	.....	.....	75
Easley's Squadron,	.....	.....	.....	308
Nelson's Squadron,	.....	.....	.....	340
	9,349	22,064	21,321	17,210

EXHIBIT E.

Companies accepted under the Call for Five Additional Regiments.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, C. H. Stevens, Colonel commanding:

Captains Sigwald, Spears, Appleby, Gooding, Jones, Hill, Pearson, Thomas, Hammonds, Tompkins,.....	800
Regiment of Artillery, T. G. Lamar, Colonel commanding:	
Captain Dickson,.....	77
Company "F.".....	69
" "G.".....	79
Second Regiment of Artillery, Colonel Lamar:	
Captain F. F. Warley,.....	90
" J. F. Sanders,.....	76
" J. K. Legare,.....	92
" M. B. Stanly,.....	100
" Charles Alston, Jr.,.....	100
" T. D. Gwyn,.....	79
" R. L. Crawford,.....	76
" T. P. Whitesides,.....	70
" W. J. McKeratt,.....	70
" J. H. Stafford,.....	70
Three companies of Moore's Battalion,.....	260
	2,108

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28, 1862.

To the Governor and Council:

In obedience to your directions, and in conformity with my duty, I submit to your consideration an abstract of a report made to this Department from the Adjutant and Inspector General, in relation to the forces from this State in Confederate service.

On the 2d day of February last, the Secretary of War addressed a communication to his Excellency Governor Pickens, stating that six per cent. of the entire white population of this State—which is about eighteen thousand—had been determined upon as the quota to be furnished by this State for the war. Of this number he estimated that we had then six thousand in the field, which would leave twelve thousand more to be supplied. This remainder he expected to raise by reënlistments among the twelve months regiments from the State then in service, and by calling for five new regiments. At the date of the communication referred to, he supposed that the State had six thousand troops for the war, and seventeen thousand for twelve months. But in truth, at that time, the rolls in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General exhibited the fact that we had on the 20th of February—a few days after that date—9,349 troops for the war, and 21,321 for twelve months. For the purpose of meeting the requisition made on the State for its quota of eighteen thousand men for the war—including the five new regiments called for—the Governor and Council adopted a system of conscription. The result of that action has been to accomplish, in less than two months, more than was required or expected. According to the data, information and estimates now before us, we have in the field in Confederate service for the war 22,064 men, and for twelve months 17,210 men, making an aggregate from this State of 39,274.

RECAPITULATION.

Now in the field for the war	22,064	
Quota of the State—under call	18,000	
Excess over the quota		4,064
In service for the war at the time of the President's call	9,349	
In service now for the war	22,064	
Increase since the call		12,715
Total in service at time of the call	30,670	
Total now in service	39,274	
Total increase		8,614

That the rapid increase of our forces in the field is attributable to the resolutions of the 6th of March last, establishing a system of conscription, I suppose no one doubts. I must say that the returns now made are by no means full, and cannot, therefore, be said to be accurate; for, notwithstanding the constant and earnest efforts of Adjutant and Inspector Generals Gist and DeSaussure to procure information from all the regiments, we have not been able, so far, to obtain from the officers anything approaching to complete returns of the new enlistments. Our efforts to that end are still unabated, and we have now reasonable expectation that they will be furnished in a few days. When these returns are received, another and a fuller statement will be made, with as near an approach to accuracy as possible. That statement, I have no doubt, will show a much larger force for the war than is here exhibited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.,
Chief of the Department of the Military of South Carolina.

(*b.*)

OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, August 30, 1862.

To Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., *Chief of Military Department:*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit, in obedience to your order, a report exhibiting an approximate estimate of the forces contributed by this State to the Confederate service, with the Regiments, Battalions and Companies in which they are now organized.

The list of organizations will, I think, be found complete, and by reference thereto it will be seen that the State has now in service the following:

Infantry—Twenty-eight Regiments, two Legions, eight Battalions, two Companies.

Artillery—Two Regiments, one Battalion, eighteen Companies.

Cavalry—Two Regiments, five Battalions, seven Companies.

Total—Thirty-two Regiments, two Legions, fourteen Battalions, twenty-seven Companies.

It would be more satisfactory if this office had the means for furnishing a statement more in detail, particularly of the present strength of these organizations, and of the losses by disease and other casualties of the service. The regulations of the Confederate service do not require the sending of rolls or stated reports of the condition of the forces to the offices of the States from which they are respectively drawn; and when troops are once received into Confederate service, all official knowledge of them by the State ceases.

