

of peace, that a small sum, in lieu of militia fines, be assessed, and collected by the civil collectors, from each individual not enrolled in some volunteer company, and liable to perform military service.

This fund, so collected, to be set apart and appropriated exclusively to the support of the brigade boards, and the volunteer companies within the bounds of the brigades to which they belong. We have authority for the rule, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." The volunteer soldier is worthy of his pay. His time and his services being at the disposal of the state, why should not *his* sacrifices, and *his* actual expenditures, entitle *him* to a reasonable compensation?

The voluntary retirement of some of the ancient and decayed officers, whose long and meritorious past services entitle them to repose, would bring into active service *young blood*, which is the life and efficiency of every branch of military service.

In the distribution of arms, so far as it can be done, I would prefer that the small arms be adapted to the use of the Minnie ball. This weapon is admirably suited to the arming of the militia and light troops, and in a peculiar country like our's, where every American is a marksman, it seems to me that it has been contrived for their special benefit.

The range of the Minnie rifle ball is about to lessen the efficiency of the present light battery, and as we have on hand a supply of six-pounders, I would prefer an application for the twelve-pound long range guns, when they are on hand for distribution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. CADWALADER.

Adj.-Gen. N. J. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL


OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

For the Year 1856.

TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J. :
THE J. L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
1904.



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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1856. }

To his Excellency Rodman M. Price, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.:

SIRS:—In conformity with the Order No. 5, of the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, a copy of which will be found in Appendix, (A.) I landed in England on the eighteenth of June, and as far as the limited time would admit, gave my attention to the several objects of information upon which I was required to report.

I saw no very large body of troops in England. I was present in London when the guards came up on their arrival from the Crimea, and regret to say that I was disappointed in their appearance. They did not strike me as particularly well set up, and although they looked as if they had seen service, still they had not a veteran look. With the exception of the Horse Guards, who had not been abroad, and are the perfection of every thing in that arm, the troops in England, justly accredited for their invincible stationary bravery, did not individually or collectively appear to me as if war was always uppermost in their thoughts. The gentlemanlike bearing of the officers was remarkable, and in a service where the army is sometimes resorted to as a living, and promotion can be acquired by the payment of money, the sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, as a class, are of incalculable value. *

The subject of the most approved arms used abroad, coming first in order, and also from its paramount importance to the State and to the United States, where more than two millions of men are reported by the Ordnance department as fit to be armed, claimed my early attention.

Accordingly, accompanied by Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Connecticut, to whom I acknowledge myself indebted for some useful information and his own personal attention, I visited the manufactory of small arms at Enfield. For years past, fire arms have been well made by machinery, in the United States. This undertaking at Enfield is new in England, and it is only now for the first time, in the language of their reports, that a rifle has been constructed independent of manual labor. This establishment for the

manufacture of small arms by machinery, was the result of a visit, about three years since, of Mr. F. Anderson, the Government Engineer at Woolwich, to the United States. Whilst here, he had every facility afforded him for inspecting the government manufactory of small arms at Springfield, and on his return to England, in consequence of his report recommending the adoption of similar machinery, the Enfield works were established.

The location is on an island formed by a branch of the Lea River, and the various machines are chiefly in one room of two hundred and fifty feet square. The power is both steam and water, estimated at one hundred and fifty-five horse power.—The British Government has acted wisely in rendering the service independent of contractors, who, in the opinion of Sir Thomas Hastings, have failed most lamentably to fulfil their contracts. In May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the ordnance took steps to procure 28,000 rifle muskets. Contracts were entered into in February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, but the muskets were not delivered till November, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. In April, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, contracts were entered into for the supply of two thousand artillery carbines, but only five hundred of this number were delivered during a period of twelve months. In August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the rifle muskets of the new pattern were decided upon, and twenty thousand barrels were ordered, but the order was not completed until September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. I note these facts to prove the utter fallacy of a State's accepting private tenders for any thing that the government can do, besides the control the independence exercises over the prices of contractors, in case it might be expedient to resort to them. This result, in a great nation of enormous individual wealth, old steady methodical training, and where skilled manual labor is low, should be a lesson to us, in every case, to avoid all such contracts. Be assured, contracts with private individuals are, in most cases, injurious, if not manifestly so in the amount of price fixed, certainly in the execution of the work when done.

