

"REPORT"
OF
VINCENT COLYER,
SUPERINTENDENT
N. Y. STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT,
IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. FENTON, Sept. 21, 1865.

New York :
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1865.

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R E P O R T .

His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON,
Governor of the State of New York.

GOVERNOR :

Through the earnest recommendation of the Union League Club, with letters from Young Men's Republican Union, Artists' Fund Society, Lieut.-General Winfield Scott, Major Generals Burnside, Foster and McClellan, Hon. Roscoe Conckling, Horace Greeley, Benj. F. Manierre, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Henry Ward Beecher, George William Curtis, Sydney A. Gay, and others, I was appointed by Your Excellency, Superintendent of the New York States Soldiers' Depot in New York City.

ORGANIZATION OF INSTITUTION.

This institution was established in May, 1863, under an act of the Legislature of that year, renewed in 1865, to provide for the sick, disabled, discharged, or furloughed soldiers of the State of New York; and was intended as a temporary home or lodging place, for soldiers passing through, or remaining in the city. The U. S. Government, after witnessing its successful working, agreed to furnish rations, ambulance conveyance to and from the Depot, with stores and furniture for the Hospital; on condition that the soldiers of the United States, from any State in the Union, should be cared for. This was cheerfully acceded to, and so the Depot provided for the Union Soldiers from all the States.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOT.

The Depot is located 50 and 52 Howard, corner of Mercer Street. There are two buildings, forming the letter L. On the Howard Street side, in the basement, is a spacious kitchen, with provision and meat vault. Care is taken to keep this

place as clean as an establishment of this sort can be, and there is not the least offensive smell arising from either the cooking-ranges or the vaults beneath the sidewalk, where the meat, etc., is kept. It is well lighted, and a gradual current of air is permitted to pass in through gratings upon the outside.

On the next floor, level with the sidewalk, is the dining-room, containing the usual long tables, plate-pantry, carving-room, etc. There are two sets of cooks and waiters, who go on duty, day and night and Soldiers arriving here at midnight are thus sure of a good meal, besides a good bed in which to sleep.

On the second floor is the Superintendent's office, the reading room and library. The walls of this large room (50 by 80 feet) are decorated with oil paintings, choice engravings, mostly representing some incident or battle scene of the war ; while vases with gold fish ; flowers in pots ; canary birds, etc., enliven the scene and give it a home like look. This floor is also occupied Sundays for religious purposes, when it is formed into a chapel by the introduction of a movable pulpit. On every Sabbath afternoon, a large audience usually assembles here, both of soldiers and civilians.

On the third floor is the general sleeping-chamber, containing ninety beds, all as clean and comfortable as possible.

Above this, on the fourth floor, is situated the hospital, and adjoining it the doctor's office. The soldiers here are well cared for—experienced nurses being close to the bed-side of each. The room is kept cool, and a gentle current of air allowed to pass in and out. There are likewise ninety beds in this apartment.

On the top floor, called the dormitory, although not so in the literal meaning of that word, are upward of sixty more beds, a laundry, store-room, station-agent's room, etc.

On the Mercer-street side, which is at present the entrance for the soldiers, we find a desk with railing in front. Here there is always a station-agent, who gives such information as those in uniform may ask ; makes them acquainted with the time of arrival and departure of railway-trains, steamboats, etc. It is the duty of this agent to be at the rail road and steamboat stations on the arrival of every important train, to conduct the

soldiers to the Depot and protect them from the sharpers. When a soldier makes his way to the building, he goes to a small office, just back of this station-agents' desk, gives his name, company and regiment. He next passes his baggage into the window of an adjoining room, and receives a check therefor. After this is done—and it does not occupy but a few seconds of time—the soldier files off into a bath and wash room, with barber's shop, water-closets, etc., attached. Here he refreshes himself, and at leisure can walk up stairs to read or rest, and go to bed if he chooses, or pass out into the dining room, and get a good hearty meal. If he is sick and wounded, he is carried on a hoistway platform, comfortably seated in a chair, direct to the hospital on the fourth floor.