By reason of this, very great embarrassment has attended the efforts of this office to keep pace with the organization of our forces, and to procure reliable information as to the number of men actually drawn from our population. The original rolls of Companies, on file, furnish but little satisfactory information, and give no data upon which to estimate the strength of the Companies. They give but the number with which the Companies were first organized—in perhaps all cases the minimum of its strength—whilst the accretions, by recruiting or otherwise, not being reported, are known only as they may be casually ascertained. During the period from the first of March to the first of July, under the pressure, first of the proposed State conscription, and afterwards of the Confederate conscription, very large additions were made to the then existing organizations, by the voluntary going forward of recruits, very few of whom were reported to this office. In some instances Companies were so increased, that from the excess new Companies were formed, no rolls of which have been reported

to this office. The number thus irregularly added to the service did not, it is believed, fall short of 5,000 men. Much confusion, also, resulted from the reorganization in Virginia of the original twelve months Regiments whose terms of service expired in April last. Entire Companies and even Regiments were lost, and new Companies and Regiments formed; in most instances retaining the former names, but the Regiments in all instances composed to a great extent of new Company organizations. The original 9th Regiment was, in this way, wholly lost; and the old 4th was reduced to, and yet remains, a mere Battalion.

To remedy this want of information, and to procure accurate descriptive rolls of all persons then in Confederate service from this State, with details of discharges, deaths and other losses, blank forms were prepared by this office, in obedience to your order, and in April last, were forwarded to the Commandants of Regiments, Battalions and Companies; and with the view to procure a prompt return of the rolls, special agents were appointed to visit the troops on the coast and in Virginia, to impress on commandants, by a personal appeal, the importance of furnishing the information desired. These efforts, I regret to state, were only partially successful. In some instances the agents found great reluctance to prepare the rolls; in others, actual unwillingness, and in a few instances, positive refusals to undertake the labor. Out of over four hundred Companies then in service, only about two hunded and fifty furnished the rolls; and of those so furnished, many were so hastily and imperfectly prepared as to give but little satisfactory information. So far, however, as they were carefully and properly prepared, they furnish the only certainly reliable information to be found in this office of the strength and condition of the respective Companies.

The estimates embodied in the accompanying report have been made up from many sources; partly from the April rolls, above referred to; partly from reports obtained from officers in command; partly from returns to the Confederate officer commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia; partly from information furnished by individuals; and in a few instances, from conjecture. These estimates are intended to represent the highest number of men who, from first to last, have belonged to the respective organizations, not including discharges. In some instances they may be found too high; but generally they are believed to be below the correct number. So far as they are based on the April rolls, they represent the strength of the organizations at the time those rolls were prepared, say the 1st of May; and do not include the additions since made to the Companies. And in many cases where we have only been able to ascertain the *maximum* strength of a Regiment or Company, it is obviously short as a proper estimate; for, whilst recruits are being daily added, and losses by death or

otherwise are daily occurring, the *maximum* is not increased, when, in fact, a continual draft is made from the population of the State. An absolutely correct estimate can only be had by adding, to the present strength of Companies, the number of losses by disease or other casualties of the service, and of discharges by reason of wounds or wasted health. If such an estimate could be prepared, I am fully assured that the number of men contributed by this State to the public defence would be found to exceed *forty-five thousand.*

It is much to be regretted, that a very considerable number from this State have connected themselves with the organizations of other States. In the Districts adjoining North Carolina, very many were induced, by the very liberal bounty there offered, to join Companies organized in that State. And in the April reorganization in Virginia, very many exercised the option given them by the Conscription Act, to go into other arms of service, and connected themselves with Companies of Artillery and Cavalry from other States, chiefly of Virginia. These, amounting, it is believed, to several hundred, are wholly lost to the credit of the State.

In obedience to the resolutions of the honorable Governor and Council, the first corps of State Militia Reserves, embracing all males subject to duty between the ages of thirty-five and fifty, have been organized, with a view to active service, in the event that the necessities of the State defence should require it. Of these, ten Regiments are already formed and officered, each comprising ten companies; and it is conjectured that the Companies yet remaining to be organized, will yield at least another Regiment. The average strength of these Regiments will be about 700, making an aggregate in the State of near eight thousand effective men of this corps.

The second corps of Reserves, embracing all males between the ages of fifty and sixty-five, all those between sixteen and eighteen, and all exempts, remain subject to Patrol and Police duty in their respective Beats, under the command of the officers of the Militia, as reorganized in January last, under the Act of the General Assembly. In the present existing scheme, this corps constitutes the regular militia organization of the State. Its strength, there is no present means of ascertaining, as an enrollment has not been thought of sufficient importance to justify the labor and expense.

I have the honor, sir, to be,

Very truly, your, most obedient,

C. D. MELTON,

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE of the strength of the South Carolina Regiments, Battalions and Companies now in Confederate service.

INFANTRY.