In England they have the candor to admit, that the Americans are undoubtedly ahead of them in the manufacture of fire arms by machinery. At Enfield, the machinery for which they are exclusively indebted to the United States, is that portion devoted to the turning and finishing the stocks of the guns.—A block of wood of the proper length, and about two and a half inches thick, passes

through eighteen machines, and in less than twenty-three minutes is fitted to receive all the requisite portions of the rifle, the perfect stock supplying its quota to the fifty-seven different parts, of which the completed arm is composed.

The machinery for the manufacture of bayonets is very successful, and tends greatly to lessen the cost. They can now be produced at Enfield, at a cost of two-thirds less than was previously paid to private contractors.

I did not see any machines for cutting the grooves in the rifle barrels, equal to those in use at the United States Frankfort Arsenal, where several barrels are accurately cut at the same time with three grooves. In a nook near the main building, there is a curious little shop for the manufacture of sword blades, which is under the special charge of a single individual, who is one of four artisans, three of whom are brothers. The report goes to show that these four men are the sole manufacturers of sword blades for the British Government, and they guard their secret with the utmost care. The estimated value of this man's labor at Enfield is ten pounds, or nearly fifty dollars per week.

At the close of the war with Russia, England was short in her supply of fire arms, and the committee reported that the government would require nine hundred and forty-seven thousand stand of rifle muskets. Not less than three hundred and forty-seven thousand were required for the line, the militia, the marines, navy, &c.; these were wanted for immediate use, and it was shown that the thirty thousand muskets were required to supply the place of those lost and worn out in the service annually. Again it was estimated, that one hundred and fifty thousand rifle muskets could be produced during the year, and that the Enfield works might turn out two hundred and fifty per day.

A large portion of the machines at Enfield was made by a firm in Massachusetts. Mr. Clarke, who was formerly the superintendent of the United States Government work at Springfield, has charge of a department; and several of Colonel Colt's experienced workmen are profitably employed. The whole undertaking is under the control of military gentlemen, Colonel Dixon and Captain Harlow, the latter of whom had been in this country.

They do not burnish the British muskets. They are kept clean, not bright. It is not proposed to alter any more of the old arms in England. The Committee of the House of Commons did not

consider that any large continuous orders would result advantageously to the public interests, as new inventions are constantly rendering improvements necessary. It is very doubtful with us, whether the alteration of the old arms is an important object, and whether the money expended in the alteration, had not better be kept for the purchase of new arms. The pattern of fire arms decided upon by the board of ordnance in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, was set aside in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and it is thought the Enfield rifle, efficient as it may appear, will have to make way for an arm of entirely different description. I know that this is Colonel Colt's opinion—a good judge certainly.

In no instance abroad have they adopted the Maynard Primer. All the new muskets and rifles are to be of the same calibre, and they do not seem to know any thing about an American plan for lubricating the ball whilst loading, which is now under experiment with us. Breech loading arms are not much discussed, or definitely acted upon. They have ordered, however, two thousand of the breech loading rifles invented by Colonel Greene, of the Massachusetts Arms Company. Before I close this part of my report, I would beg leave to say that I have endeavored to be accurate, and have, as nearly as may be, followed the result of my own personal observation, and very often used the language of reports, which are printed, and can be referred to.

The depot at Woolwich, remarkable for its extent and ample provision of military supplies, was visited with interest and admiration. The power employed for lifting heavy weights in the foundries, and along the docks, was simply a large air-pump apparatus, worked by a local steam engine, from which pipes (like common water pipes) were used under ground, with branches varying in size proportionate to the power required at the different stations, where air engines and wrenches were located, through which the power was distributed, and practically employed. There is nothing new in the idea of such a power. An American mechanic named Perkins, the inventor of the first steam gun, which he exhibited for years at the Adelaide gallery in London, got up a similar plan for employing the water power at Niagara. He proposed to operate at the falls with air pumps, on a large scale, and to convey the power through air pipes to the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other important places throughout the United States and Canada, to be used for manufacturing pur-

poses. The idea of such an apparatus was not only truly American, but when conceived, its application had no bounds.