The soldiers are all furnished with meals, lodgings medical attendance, and ambulance conveyance, at all times, free of charge, upon presentation of their furlough, or discharge papers. All that is required of those domiciled here, is good behavior. They are, for the time being, guests of the State of New York. No loud noise, quarreling or profane language, is allowed.

REFORMS INTRODUCED.

On commencing my duties as Superintendent, the contractor for the Ambulance Conveyance, MR. JAMES E. LIBBEY, was to receive twenty five cents, for each *disabled* soldier carried, and none other than "sick, or disabled," were allowed to ride, by the Government contract; the Superintendent's certificate, under oath, being the voucher required. Many of the soldiers, as soon as they learned what it was that entitled them to a ride, became suddenly "sick" as soon as they saw the Ambulance, and on their arrival at the Depot it was found that the ride had effected a marvelous cure, and they got well immediately. Confining the privilege to those only who were disabled, *before they saw* the ambulance, it was found that the number left was so small that MR. LIBBEY declared it would not pay, and gave up the contract. Brevet-Brig.-General VAN VLIET, the Quartermaster in chief, for the Department, being applied to in the emergency, supplied a vehicle

with which the most of the sick were cared for, and hacks were hired for the rest, at a great saving to the Government.

Soldiers, on their arrival, were given a ticket of leave to stay, the time fixed by their own statement of reasons therefor. This ticket, shown to the steward in charge of Dormitory on retiring to rest, entitled the soldier to a bed ; and to the Commissary Clerk in the dining hall, to a meal. The meals were furnished by contract by MR. S. O. BAKER, and were of a quality superior to those furnished by most "army contractors." The accounts of MR. BAKER were made up from the time as stated on the books of the receiving clerks, corresponding with that marked on these tickets held by the soldiers.

As many of the soldiers visited their homes, or dined at their own expense, the contractors, by this arrangement, received credit, and the Government paid for many meals never served. I changed this, and a meal ticket was furnished the soldier and given up to the contractor as a voucher, for each *meal*. This largely reduced the commissary's account against the government.

In these meal tickets were printed the words—" All soldiers, while in this house, are the *guests* of the State and should be treated, and are expected to conduct themselves accordingly."

SABBATH SERVICES.

The services on Sunday had been conducted during the first six months of the establishment of the Depot, by the New York Young Men's Christian Association, without cost to the State. As Chairman of the Army Committee of that Society, these meetings were under my charge. Believing the war for the suppression of the rebellion to be a righteous and just one, and that slavery, the cause of the rebellion, was a crime both against God and man, our prayers were always hearty both for the success of our armies and the liberation of the oppressed. At the end of these six months, on coming to conduct these services one Sunday afternoon in November, 1863, the organist and singers all being present, our labors were summarily brought to a close, by our finding the desk occupied by another speaker and the singing conducted by other voices,

no notice of any sort having been sent to us of the change. An apology was afterwards sent to the society for this change, and the meetings were, from that time forward, conducted by a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church. This gentleman continued the services thereafter, with great acceptance to his friends, up to the time of my appointment, but, as the soldiers, for whose benefit the institution was founded, and these meetings were established, belonged to different religious sects and denominations, I thought it more consistent with fair dealing, that the pulpit should be thrown open to the pastors of the various churches, and for this reason on my appointment as Superintendent, I wrote a note to this gentleman, briefly notifying him of the changes in the conduct of the meetings, and I again restored them to the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking care to see that none but loyal and patriotic clergymen should fill the speaker's desk. A petition signed by some ten or fifteen city pastors, on behalf of the gentleman, having been laid before His Excellency, at his request I took the Sabbath meetings out of the hands of the Young Men's Association, and invited the different clergymen directly in the name of the Governor.

The following is the list of clergymen, and the denominations to which they belonged, who preached in response to this invitation ; and among them will be found the names of some of the most patriotic and eloquent of the pulpit orators of this country. They received no pay, and the only cost to the State was a trifling sum for carriage hire and for a brief advertisement. I desire here humbly to record my gratitude to those reverend gentlemen for their distinguished services. The large hall was usually filled with soldiers and crowds of citizens, who, attracted by the fame of the speakers, were profited by these discourses, and made acquainted with the Institution.