Style of Organization.	Commanders.	No. Men.
1st Reg't S. C. Volunteers,	Col. Hamilton,	1,100
1st " " "	Glover,	750
2d " " "	Kennedy,	850
3d " " "	Nance,	1,066
4th Mattison's Battalion,	Mattison,	400
5th Reg't S. C. Volunteers,	Jackson,	700
6th " " "	Bratton,	700
7th " " "	Aiken,	803
8th " " "	Henegan,	819
10th " " "	Manigault,	1,100
11th " " "	Ellis,	921
12th " " "	Barnes,	1,100
13th " " "	Edwards,	1,250
14th " " "	McGowan,	1,144
15th " " "	DeSaussure,	976
16th " " "	McCullough,	792
17th " " "	Means,	852
18th " " "	Gadberry,	942
19th " " "	Lythgoe,	827
20th " " "	Keitt,	950
21st " " "	Graham,	848
22d " " "	Goodlett,	873
23d " " "	Benbow,	785
24th " " "	C. H. Stevens,	1,020
25th " " "	Simonton,	900
1st Rifles,	Marshall,	1,500
2d "	Moore,	884
1st Reg't S. C. A., (Regulars,)	Dunovant,	700
Hampton Legion,	Griffin,	1,100
Holcombe Legion,	P. F. Stevens,	1,138
Laurens Battalion,	Lt. Col. James,	528
Smith's Battalion	Smith,	552
Carried forward		$28,870

~~Exhibit (b) to~~ Adjutant General's Report.—Continued.

Style of Organization.	Commanders.	No. Men.
Brought forward		$28,870
Manigault's Battalion,	Major Byrd,	638
Nelson's "	Nelson,	462
Charleston "	Lt. Col. Gaillard,	430
Palmetto Sharp Shooters,	——— ———	1,100
Batt'n Sharp Shooters,	Major Smith,	300
Batt'n " "	Abney,	300
Partisan Rifles,	Capt. Brooks,	86
Ordnance Guard,	——— ———	100
		32,286

ARTILLERY.

1st Reg't S. C. Artillery,	Col. Calhoun,	863
1st " " Volunteers,	Lamar,	1,040
Palmetto Batt. Lt. Artillery,	Lt. Col. White,	1,059
Macbeth Lt. Artillery,	Capt. Boyce,	161
Beaufort Artillery	Elliott,	97
Marion Artillery	Parker,	100
Washington Artillery	Walter,	134
Lafayette Artillery	Kanapaux,	90
Chesterfield Artillery	Coit,	130
Gist Guard	Chichester,	90
German Artillery, Co. A,	Werner,	83
" " " B,	Melchers,	72
Dismounted Dragoons,	Major Lucas,	169
Ferguson's Artillery,	Capt. Ferguson,	92
Palmetto Guard,	Buist,	100
Alston's Artillery,	Alston,	95
Matthews' Artillery,	Bonneau,	100
Ward's Battery,	Ward,	100
Garden's Battery,	Garden,	100
Stanley's Artillery,	Stanley,	98
Gaillard's Artillery,	Gaillard,	100
		4,873

~~Exhibit (b) to~~ Adjutant General's Report.—Continued.

Cavalry.

Style of Organization.	Commanders.	No. Men.
1st Regiment Cavalry,	Col. Black,	789
1st Battalion "	Major Morgan,	325
2d " "	Stokes,	383
3d " "	Easley,	320
4th " "	Emanuel,	352
5th " "	Jeffords,	391
Colleton Rangers,	Capt. Campbell,	85
Calhoun Mounted Men,	Martin,	75
St. Peter's Guards,	Smart,	88
Howard Cavalry,	Howard,	80
Charleston Light Dragoons,	Rutledge,	95
Ashley Dragoons,	G. C. Heyward,	100
Barnwell Dragoons,	Lawton,	110
Rutledge Mounted Riflemen,	Trenholm,	90
Savannah River Guard,	Johnson,	96
Heyward's Cavalry,	D. B. Heyward,	110
German Huzzars,	Cordes,	80
Rebel Troop,	Jenkins,	95
Santee Rangers, Co. A.,	Pinckney,	90
" " " B,	Whilden,	90
Boykin Rangers,	Boykin,	80
Kirkwood Rangers,	Doby,	90
Partisan Rangers,	Col. Aiken,	700
		4,714

Of the above companies, ten have recently been formed into a regiment, under Col. Colcock, being the 2d Regiment of Cavalry.

Aggregate.

Infantry,	32,286	
Artillery,	4,873	
Cavalry,	4,714	41,873
To which add Conscripts recently sent forward, say		1,100
		42,973

D.

Condensed view of the Cash Transactions of the Quartermaster General's Bureau for the State of South Carolina, from the first of January, 1862, *to the thirtieth of June,* 1862.