The application of this power for the manifold purposes of the yard at Woolwich, is worthy of the intelligent gentleman who has the control of the establishment. The principal engineer, Mr. F. Anderson, received us kindly, accompanied us throughout, and frankly communicated a good deal of useful information. In visiting the yard, one cannot help being struck with surprise at the enormous collection of pieces of ordnance; some captured from the enemy, some of antiquated pattern, many of uncouth dimensions, and almost all differing from our most approved models, and falling a little behind the march of American progress.

I saw but two guns like the Dalghren pattern, fashioned with great weight of metal behind the trunnions, and *turned* down to comparative lightness at the muzzle. No one of these guns made at the West Point Foundry, was ever known to burst.*—The two I saw resembling those, were said to be patterns.—The exhibition of enormous mortars was significant, as well as a goodly supply of thirty-two inch shells, that were intended simply to be dropped into Cronstadt the last summer. The depth and circumference of excavations made by the explosion of these shells, were described as almost incredible. There appeared to me to be a little disappointment in not having had the opportunity of testing their practical effect.

* Experience shows that when guns burst, they always give way at the shot, behind the trunnions. Captain Dalghren, therefore, has taken advantage of this, to construct a gun very strong where strength is required. To counteract some practical difficulty in the casting, and the shrinkage in the cooling, the gun is cast heavier, and the chase is turned down, so as to lighten it from the reinforce to the muzzle, where strength is not required. So well satisfied with this plan was the educated engineer at the head of the West Point Foundry, that when the Department at Washington hesitated about adopting the eleven (11) inch gun of this model, he offered to make five guns, any of which they might prove to one thousand rounds, and if it failed, he would bear the loss of the whole. This offer was accepted, and one was tried with one thousand rounds, without showing the least evidence of injury, except a small increase in the size of the vent, and there is no doubt but that it would have stood another thousand.

A nine inch gun of the same construction was tried by order of the late Commodore Morris, to the extent of sixteen hundred or eighteen hundred rounds, when the experiment was stopped, and the gun appeared to be uninjured. No gun of this construction has given way under the powder proof, at the West Point Foundry.

The extent and variety of the shops and machinery at Woolwich is astonishing. The Superintendent told us that they were making thirteen thousand five hundred shells per day, at the close of the war with Russia. Some of the experimental results in gunnery were very curious. A six-pounder field piece, upon the practice ground, at an elevation of four and a half degrees ($4\frac{1}{2}$), with one pound of powder, had thrown a bolt of wrought iron two thousand and four yards.

The die for striking the conical balls is a neat piece of machinery. The English ball is a cone hollow at the base, with nothing more than a plain piece of wood fitting the excavation tightly. The ball, with the plug, weighs one ounce, three pennyweights, four and a half grains, and is nine-sixteenths of an inch diameter at the base.

The ground on the hill at Woolwich is well adapted for the artillery practice and drill. The plan of military education there, I should think, is more practical than scientific. An excellent judge, who this summer had an opportunity of looking into the course of instruction, informs me that, as a whole, it falls very far short of the institutions of France, and is not so compulsory or comprehensive as ours at the West Point Military Academy.

On the tenth of July I arrived in France, and without delay instituted certain enquiries, which I deemed to be in the line of my duty. During the first visit to Paris, and a sojourn in France of some twenty-three days, on a second visit, in the month of September, I passed through the several departments from Marseilles to Paris, and it so happened that no opportunity was at any time offered me of seeing a large body of troops under arms. The men who compose the French army at present, I had frequent occasions of scrutinizing, and can say, that I have never seen such material for an army.

The soldiers and non-commissioned officers are a selected body of fine, respectable looking, instructed young men, and taken as a class (in degree) better looking than the subaltern officers of the line.

This is the natural result under the law of the twenty-first of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, "*Sur le recrutement de L'armee*," and the "*ordonnance royale du seize Mars, mil huit cents trente huit sur l'avancement*. The law of the fourteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, "*Sur l'etat des officiers*."

In France you may say that every able bodied male, arriving

at a certain age, must draw lots to determine whether he shall serve in the army or find an acceptable substitute. It is thus that the best blood of the country is abstracted from productive industry. The French people are naturally a noble population, industrious, sober and methodical. Their educated classes are amongst the most learned and distinguished in Europe. It is therefore hardly possible to conceive why they, who seem to understand everything else so well, should know so little about permanent self-government.