March 10, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

" 17, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Episcopal.

" 26, " T. RAWLSTON SMITH, Presbyterian.

April 2, " W. E. SMITH, Methodist.

" 9, " MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D., Dutch Reformed.

- April 16, " H. G. WESTON, D. D., Baptist.
 " 19, Burial Service on death of President, Rev. W. HAWKINS, Episcopal.
 " 23, Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Episcopal.
 " 30, " W. G. HAWKINS, Episcopal.
 May 7, " Dr. BURCHARD, Presbyterian.
 " 14, " SYDNEY A. COREY, Baptist.
 " 21, " H. G. FOX, Methodist.
 " 28, " E. N. CHAPIN, D. D., Universalist.
 June 1, Fast day for death of President. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. Sermon, " Victory and Re-Union."
 " 4, Rev. T. BOTTOME, Methodist.
 " 11, " MATHEW HALE SMITH, D. D.
 " 18, " MR. STEPHENSON, Missionary.
 " 25, " S. WILLIAMS, of Ohio, Presbyterian.
 July 2, " C. J. WARREN, Methodist.
 " 9, " C. J. WARREN, Methodist.
 " 16, " L. H. KING, Methodist.
 " 23, " E. RICHARDSON, Chaplain U. S. A.
 " 30, " R. H. BOURNE, Chaplain City Prison.
 " 30, " MR. JOHN COCHRAN, Layman.
 Aug. 6, " W. H. GARLAND, Chaplain U. S. A.
 " 20, " MR. LOCKWOOD, Methodist.

The Choir, which was a very fine one, also gave their services gratuitously, and the soldiers will long remember with gratitude, Mrs. Mary McComber, Miss Urania McComber, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Tibballs.

A bible class, conducted by the superintendent, at which the majority of the soldiers in the house attended, was held every Sunday morning. In the month of August, morning and evening prayers were conducted daily.

In order to accommodate the large audiences which assembled at these Sabbath meetings, as well as to provide more sitting room for the soldiers on week days, I gave up my private room and reduced the size of the "Superintendent's Office" to a sufficient and more reasonable space within a low railing in one corner, removing the wooden partitions which obstructed the light and air, and throwing the whole space into the large hall.

ESCAPED UNION PRISONERS FROM ANDERSONVILLE AND ELSE- WHERE.

About the middle of March, large numbers of escaped or exchanged Union prisoners began to arrive in the City.—

They were under the charge of the Provost Marshal, and were quartered at the Broome St. Barracks. A few of them having strayed away from the others, were taken care of at our Depot. On reporting them to the Marshal, they begged him so warmly to allow them to remain with us, that the following correspondence ensued :

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, }
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, March 14, 1865. }

Col. Vincent Colyer, Superintendent N. Y. Soldiers Depot :

COLONEL : I am directed by Maj. R. A. DODGE, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, to ask you if it would not be better that some arrangement be made, by which all escaped Union prisoners arriving in this city, could be received by your department instead of going to the Broome-street Barracks.

Many of these men are sick, and the accommodations at the Barracks are not adapted for them at all.

Could this arrangement be effected, the men could be very easily forwarded to Camp Parole Annapolis, Md., after allowing them to remain for a day or two in this city. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. BROWNSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT, }
March 14, 1865. }

Capt. H. B. Brownson, Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : In reply to your communication of this day, asking me if we would not receive all the escaped Union prisoners at our depot, instead of having them go to the Broome street Barracks, I have to say that you could not possibly give the officers and employes of this institution a work that they would esteem a higher favor.

To receive these patient and suffering martyrs, after all the brutalities they have undergone at the hands of our malignant foes, and all the valor they have shown against our common enemy ; to relieve their distress and hospitably entertain them as the guests of the great State of New York, will be a privilege in which all patriotic citizens would wish to participate.

We can easily accommodate five hundred at a time, and the number will be limited only by the capacity of the building and a considerate regard for the comfort of the men.