		Dr.		
To balance from 1861.....				$21,413 05
Cash from treasury	1st qr., 1862.....		$143,355 00	
" "	2d "		7,500 00	150,855 00
" clothing acct.	1st "		35,972 35	
" "	2d "		62,915 01	98,887 36
" camp equipage,	1st "		45 80	
" "	2d "		294 12	339 92
" public property sold, such as horses, mules, wagons, &c.,	1st quarter...		2,436 00	
" do. do.	2d "		590 72	3,026 72
				$274,522 05
		Cr.		
By disburs'ts on clothing acct.,	1st qr.	1862,	$126,472 13	
" "	2d	"	11,861 35	$138,333 48
" camp equipage,	1st	"	52,740 48	
" "	2d	"	8,611 63	61,352 11
" transportation,	1st	"	7,562 61	
" "	2d	"	3,489 25	11,051 86
" horses and mules,	1st	"	400 00	
" "	2d	"	6,742 50	7,142 50
" forage,	1st	"	2,356 89	
" "	2d	"	659 00	3,015 89
" storage and rent,	1st	"	256 00	
" "	2d	"	916 50	1,172 50
" incidental,	1st	"	3,218 62	
" "	2d	"	3,482 75	6,701 37
" stationery,	1st	"	103 12	
" "	2d	"	103 71	206 83
" wood,	1st	"	45 50	
" "	2d	"	905 25	950 75
" commutation,	1st	"	75 00	
" "	2d	"	3,845 00	3,920 00
" to Capt. Motte Pringle, Q'rmaster 4th Br'de,				5,855 00
" Balance to next ac't				34,819 76
				$274,522 05

E.

Comparative view of Salaries paid to the Quartermaster General and his assistants, compiled from Exhibits on file in this Department, and condensed into Quarterly Statements, from the first of July, 1861, *to the thirtieth of June,* 1862.

Salaries paid during the quarter ending			30th Sept., 1861,	$3,651 40
"	"	"	31st Dec., "	3,126 40
"	"	"	31st March, 1862,	2,411 40
"	"	"	30th June, "	1,575 00

F.

Leading Articles purchased, received, issued, and on hand, Quartermaster General's Bureau, from 1st January to 30th June, 1862.

(Quantities on hand 1st January, 1862, *estimated*, as returns do not specify them.)

	Coats.	Over-Coats.	Pants.	Drawers.	Shirts.	Socks (pairs).	Shoes (p'rs).	Hats.	Caps.	Blankets	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Tents.	Horses.	Wagons.
Estimated on hand 1st Jan'y, 1862.....	4736	1420	4452	8608	9577	1842	4235	.....	.....	819	.....	4604	.....	188	23	17
Purchased, manuf'd and rec'd since...	8265	4260	4977	898	5452	6074	3325	2545	2430	10293	6078	2733	2554	1131	81	23
Total to be accounted for.....	13001	5680	9429	9506	15029	7916	7560	2545	2430	11112	6078	7337	2554	1319	104	40
Issued and sold.....	4830	3172	5210	8669	14528	5400	7500	2371	1765	4020	3191	790	1202	657	100	38
On hand 1st July.....	8171	2508	4219	837	501	2516	60	174	665	7092	2867	6547	1352	662	4	2

Clothing Destroyed by Fire during the Retreat of the Confederate Army from Manassas.

155 Over-Coats, at $12 00.....	$1,860 00
413 Uniform Coats, at $5 50.....	2,271 50
118 Uniform Pants, at $3 00.....	354 00
288 Felt Hats, at $2 00.....	576 00
	$5,061 50

G.

Quantity of Clothing furnished to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the Confederate States Army, for each year of the three years' service, showing the cost of each article, cost per year, and cost over allowance of the $50 commutation money allowed, according to the price of clothing and materials, July, 1862.

ARTICLES.	No. allowed first year.	COST.	No. allowed 2d year.	COST.	No. allowed 3d year.	COST.	Total allw'd for 3 years.	Total cost for the three years.	Remarks.
Caps @ $1.25	2	$2 50	1	$1 25	1	$1 25	4	$5 00	
Cap Covers @ 75c	1	75	1	75	1	75	3	2 25	
Coats, @ $12	2	24 00	1	12 00	1	12 00	4	48 00	
Trowsers. @ $6	3	18 00	2	12 00	2	12 00	7	42 00	
Flannel Shirts, @ $2	3	6 00	3	6 00	3	6 00	9	18 00	
Flannel Drawers, @ $1.75	3	5 25	2	3 50	2	3 50	7	12 25	
Bootees, @ $4.75	4	19 00	4	19 00	4	19 00	12	57 00	
Pairs Stockings, @ 50c	4	2 00	4	2 00	4	2 00	12	6 00	
Leather Stock, @ 50c	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	
Great Coat, @ $15	1	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15 00	
Blanket, @ $4	1	4 00	.....	.....	1	4 00	2	8 00	
		97 00		56 50		60 50		214 00	
Deduct Commutation	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	150 00	
Loss,	.....	47 00	.....	6 50	.....	10 50	.....	64 00	Per Man.
Loss per 1.000 men	.....	$47,000 00	.....	$6,500 00	.....	$10,500 00	.....	$64,000 00	

Upon the supposition of 20,000 men in the service, the loss will be:

First year	$940,000 00
Second year	130,000 00
Third year	210,000 00
Whole loss for the three years	$1,280,000 00

NOTE.—It will be seen that the prices affixed to the articles in the above table are far below the ruling prices at this date, 1st September, 1862.