Revolution must have its origin somewhere, and I have been induced to look for its frequent occurrence in Paris to the want of a constant and regular supply of daily bread.—Want, or the timely dread of want, naturally begets restlessness. Men will not suffer long without a struggle for a change, which always aims first at amelioration, and afterwards generally ends in bloodshed, dissolution and deluge. The taking away, in time of peace, of the young men from the cultivation of the soil must impoverish the country, and cause the taxes and assessments to fall upon the labor of women and the old men. Thus it happens that the occurrence of an unfortunate season, is a two-edged sword that hews down the props to a throne, which, if prudence did not erect, she will seldom afterwards presume to fortify.

I am aware that speculation upon the cause and effect of revolutions on the continent of Europe is not so obviously embraced in the order of your Excellency, under which I have to report. But the injurious policy of maintaining a large standing army is a lesson to the States on this continent, and goes to prove that the militia, an organized, well appointed militia, is the only permanent force a free government can look to as suitable for a free people. The French soldier and the French army may be the best in the world, but it is always in order to count the cost, and to enquire if the power and the glory they have achieved or may achieve, are worth the sacrifice the people make.

Aided by the labors of Mr. Mahan, the accomplished professor at the West Point Military Academy, I was enabled to obtain answers to the following queries, which, if they have no other merit, are derived from a competent source, and show in the ninth, thirteenth and fourteenth answers, that the French are deficient in the knowledge of some things which we possess:

1. Do they mean in France to adopt universally the use of the Minnie ball?

Answer.—Not in the least. The Minnie ball is not by far the best among those which are essaying now.

2. Are the new guns all to be made with grooves with reference to its use? If so, how many grooves?

Ans.—Not yet. The guns which are in the hands of the *garde imperiale*, and the *chasseurs a pied*, are all grooved, (four grooves).

3. What is the new Minnie musket ball to weigh?

A.—The new ball (which is not the ball Minnie) *cyindre conique*, weighs thirty-nine *grammes*, one ounce, six drachms, Avoirdupois.

4. What is the ball of the old altered musket to weigh?

A.—Twenty-seven or twenty-eight *grammes*, 15 drachms, five and a half grains.

5. Are the locks in any case to be made with the Maynard primers, as well as being adapted to the use of the percussion cap?

A.—No.

6. Are the muskets in France all bright muskets?

A.—All are white, but not bright. The men are not allowed to make their guns bright.

7. Do they intend to alter any or all of the old muskets to the use of the Minnie ball—what will the alteration per musket cost?

A.—The French do not make use of the Minnie ball.

8. How are the most approved Minnie balls made? A cone hollow at the base, with a wooden plug, or an iron ring inserted in the hollow of the cone, or without either wood or iron in the base?

A.—The Minnie balls have an iron *culot* which characterizes them. Many systems are essaying now, but this is one which is excluded.

9. Has any plan been made known for lubricating the ball at the time of loading?

A.—The paper which contains the ball is greased.

10. Is the new rifle and the new musket made to use a Minnie ball of the same size and weight?

A.—Nothing *determined* as yet about the new ball.

11. Are *breech* loading rifles to be preferred, or not?

A.—If the gun were perfect, this system should be preferred; but as it is not, it is too weak to be used with the bayonet.

12. Does the introduction of the Minnie ball change the efficiency of the light six-pounder battery, and if so, what size pieces will supply their place?

A.—The French have left off using years ago the six-pounder; they make use for field batteries of the eight-pounder, and mostly now of the twelve-pounder, with two (2) sorts of howitzer, fifteen and sixteen centimetres, five inches and seven-eighths, and six inches and a quarter.

13. In the heavy pieces of iron ordnance, do they adopt the model of our Dalghren guns, made at the West Point foundry, retaining great strength behind the trunnions, and *turned down* forward and diminishing in weight and metal gradually toward the muzzle?

A.—All sorts of pieces answer to that description; that is, the enlut has the preponderancy.