Please inform Maj. DODGE of my reply, and believe me, Captain, very truly yours,
VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent.

The result of these communications was, that large numbers of these men took up their quarters with us, while awaiting their final payment and discharge.

The cruelties to which they had been subjected, were plainly to be seen in their emaciated forms and hollow checks. Many were hardly able to walk, and some died immediately on their arrival.

TREATMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

No distinction was made as to the treatment of the soldiers stopping with us in consequence of their color. If a colored man behaved himself improperly, he was put out; if he conducted himself with propriety, he received the same attentions as the white soldiers. My predecessors made the colored soldiers eat at a separate table, down in the kitchen, and if he slept in the building at all, it was either in the kitchen or bath rooms, or on the basement floor. I gave him a place at the table in the dining hall with the others. If he preferred to eat by himself, he was free to do so. If a white man did not like to eat at the table with him he could take another seat. The same rule was observed in the Dormitory in lodging. At first it came a little strange to the employees, more because they had not been used to such arrangements, than from any vital objections to the practice. But with the soldiers, white or colored, I never heard a word or murmur of objection. We had not many colored soldiers however, staying with us, the majority of free colored men preferring to live with their families.

RELIEF OF WRECKED SOLDIERS.

Soldiers sometimes arrived at the Depot in a state of complete destitution. An instance of this kind occurred in the case of the wreck of the steamer General Lyon, which was burned at sea off Cape Hatteras, Friday, March 31, by which, over 550 soldiers and their families were lost. Eight of the survivors, picked up by the steamer Gen. Sedgwick, and brought to this port, came to us and were provided with clothing and

every thing needful. After remaining for several days, they were forwarded to their homes in different parts of the country, free of charge. The U. S. Sanitary Commission with great liberality, furnished gratuitously, all the clothing we required in these cases and thousands of others.

RELIEF OF A SOLDIER'S FAMILY IN DISTRESS.

In the early part of March, a soldier belonging to one of our N. Y. State Regiments, died in our hospital, leaving his family in circumstances peculiarly distressing. I made the following appeal in the papers on their behalf, and received in response the sum of \$324.63, from parties whose names are given among the Donors at the end of this Report :

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT, }
NOS. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, }
March, 15, 1865. }

To the Editor of the New York Times :

Yesterday, there died at this depot a furloughed soldier, belonging to a New-York regiment, who leaves a widow and six small children, four of whom are sick and one not expected to recover, in perfectly destitute circumstances.

Are there not among your fair readers some, who looking around upon their own happy families. can spare a dollar to lighten the desolateness that has settled upon this poor widow's household ?

I will thankfully acknowledge the receipt of any contributions that may be sent to my care.

VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent.

The money was placed in the hands of Mrs. G. T. M. Davis, the Secretary of our Ladies' Visiting Committee, who spent one hundred and twenty-four dollars sixty-three cents for rent, food and clothing for the mother, and placed two of the children in the Patriot Orphan Home, giving two hundred dollars for their especial care. Two of the children died at the time from small-pox.

Among the many pleasant notes received in response to this appeal was the following :

BROOKLYN, March, 13, 1865.

My Dear Sir : I send 25 cents for the soldier's children you speak about in to-day's TRIBUNE. I am a soldier's son ; my father was killed at Fort Fisher ; my mother died a long time ago, and I live with my grandmother, and I am nine years old.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE S. HOGG.

DR. SLOAN'S REPLY

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, {
 NO. 125 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK, June 19, 1865. }

To Col Vincent Colyer :

DEAR SIR :—Please accept my thanks Strawberries are always grateful and gratefully received. Do as you think best as to quantity ?

I give you the number of patients in this vicinity : David's Island, (Dr. WEBSTER,) 1,500 ; McDougal Hospital, Fort Schuyler, (Dr ORTON,) 900. Central Park, (Dr. MILHAU,) 300.

Yours truly,

WM. T. SLOAN.