H.

Condensed View of the Cash Transactions of the Commissary General's Bureau for the State of South Carolina, from the first of January, 1862, *to the thirtieth of June,* 1862.

Dr.		
To Balance from 1861,.....		$15,266 15
Cash from Treasury, 1st quarter, 1862,.....	$37,000 00	
" " " 2d " "	60,000 10	—97,000 00
" from sales to Confederate Government, 1st quarter, 1862,.....	25,944 66	
" from sales to Confederate Government, 2d quarter, 1862,.....	10,079 57	—36,024 23
" from sales to other parties, 1st quarter, '62,	2,022 90	
" " " " " 2d " "	130 60	—2,153 50
" " proceeds of Salt seized at Cheraw by order of Governor Pickens,.....		22,508 56
		$152,952 44
July 1st, To balance brought down,.....		$20,256 21

Cr.		
By Purchases of Cattle to cure into Salt Beef,....		$14,188 89
" " Bacon, Rice, &c., 1st quarter,...	$46,291 51	
" " " " " 2d "	54,562 77	—100,854 28
Disbursements for collecting Rice from exposed regions, freights to the interior, and incidental expenses, 1st quarter,.....	7,515 23	
Disbursements for collecting Rice from exposed regions, freights to the interior, and incidental expenses, 2d quarter,.....	10,137 83	—17,653 06
Balance carried to next account,		20,256 21
		$152,952 44

I.

Inventory of Stores on hand in the Commissary General's Bureau, on the first of July. 1862, *and the cost value thereof.*

6,800	lbs.	Salt Pork, @ 20 c.,	1,360 00
25,805	"	Bacon, @ 32 c.,	8,257 60
3,251	"	Hams, @ 33⅓ c.,	1,083 66
152,641	"	Salt Beef, @ 11 c.,	16,790 51
5,505	"	Dried Beef, @ 18 c.,	990 90
10,000	"	Soup Cakes, @ 6 c.,	600 00
1,437	bbls.	Flour, @ $11,	15,807 00
604	lbs.	Hard Bread, @ 12 c.,	72 48
1,915,003	"	Rice, @ 3 c.,	57,450 09
21,169	"	Sugar, @ 13 c.,	2,751 97
785	sacks	Salt, @ $12,	9,420 00
1,657	gallons	Molasses, @ $1,	1,657 00
		Small Stores, not enumerated, say	1,000 00
		Total cost value,	$117,241 21
		Market value on the first of July, about	$250,000 00

The Bacon and Beef cured by Robert Adger, Esq., in Anderson, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand pounds, is not included in the above inventory, as the accounts are not yet closed.

J.

Leading Stores, received, issued, and on hand, Commissary General's Bureau, from 1st January, 1862, to 30th June, 1862.

	Fresh Beef. (Pounds.)	Salt Beef. (Pounds.)	Dried Beef. (Pounds.)	Bacon. (Pounds.)	Flour. (Barrels.)	Bread. (Pounds.)	Rice. (Pounds.)	Sugar. (Pounds.)	Coffee. (Pounds.)	Rye. (Pounds.)	Salt. (Sacks.)	Molasses. (Gallons.)	Vinegar. (Gallons.)	Corn Meal. (Pounds.)	Candles. (Pounds.)	Soap. (Pounds.)
On hand 1st January	.....	.....	5,505	12,094	2,154	.....	59,198	5,304	.....	.....	1,585	5	173	4,625	29	.....
Purchased and received	46,320	229,338	.....	36,948	1,283	2,802	1,873,961	23,631	105	3,787	100	2,264	149	9,492	1,440	2,462
Total to be accounted for	46,320	229,338	5,505	49,042	3,437	2,802	1,933,159	28,935	105	3,787	1,685	2,269	322	14,117	1,469	2,462
Sold and issued	46,320	76,697	.....	23,237	2,000	2,198	18,156	7,316	105	3,665	900	612	322	14,117	1,119	2,306
On hand 1st July, 1862	.....	152,641	5,505	25,805	1,437	604	1,915,003	21,619	.....	122	785	1,657	.....	.....	350	156

Depots of Rice (Cleaned and Rough).