14. Have they in France the machinery used at Springfield for making arms in all their parts, and exactly alike?

A.—No, and the French thinks such machinery can only make what they call *camelotte*, that is very bad arms, good to be sold to foreign countries.

15. What does a French musket cost?

A.—About thirty-five francs, or seven dollars.

On the twenty-third of July, during the three days' fete for the twenty-four years of the peaceful reign of Leopold the First, I had an opportunity of visiting the field of Waterloo, and of seeing some of the Belgie troops in Brussels. In a word, they seem to partake of the character of the respectable homespun country population, who had assembled in vast multitude to show themselves thankful for the blessings of peace and plenty, which they have so long enjoyed.

The contiguous German States on the Rhine are more military, and look to the profession of arms as a necessity, growing out of their position and divided interests. At the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite Coblenz, stands the fortification of Ehren-Brightstein, the strongest and most extensive work I visited in Europe. Its position alone would render it an object of great curiosity, and the enormous outlay, as well as the amount of work expended upon it, lead one to conclude that it must be a stumbling block to the march of an enemy. This work and its vicinity have been the battleground of former wars, and every pains is now taken to render it an impregnable point. It will contain a garrison of thirty thousand men, but is now occupied by a few regiments only, composed of fine, well looking young men, neatly dressed, well drilled and respectful in their carriage towards their officers.

Through our able representative, the Honorable Peter D. Vroom, American Minister at Berlin, I was enabled to obtain some valuable information with regard to the present state, as well as the future improvements proposed in the arms of the kingdom of Prussia.

The government of Prussia is essentially military. Every able bodied male, arriving at a certain age, is compelled to serve in the army; the military organization is thorough, and large bodies of the best drilled, the best fed, and the best clothed troops, are to be found quartered in the towns and cities. The Prussian army is admirable in all its details; the officers are a cultivated, deserving class of gentlemen, who respect themselves, and are fond of their profession. The City of Berlin has frequently not less than ten thousand men quartered in the barracks, and it is not unusual to witness a review of thirty thousand regular troops. The battle-fields at Leipzig and Dresden are points of deep interest, and one can plainly understand the results of the campaigns of eighteen hundred and thirteen, by the practical lesson which is taught at the present time.

They have adopted in Prussia the "*fusil a l'aiguille*," a breech loading gun in preference to the Minnie, which they say is made in an entirely different way, and known only among themselves. But while the manufacture of this new gun is going on, they altered last year, for present use, two hundred thousand ordinary muskets, to the use of the Minnie ball and Minnie sight; the cost is about one dollar and forty-five cents per musket. This is but temporary, and they are intended to be replaced by the "*fusil a l'aiguille*," or needle gun. No guns are now made in Prussia without grooves; the altered muskets have five grooves. They have no new Minnie guns, and do not know the Minnie carbine, and only use the Minnie ball in the altered muskets, having only one, and that of a heavy calibre. The Minnie ball used in the altered muskets is a cone, with a ring of iron in the cavity, at the base of the ball. The ball weighs one and a quarter ounce. No method of lubricating the ball while loading has been made known in Prussia.

They do not use the Maynard Primer, and the explosion is caused as formerly, by the percussion cap.

They have found by repeated and rapid firing, that the altered Minnie gun will foul or choke, rendering frequent cleaning necessary.

The long range of the Minnie gun has tended to impair the

efficiency of the six-pounder battery, and there are now almost the same number of twelve-pounder pieces there.

The extensive territory of Austria, with all its religious and military sway, came next in the order of rapid observation.

The beautiful city of Vienna is well fortified, with ample arsenals, quarters and every military supply. The whole drift of their able statesmen is diplomatic and despotic, seeking constantly to extend the Austrian dominion, and never relaxing its iron grasp upon a defenceless territory. At every corner you see a sentinel, every third man almost is a soldier, and the same foreign uniform offends your sympathies at Venice and Verona. This latter Italian town is a stronghold, and contained a garrison of some fourteen thousand men, well appointed and well drilled. On parade they appeared, in small commands, to pay particular attention to the artillery service and to the drill of the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

Feeling authorized to avail myself (schedule B,) of the assistance of our minister at Vienna, whilst there, I endeavored to obtain information on several points connected with the Austrian service, and in answer to some inquiries propounded, Mr. Jackson has advised me that he forwarded on the eighth day of December, a work containing a full description of the arms, &c., now in use in Austria, directed to Trenton, New Jersey, which must have miscarried, as it has not reached me.