Gratified at so favorable and hearty a response, I at once applied to the Police Commissioners for the use of their boat to visit Bedloe's Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Schuyler and David's Island Hospitals, and distribute strawberries. Mr. ACTON put the boat at my disposal, but unfortunately she was not found early enough to be of use, so the regular dispatch boat was used. An agent was sent off with some eight or ten thousand baskets of strawberries for the sick of those islands, and the fruit was gratefully and eagerly accepted by the poor fellows still suffering from the effects of shot and shell. Central Park and other city hospitals, where soldiers were lying, came in for their share afterwards

HART'S ISLAND ATTENDED TO.

As numbers of our men were sent to the rendezvous at Hart's Island to be mustered out I visited the place ; and finding nearly four thousand N. Y. State troops, and learning from Brig.-Gen. Wessels, the kind and efficient commander, that fruit or vegetables would be acceptable ; I sent up 2,000 heads of salad, 1,500 head of cabbage, five crates of turnips, 3,000 baskets of strawberries, and soon after received the following letter from the General :

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, HART'S ISLAND, }
N. Y. H., June 23d, 1865. }

Col. Vincent Colyer :

COLONEL :—The General commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 22d inst., accompanied by a donation of vegetables, for the use of the troops at this post. They have been received and equally distributed among the troops, as well as the vegetables and fruit previously sent. They were a timely and much needed addition to the army ration.

I am Col., very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
GEO. E. TRIMBLEY,
A. A. A. G.

A day or two after this, General Wessels wrote to me as follows :

HART'S ISLAND, N. Y. H. }
June 25th, 1865. }

COLONEL : If you can add to the many benefits we have lately received from your agency, by sending me a small supply of *succulent* things. Anything fresh and juicy, suitable for the sick I shall be much obliged. This request is only for the hospital, (say 75 or 100 patients), and the articles will be so applied.

If addressed to me, with a note, I will give it my attention.

Very respectfully yours,
W. WESSELS,
Brig.-Gen. Vols.

COL. COLYER, 50 Howard st., N. Y.

In response to this I again forwarded, under the care of Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Kennedy, and other ladies of the Rose Hill Committee, 2,000 head of cabbage, 2,000 head of salad, 12 bbls. of fresh turnips, 12 bushel baskets of cherries, 6 baskets currants, 8 bushel whortleberries, 4 crates raspberries, &c., and received the following pleasant reply :—

HART'S ISLAND, July 1, 1865.

COLONEL : Your note of yesterday, with succulents, and accompanied by your fair ladies and assistants, was duly received, and the fruit distributed as well as we could. I am most interested in

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the sick, and gave them a good share, which the medical officer was very thankful to get. I feel under many obligations to you for your prompt attention to my request, and remain very truly yours,

H. W. WESSELS, Brigadier General.

THE TROOPS AT HART'S ISLAND.

There were present at Hart's Island the following regiments :

Fifth New York (Duryea's Zouaves), 964 men.

Seventh regiment, 743 men.

One Hundred and Thirty-third, 511 men.

One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, 208 men.

Tenth New York, detachments, 82 men.

Thirty-ninth New York, detachments, 60 men.

Fifty-second New York, detachments 47 men.

Fifty-ninth New York, detachments, 29 men.

One Hundred and Second New York, detachments 42 men.

Sixtieth New York, detachments, 11 men.

Eighty-eighth New York, detachments, 6 men.

Sixty-third New York, detachments, 4 men.

STRAWBERRIES FOR OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The N. Y. *Herald* thus summed up this work :

"Within the past three days 10,000 baskets of strawberries and forty bushel baskets of cherries were distributed by the N. Y. State Agent among the different hospitals and military posts in the harbor of New York. The fruit distributed in the hospitals at Fort Schuyler and on David's Island was placed in the hands of the surgeons in charge, Drs. Orton and Webster, and the aid of their judgment and care was carefully rendered. The Massachusetts and Connecticut troops on the battery were also supplied with as many cherries as the men could eat—twelve bushel baskets full of the fruit being found to be the exact capacity in the eating line of six hundred New England men after breakfast. Bully for New England.

CREDIT GIVEN TO THE GOVERNOR.