Camden	494 tierces cleaned.	Florence	2,858 bags rough.
Cheraw	1,752 " "	Dove's	1,162 " "
Columbia	70 " "	Darlington	2,017 " "
		Society Hill	1,283 " "

All other stores are stored in Columbia, S. C.

NOTE.—The above table does not include the bacon and beef cured in Anderson by Robert Adger, Esq., and now stored there, as the accounts are not yet closed. There are some 250 to 300,000 pounds at that point. Nor does it include 34 barrels prime mess pork on hand.

K.

Condensed View of the Cash Transactions of the Paymaster General's Bureau for the State of South Carolina, from the first of January, 1862, *to the thirtieth of June,* 1862.

Dr.		
To balance from 1861.....		$788 89
Receipts from Treasury 1st quarter, 1862,	$40,000 00	
" " 2d "	17,000 00	57,000 00
		$57,788 89
July 1st. Balance brought down.....		$3,383 66
Cr.		
By payments to Regulars made 1st qu'r, 1862,	1,628 86	
" " " 2d "	9,064 94	10,693 80
" Volunteers " 1st "	34,952 34	
" " " 2d "	8,759 09	43,711 43
Balance carried to next account.....		3,383 66
		$57,788 89

L.

Condensed View of the Cash Transactions in the Engineer's Bureau for the State of South Carolina, from the first of January, 1862, *to the thirtieth of June,* 1862.

Dr.

To Cash from Treasury for Pee Dee obstructions,.....	4,590 76
Less this amount returned to Treasury,.....	166 76
	$4,424 00
To cash from Treasury for Reconnoisance Santee River,.....	97 90
" " Survey of Mountain passes,.....	936 43
	$5,458 33

Cr.

By expenditures for Pee Dee obstructions,.....	4,424 00
" Reconnoisance Santee River,.....	97 90
" Survey Mountain passes,.....	936 43
	$5,458 33

M.

Condensed Tabular View of the principal operations of the Ordnance Bureau for the State of South Carolina, from December, 1860, *to August,* 1862.

Arms and Ammunition.	Dec. 1860, to Dec. 1861.			January 1, 1862, to Aug. 30, 1862.			
	On hand and captured in United States Arsenal.	Purchased and received.	Issued or unaccounted for.	On hand January, 1862.	Purchased, Manufactured, or received thro' Ag't to collect arms.	Issued.	On hand August, 1862.
Muskets	23,703	*4,850	25,971	‡2,582	5,198	4,921	2,859
Rifles	3,704	.....	3,115	‡589	‖6,738	2,476	‖4,851
Pistols	2,271	.....	2,271	.....	829	671	158
Sabres	1,877	.....	1,779	98	2,224	1,730	592
Swords	771	.....	534	237	348	8	577
Percussion Caps	120,000	1,315,775	1,008,525	427,250	194,520	53,000	568,770
Cannon Caps	2,070	.....	.....	10,500	945	.....	11,445
Musket Cartridges	67,110	914,656	821,236	160,530	486,713	45,630	601,613
Rifle Cartridges	38,000	531,147	444,147	125,000	211,322	25,224	311,098
Powder (pounds)	20,400	417,550	373,897	§64,053	10,130	36,887	§37,296
Heavy Ordnance	103	10	100	13	9	20	2
Field Artillery	66	†4	52	18	31	31	18
Artillery Carriages	78	89	145	22	27	31	18
Projectiles (prepared)	3,174	16,249	16,308	3,115	3,865	650	6,330
Projectiles (unprepared)	6,230	31,441	26,902	10,769	3,791	4,084	10,476
Grape and Canister (pounds)	229,500	61,548	252,132	38,916	880	1,316	38,480
Lead	.....	.....	.....	3,000	57,779	39,642	21,137
Musket Balls (round)	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Musket Balls (conical)	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	35,000
Musket Balls (pounds)	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	5,500
Double-Barreled Guns	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	170	21

* Purchased by order of Governor Gist.

† One 3½ inch Rifle Gun presented by C. K. Prioleau, of Liverpool; two 3½ inch Rifle Guns presented by Messrs. Fraser & Co.; one 3½ inch wrought iron Rifle Gun presented by P. C. J Weston.

‡ Condemned, irreparable, 452.

§ 4,843 pounds old and damaged.

‖ 2,535 Enfield, new, purchased in Europe.

N.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Ordnance Department of the State of South Carolina, from the first of January, 1861, *to the* 25*th of January,* 1862.

Receipts.