In passing rapidly, I suddenly found myself surrounded by a different population; a free, active, intelligent race, very much reminding me of our own people. The air of everything seemed natural and easy. It was in Piedmont, a part of the territory of the King of Sardinia, whose government has done more in one year's time to change from bad to good, than any example history can show. The present constitution is free, their King is liberal and independent, and the people show it in their very countenances. Our late valuable representative at Turin, Colonel Kinney, has rendered a service to humanity, in aiding by his books and his talent, to establish a constitution worthy of the King of Sardinia. Their military matters are in a flattering condition. The Sardinian troops sustained their reputation in the Crimean war, and will distinguish themselves again whenever called upon.

I close my hurried view of some of the most important kingdoms of Europe, with this melancholy reflection—that the present amelioration of their political condition is beyond hope, and the day is not yet, when sympathy for their thralldom should involve us in any entangling alliances.

We can do them no good, except by example, the kingdom of Savoy is the only green spot on the continental desert.

The geographical position of New Jersey is remarkable, presenting a point on her northern border where three (3) States meet, and a long line of exposed sea and bay coast. She is the transit between the great commercial capitals of New York and Pennsylvania, which she will do well to guard and suitably maintain.

Sovereign protection is the right of her citizens, and their border interests, daily increasing in value from the juxtaposition of large commercial communities, must impress themselves as important considerations upon the reflecting mind of the Executive.

I recommend that every proper encouragement be given to increase the number of uniform companies of the militia, and that some pecuniary pay be provided for them. It is their due, and the civil and military usefulness of so large a body of respectable men have a claim on the recorded votes of the members of the State Legislature. The most acceptable manner in which this can be effected, may be left to their deliberate action.

I propose that every inhabitant of New Jersey, liable to perform military duty, shall uniform himself, or pay yearly fifty cents for the support of the organized uniformed militia companies. Such a law would be a modification of the old law now in force. Under that law, every male inhabitant, between certain ages, liable to military duty, is compelled to train or pay annually two dollars.

This uniform may be a plain, cheap, frock coat, State uniform, or a regimental uniform, to be established for the different regiments composing the twenty brigades by their brigade boards. But this, in both cases, to affect all new companies, and the time for any change in the old companies to be left to the brigade boards under which they are organized. And I especially recommend, that these brigade boards, established as they are under the present law, should be rigidly kept up throughout the State. We can have no efficient, practical, military organization without their direct action. My recommendation of the disposition of the State arms has been already fully set forth.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your Obedient Serv't,

T. CADWALADER,

Adj't-General N. J. M.

SCHEDULE A.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
Executive Department, }

To General Thomas Cadwalader.

SIR:—It being desirable to obtain correct information as to the most improved arms, tactics and drill, applicable to the efficiency and improvement of our militia system: connecting with it such observations as you may make upon the policy and people of foreign countries through which you shall pass, you will proceed to Europe for that purpose.

During your stay abroad, it will be your duty to visit all military institutes, armories, forts, arsenals, and garrisons, and to attend such military reviews as circumstances will admit of.

Any facilities shown you by foreign governments or their officers, to carry out the objects hereby contemplated, will be duly appreciated by this State.

You will report the result of your observations in time to be communicated to the next legislature.

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of said State to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness RODMAN M. PRICE, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Militia and
other military forces of said State, at Tren-
ton, this thirtieth day of May, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-six, and of the independence of the
United States the eightieth.

RODMAN M. PRICE.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. S. ALLISON, *Secretary of State.*

SCHEDULE B.

To the respective Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the United States, in Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, 17th May, 1856. }

DEAR SIR:—This will be handed to you by Gen. THOMAS CADWALADER, Adjutant-General of Militia of the State of New Jersey, who, it is understood, is about to proceed to Europe on official business of that State. I take pleasure in introducing him to your acquaintance, and in bespeaking for him, during his stay in your neighborhood, such friendly attentions as may be conveniently in your power.

Yours truly,

W. L. MARCY.

ANNUAL REPORT

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