Knowing this movement would be popular, and wishing to give the authorities of the State whatever credit might come

A very large crowd were collected around the Club Room, indeed, everywhere this regiment goes it is received with honor. During its march up Broadway, the street was filled with all ages and sexes, who cheered lustily. Flags were flying from almost every house. In all respects, the affair was well managed and very enthusiastic

Having stacked arms opposite the Union League Club house, the men were addressed by Colonels Colyer and Shepard, after which a bountiful collation of sandwiches, peaches, watermelons, coffee, lager beer, segars, &c.. was furnished the men, while the officers retired within the Club House, where a handsome repast awaited them; the fine band discoursing some choice music the while.

After the luncheon, the regiments, in the cool of the evening, took up their line of march through Broadway, and were again most enthusiastically cheered by the people.

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

Total number of men received in the six months during which the N. Y. State Agency was under my control	86,633
Whole number of men since the establishment was opened in May, 1863	187,155
Number of sick received in hospital in six months,	1,261
Number of deaths in six months	27
Average daily number who received medical treatment, dressing of wounds, &c.	331
The number of volumes given out to be read by the soldiers,	4,258
Cash received and locked up for safe keeping in the same time	\$178,424.23
The number of articles donated and washed for the men for six months, was	12,858

During the months of June and July I received and provided meals, lodging and extra delicacies for 60,000 men in all: 32,285 were New York City and State troops; over 15,000 were New England soldiers and 10,000 from other States, were on Harts Island, and in the Hospitals, Fortifications, and on ship board in the harbor of New York.

The following regiments and detachments returned fully

DONATIONS.

Hancock Recruiting Com, \$3,154 87	<i>Brought forward,</i> \$11,954 86
Grocers War Fund Committee 2,822 00	Howard Potter, . . . 50 00
U. S. Sanitary Commission, 2,000 00	Goddard & Bro., . . . 50 00
Thanksgiving Dinner Commit-	Samuel Willetts, . . . 50 00
tee of the Union League Club 645 42	Theodore Roosevelt, . . . 50 00
U. S. Christian Commission, 500 00	J. Jewett & Sons, . . . 50 00
James Lennox, . . . 250 00	Frothingham & Baylis, . . . 50 00
Mechanics' Society, . . . 200 00	Wm. H. Perry, . . . 29 00
Soldiers, Rest, per Geo. Bliss,	J. Cabot Ward, . . . 25 00
Treasurer, . . . 180 00	James Rodgers, . . . 25 00
Miss Hone, . . . 108 07	Soleliac Freres, . . . 25 00
Thos. A. Vyse, Jr., . . . 100 00	Lispenard Stewart, . . . 25 00
Rose Hill Ladies' Committee, 100 00	Unknown . . . 25 00
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., . . . 100 00	Williams & Guion, . . . 25 00
E. D. Morgan, . . . 100 00	Strang & Adriance, . . . 25 00
George W. Blunt, . . . 100 00	Brewster Bros., . . . 25 00
W. R. Vermilye, . . . 100 00	Shethar & Nichols, . . . 25 00
Rose Hill Ladies' Com. (ad'tl.) 100 00	Samuel Wetmore, . . . 25 00
Thomas Barron, . . . 100 00	Thos. J. Owen, . . . 25 00
R. L. & A. Stuart, . . . 100 00	Thos. H. Maghee, . . . 25 00
H. W. T. Mali, . . . 100 00	Horace Gray, . . . 25 00
Union League Club, Cash, 94 50	Alex. Van Rensseler, . . . 25 00
Edward Walker, . . . 75 00	A. W. Spies, . . . 25 00
C. V. S. Roosevelt, . . . 75 00	R. W. Weston, . . . 25 00
Chas. H. Marshall, . . . 75 00	Saltsman, Jacob & Co., . . . 25 00
Mrs. C. A. Zabriskie, . . . 70 00	Goodyear's I. R. Glove Co., . . . 25 00
J. A. Roosevelt, . . . 55 00	Daniel Huntington, . . . 25 00
Jackson S. Schultz, . . . 50 00	T. Matlack Cheeseman, (<i>add'nl</i>) 25 00
Henry A. Burr, . . . 50 00	Colonel T. B. Van Buren, . . . 25 00
James L. Morgan, . . . 50 00	D. G. Bacon, . . . 25 00
D. Devlin & Co., . . . 50 00	J. A. Graham, . . . 25 00
John D. Lawson, . . . 50 00	Otis D. Swan, . . . 25 00
Oliver Carpenter & Co., . . . 50 00	G. S. Beekman, . . . 25 00
Elliott C. Cowdin, . . . 50 00	W. W. Bowne, . . . 25 00
Andrews, Giles, Sandford & Co. 50 00	J. C. Carter, . . . 25 00
T. Matlack Cheeseman, . . . 50 00	George Palen, . . . 25 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co., . . . 50 00	Burdett, Jones & Co., . . . 25 00
Skeel & Reynolds, . . . 50 00	Timothy G. Churchill, . . . 25 00
E. L. Bollis, . . . 50 00	Emerson Coleman, . . . 25 00
Thomas Christy, . . . 50 00	James Kelly, . . . 25 00
\$11,954 86	\$13,083 86