From the Treasurer of the Lower Division for appropriation of the Legislature,	$150,000 00
" Hon. E. Frost, Secretary of the Treasury,	120,000 00
" Hon. W. G. DeSaussure, Secretary of the Treasury	226,000 00
" Col. E. Manigault, am't of his and clerk's salary, which was paid out of the General Fund, and after collected from Treasurer of Lower Division,	3,250 00
" Sales of coal taken from U. S.,	2,398 00
	$501,648 00

Expenditures.

On Cannon ac't, purchased,	5,039 38	
Artillery ac't, carriages, implements, &c	71,067 38	
Ammunition ac't	145,258 22	
Artillery projectiles, shell, shot, &c	105,865 11	
Ordnance tools	1,589 03	
Small arms	53,580 38	
Equipments for infantry and cavalry comp's	99,831 97	
General expenses of Department	19,376 93	
		501,608 40
Balance of cash on hand, 25th January, 1862		$39 60

Special Fund.

1861.		
Jan'y 9.	Donation by Mr. Plowden C. J. Weston, for purchase of "arms of precision,"	$5,000 00
	Less paid for one wrought-iron rifle six-pounder gun in hands of Maj. E. Manigault, for use in his battalion	800 00
1862.		
Aug. 1.	Balance in hands of Ordnance Officer	$4,200 00

O.

Condensed View of the Cash Transactions of the Ordnance Bureau for the State of South Carolina, from the twenty-sixth of January, 1862, *to the thirtieth of June,* 1862.

Dr.		
To Balance from 1861,.....		$39 60
Cash from Treasury, 1st quarter, 1862,.....	$66,726 00	
" " " 2d " "	39,556 00	—106,282 00
" from sales of damaged Powder,.....	160 00	
" " " Acids, &c.,.....	150 50	——310 50
" refunded on Shells purchased from Glaze the eighth of April, 1861, not passing the inspection ordered by Chief of the Military Department,.....		1,500 00
" donation from the Marion Fire Engine Company, Charleston,.....		44 44
" from W. J. Laval, Treasurer Lower Division, to pay salary of Ordnance Officer, 1861,.....		1,000 00
		$109,176 54
July 1st, 1862, To balance from June,.....		2,399 94

Cr.							
By Artillery & Carriage account, 1st quarter, '62,						$7,733 63	
" " " "	2d	"	"			16,438 13	—$24,171 76
Projectiles	"	1st	"	"		4,798 59	
"	"	2d	"	"		2,457 30	——7,255 89
Small Arms	"	1st	"	"		4,754 55	
" "	"	2d	"	"		4,460 70	——9,215 25
Equipment	"	1st	"	"		29,992 35	
"	"	2d	"	"		8,866 65	——38,859 00
Ammunition	"	1st	"	"		10,893 79	
"	"	2d	"	"		10,396 07	——21,289 86
General Expense	"	1st	"	"		2,459 21	
" "	"	2d	"	"		3,525 63	——5,984 84
Balance to next account, ...							2,399 94
							$109,176 54

P.

Issues of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores to Confederate Government from January 1, 1862, *to July* 1, 1862.

12-pounder guns, smooth bore	4
12-pounder guns, rifled	3
Carriages	7
Ammunition chests	8
18-pounder guns	2
24-pounder guns, rifled	3
8-inch Columbiads	1
32-pounder guns	1
42-pounder guns	1
8-inch sea-coast Howitzers	1
8-inch siege "	4
Sling Carte	1
12-pounder shot, rifled	198
12-pounder shell, rifled	36
12-pounder canister	127
8-inch sea-coast Howitzer canister	38
18-pounder shot	25
18-pounder canister	25
24-pounder shot, rifled	264
9-inch solid shot	200
9-inch shell	400
6-pounder spherical case	275
12-pounder Howitzer spherical case	125
12-pounder shell	150
8-inch shells	260
10-inch shells	200
Cartridge Bags, 9-inch gun	115
12-pounder shot	123
Friction tubes	2,500
Roman fuses	250

Q.

Issues of Field Guns and Carriages to State Artillery in Confederate service, from January 1 *to July* 1, 1862.

4-pounder guns	6
6-pounder guns	20
12-pounder Howitzers	2
Enfield rifle guns	3
Ammunition chests	10
Gun-carriages	31
Caissons	19

R.

Statement of Artillery Projectiles issued to the Confederate Government, from January 1 *to July* 1, 1862.

6-pounder shot, fixed	70
6-pounder spherical case, fixed	285
6-Pounder canister, fixed	20
12-pounder Howitzer spherical case, fixed	135
12-pounder Howitzer shell, fixed	150
9-inch solid shot	200
9-inch shell	400
8-inch Howitzer canister	38
Spherical case shot, unfixed	50
24-pounder rifle shot and shell	144
8-inch mortar shells	269
10-inch mortar shells	200

S.

Abstract of issues of Small Arms to Troops from South Carolina, sent into the service of the Confederate Government, from first January, 1862, *to first July,* 1862.