<i>Brought forward,</i>	-	\$13,083 86
Thos. N. Dale,	. . . . .	25 00
F. F. Shepard,	. . . . .	25 00
W. Allen Butler,	. . . . .	25 00
H. D. Harris,	. . . . .	25 00
Rice, Chase & Co.,	. . . . .	25 00
W. K. Strong,	. . . . .	25 00
J. E. Williams,	. . . . .	25 00
J. Q. Jones,	. . . . .	25 00
Thomas Murphy,	. . . . .	25 00
Chas. E. Butler,	. . . . .	25 00
Ogden Haggerty,	. . . . .	25 00
Peter Cooper,	. . . . .	25 00
E. W. Coleman & Co.,	. . . . .	25 00
Alfred N. Lawrence,	. . . . .	25 00
Henry Weston,	. . . . .	25 00
Lucius Tuckerman,	. . . . .	25 00
Robt. Lennox Kennedy,	. . . . .	25 00
Charles A. Talbot,	. . . . .	25 00
John A. King,	. . . . .	25 00
Edmund C. Owen,	. . . . .	25 00
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,	. . . . .	25 00
Franklin H. Delano,	. . . . .	25 00
Horace Brookes,	. . . . .	25 00
George N. Noyes,	. . . . .	25 00
Samuel French,	. . . . .	25 00
W. E. Case,	. . . . .	25 00
J. W. Lester,	. . . . .	25 00
Bass & Clark,	. . . . .	25 00
S. O. Baker,	. . . . .	25 00
Albert Mathews,	. . . . .	25 00
James W. Beekman,	. . . . .	25 00
John O. Stone,	. . . . .	20 00
James Cassidy,	. . . . .	20 00
Elliott F. Sheppard, (addit'nal.)	. . . . .	20 00
Cash,	. . . . .	20 00
Easton & Co.,	. . . . .	20 00
A. G. Ockershausen,	. . . . .	20 00
W. A. Walker,	. . . . .	20 00
S. Draper,	. . . . .	20 00
C. D. Van Wagener,	. . . . .	20 00
G. P. Putnam,	. . . . .	15 00
Kemp, Day & Co.,	. . . . .	15 00
C. E. C. K.,	. . . . .	10 00
W. D. Mangam,	. . . . .	10 00
Ed. Cromwell,	. . . . .	10 00
H. C.,	. . . . .	10 00

\$14,108 86

<i>Brought forward,</i>	-	\$14,108 86
H. C. Lownes,	. . . . .	10 00
Francis & Loutrel,	. . . . .	10 00
Loder Bros & Co.,	. . . . .	10 00
Arthur Leary,	. . . . .	10 00
G. C. Halstead,	. . . . .	10 00
Cash "Gen. Jackson,"	. . . . .	10 00
Chas. P. Kirkland,	. . . . .	10 00
Chas. G. Judson,	. . . . .	10 00
Doct. L. F. Warner,	. . . . .	10 00
Camp, Brunsen & Sherry,	. . . . .	10 00
R. J. Randolph,	. . . . .	10 00
S. J. Tobias,	. . . . .	10 00
G. A. Jarvis,	. . . . .	10 00
W. H. Wisner,	. . . . .	10 00
T. J. Smith,	. . . . .	10 00
W. C. Martin,	. . . . .	10 00
R. J. Brunner,	. . . . .	10 00
S. D. Wickes,	. . . . .	10 00
Wm. Tucker,	. . . . .	10 00
Slote & Janes,	. . . . .	10 00
D. Moffatt,	. . . . .	10 00
Member of Union League		
(G. W. B.),	. . . . .	10 00
Thos. C. Cardavogne,	. . . . .	10 00
Lawson Brothers,	. . . . .	8 00
Cash (Stranger)	. . . . .	6 00
M. D., L. D., J. G., & T. Voorhis,	. . . . .	6 00
Benedict Bros.	. . . . .	5 00
J. W. G.,	. . . . .	5 00
Miss C. Lawson,	. . . . .	5 00
John C. Martin,	. . . . .	5 00
John J. Charruand,	. . . . .	5 00
James Brian,	. . . . .	5 00
Thomas Wheen,	. . . . .	5 00
Smith & Hall,	. . . . .	5 00
Lyon Bros.	. . . . .	5 00
W. H. Smith,	. . . . .	5 00
Geo. W. Platt,	. . . . .	5 00
Geo. C. Peters,	. . . . .	5 00
E. Higgins & Co.,	. . . . .	5 00
James J. Smith,	. . . . .	5 00
C. D. & Co.,	. . . . .	5 00
Miss Bunting,	. . . . .	5 00
Friend,	. . . . .	5 00
John Fowler,	. . . . .	5 00
Cash,	. . . . .	5 00

\$14,453 86

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$14,453 86	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$14,566 86
Cash,	5 00	L. D. Buckley,	3 00
R. C. Melow,	5 00	A. Hayes,	3 00
M. M. Martin,	5 00	A. Wayte,	3 00
Ezra White,	5 00	Mr. McBride,	2 50
Henry Beekman,	5 00	M. M. I., of Catskill,	2 00
I. H. T.,	5 00	T. & H.,	2 00
Tarrytown,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
J. J. Jones,	5 00	J. Morrison,	2 00
M. Pinchbeck,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
J. Ashcroft,	5 00	Wm. Doane,	2 00
Cash,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
J. L. Laight	5 00	L. Schaffner,	1 00
E. W., additional,	5 00	Jones,	1 00
Cash (Lady)	5 00	C. Mangels,	1 00
Capt. I. S. King,	5 00	F. Guiji,	1 00
W. H. & C. Ball,	5 00	Ward McLean,	1 00
Cash,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Cash,	5 00	E. Devoe,	1 00
George Douglas,	5 00	W. B. Whitman,	1 00
R. Burkhalter,	5 00	J. M.,	1 00
Chas. Herrick,	5 00	D. C. Silleck,	1 00
Oriental,	4 00	D. Morrison,	1 00
Louis & T. M. C., Jr.,	4 00	Cash,	1 00
		Cash,	1 00
	<u>\$14,566 86</u>		
Total received,			\$14,605 36
There has been expended up to date of August 14, 1865,			<u>14,600 00</u>
Leaving a balance of			\$5 36

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE 20TH REGT. U. S. COLORED TROOPS

A. P. Mann,	\$10 00	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$67 00
John D. Lawson,	10 00	W. W. Wisner,	5 00
G. C. Ward,	10 00	G. L. Noyes,	5 00
C. D. Van Wagener,	10 00	C. Clark,	5 00
Ezra White,	7 00	T. M. Halstead,	5 00
E. W.	5 00	Jas Kelly,	5 00
J. T. Lord,	5 00	R. Warren,	4 00
R. Butler,	5 00	G. P. Putnam,	2 00
Charles Collins,	5 00		
	<u>\$67 00</u>	Total,	<u>\$98 00</u>