Rifles, Enfield,	819	
" State,	141	
" per 0'54,	1,246	
Total Rifles,	——	2,206
Muskets, Percussion,	2,321	
" " model 1842,	955	
" altered to Percussion,	1,201	
" Cadet,	40	
" Minie,	254	
Total Muskets,	——	4,771
Carbines,		170
Cavalry Pistols, Percussion,	322	
" " Flint and Steel,	332	
Colt's Navy Revolvers,	9	
Total Pistols,	——	663
Sabres, Cavalry,		1,714
Swords, Officers,		8
Equipments, Infantry,		6,165
" Cavalry,		934
Double Barreled Guns,		123
Bayonets,		5,795
" Sabre,		1,083
Cartridges, Musket,		34,690
" Rifle,		6,800
" Revolver,		834
Percussion Caps,		13,574

Articles of minor importance not enumerated on the above abstract.

T.

Statement of Powder issued from first January, 1862, *to first July*, 1862.

ISSUES TO THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Cannon, pounds of	7,435
Musket, " "	300
Rifle, " "	16,400
Blasting, " "	325
Total, pounds of	24,460

ISSUES FOR FIELD AND SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION.

Cannon, pounds of	2,602
Musket, " "	4,530
Rifle, " "	5,025
Blasting, " "	270
Total, pounds of	12,427

POWDER ON HAND FIRST JULY, 1862.

Cannon, pounds of	7,371
Musket, " "	8,570
Rifle, " "	11,350
Blasting, " "	900
Mealed, " "	1,262
Pickens District, pounds of	3,000
Old, mixed, and damaged, pounds of	4,843
Total, pounds of	37,296

U.

Condensed View of the Cash Transactions of the Saltpetre Plantation for the State of South Carolina, from tenth April to first September, 1862.

1862.	Dr.		
April, To Cash from Treasury,	$4,304 58		
July, " " " "	3,700 52		
August, " " " "	1,483 00		
		$9,488 10	
	Cr.		
Sept. 1st, By Disbursement, Building Account,	$3,316 29		
" " " Horses and Mules Account,	2,522 00		
" " " Forage "	276 45		
" " " Harness and Tools "	483 78		
" " " Wagon and Cart "	415 00		
" " " Materials "	584 95		
" " " Labor "	625 54		
" " " Weekly Allowance "	501 58		
" " " Salary "	375 00		
		9,100 59	
Balance on hand the first of September, 1862,		$387 51	

V.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS

By the Department of the Military of South Carolina from January 27, 1862, to August 14, 1862.

Payments in pursuance of Ordinances of the Convention, Acts and Resolutions of the Legislature, and by order of his Excellency Governor Pickens, prior to the organization of the Executive Council.

Payments to Quartermaster General		$169,047 56
" Commissary General,		37,000 00
" Paymaster General		66,058 39
" for Hospitals		15,482 50
" Ordnance purposes.		68,326 00
" Repairing arms		6,516 92
" Arsenal purposes		3,200 00
" Recruiting service		17,000 00
" Railroad bridge guards		5,083 91
" A. L. Dearing (Military service)		190 00
" Travelling expenses (Agents)		85 65
" Arresting soldiers		45 75
" Salary of Clerk		233 33
" Gunboat Commission		300,000 00
		$688,270 00
Deduct:		
Balance in Quartermaster's hands	$83,390 53	
" Surgeon General's hands	1,236 88	84,627 41
Total disbursements, as above		$603,642 60

Payments in pursuance of orders by the Executive Council.

Payments to Quartermaster General		7,500 00
" Commissary General		60,000 00
" Paymaster General		4,941 61
" for Reconnoisances		1,034 33
" Obstructions, Pee Dee		4,424 00
" Ordnance purposes		60,215 81
" Exchange for arms and drugs		79,561 04
" Freight on " "		11,194 14
" Old arms		5,077 97
" 75 new Enfield rifles		3,000 00
" Freight on old arms		122 65
" Lead, saltpetre and sulphur		2,481 52
" Socks		72 90
" Enrolling Militia		83 10
" Saltpetre plantation		9,488 10
" Travelling expenses, (Agents)		65 75
" House and lot in Columbia*		4,500 00
		$253,462 92
Deduct:		
Balance in Commissary's hands	$20,256 21	
" Paymaster's "	3,383 66	
" Ordnance officers	5,242 06	28,881 93
Total disbursements by order of Executive Council		$224,580 99

RECAPITULATION.

Total disbursements under Ordinances of the Convention, Acts and Resolutions of the Legislature, and by order of Governor Pickens, prior to the organization of the Executive Council	$603,642 60
Total disbursements under the engagements of the Executive Council	224,580 99
Total	$828,223 59

* A large brick building, used for Commissary's store-house.