ing the number and strength of the different guards in this city under your control, and also the number and strength of the patrols and an explanation of the system now in force for patrolling the city," I proceeded to ascertain the number and strength required and report the same as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot	1	41
Soldiers' Rest	3	137
Old Capitol Prison	1	75
Carroll Prison	1	65
Central Guard-House	2	44
Long Bridge	2	63
Aqueduct Bridge	2	70
Sixth and Seventh Street Wharves	3	176
On duty at these headquarters	.....	35
Cavalry force on duty as vedettes	.....	28

I have also the honor to submit a copy of the rules and regulations established April 1, 1865, for the government of the infantry patrol while under the command of Capt. J. T. Potts. The patrol force as now reported consists of 3 officers and 112 men, and is increased or decreased by orders from commanding officer First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, as the exigencies of the case may seem to demand. The above details, although reported as under the control of this office, are immediately governed and controlled by orders from headquarters First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, except so far as relates to seizures and duties of guards at bridges and ferries. None of the above force are reported at this office daily except those stationed at Long Bridge, Aqueduct Bridge, and Sixth and Seventh Street Wharves. The details referred to above will most probably be returned on report from headquarters First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, to department headquarters, but the force reported are the only troops doing duty at the posts mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. WALBRIDGE,
Captain and Assistant.

[Inclosure.]

Instructions for Infantry Patrols.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1865.

The following rules and regulations, being abstracts of all others heretofore issued from these headquarters, are published for the information of all officers commanding detachments of the provost-guard and patrol:

1. The principal avenues and streets should be thoroughly patrolled three times each day, particular care being taken to visit all places known to be habitually frequented by officers and soldiers.

2. Patrols, as a general rule, should be under charge of a commissioned officer; but patrols under the charge of reliable sergeants may be sent into localities where only enlisted men are likely to be found.

3. The officer of the patrol shall examine the passes of all officers of the army and soldiers whom he shall meet or discover in making his rounds; shall visit all drinking establishments to see if they are conforming with the military regulations, and shall assist the civil authorities as far as may be proper in preserving the peace of the city.

4. All officers found in the city without authority will be ordered to report in arrest at these headquarters at 10 o'clock on the following morning. If an officer shall be found in a state of intoxication or disorderly he will be committed to the Central Guard-House, or sent to these headquarters under guard, as the circumstances of the case may require. Particular care will be taken by the officer of patrol that the officer arrested identifies himself and does not escape punishment by giving wrong name or regiment.

5. All soldiers found in the city without proper authority, or drunk or disorderly, will be committed to Central Guard-House.

6. An unexpired furlough will be considered authority for an enlisted man to be absent from quarters after tattoo.

7. All brothels and bawdy-houses will be visited as frequently as possible during the evening, and if found disorderly the inmates will be ordered to report at the Central Guard-House on the following morning, to be convicted by the testimony of the officer having command of the patrol.

8. Theaters and other places of amusement will be visited every evening for the inspection of passes.

9. Officers of patrol shall report at 9 o'clock each morning the action of his patrol the preceding day, giving full name, rank, company, and regiment (or staff corps) of every officer arrested, when and where arrested, for what offense, and how disposed of; also the names, companies, and regiments of all enlisted men arrested, and for what offense. Any other official acts of the patrol may be embodied in special reports.

10. In cases of riots or extensive fires the patrols should be constantly under arms to await orders from these headquarters. Should the officer of patrol hear or be notified of disorderly assemblages or riots, he is empowered to use all reasonable efforts to quell them without awaiting orders, providing that a portion of his force shall always be in reserve at the barracks.

11. In case of extensive fires, to which the patrol may be ordered to repair, it shall be the first duty of the officer to place suitable guards for the protection of exposed property, to prevent unnecessary destruction and pillage and protect the firemen and their apparatus from interruption or violence.

12. Officers of patrols are reminded of the necessity of exercising extreme courtesy in their official conduct. They should, as much as possible, combine affability with firmness in the execution of their duties, showing no favor nor countenancing any violation of military rules.

By order of T. Ingraham, colonel and provost-marshal-general, Defenses North of the Potomac.

JOHN T. POTTS,
Captain, Commanding Military Detectives and Patrols.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cumberland, Md., May 5, 1865.*

Those men in West Virginia who claim to be rebel soldiers and who have refused to surrender on the very liberal terms heretofore offered them, will hereafter have no claim when captured to be considered

prisoners of war. Stealing horses is their principal vocation, and private gain their object. They are in fact banditti, and liable to be treated as such.

Commanding officers are therefore directed, and all good citizens are requested, to use their utmost exertions to hunt them down and rid the country of their presence. When captured they will be forwarded, with the evidence of their unlawful practices, to these headquarters for speedy trial by military commission.

By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

TH. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *May 5, 1865.*
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. H. MORGAN:

Colonel Reed, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, has returned from Staunton. Generals Rosser and Lilley left there the day before he arrived. They were trying to organize a party to go south, but were meeting with no success. Colonel Reed paroled about 750 men. He was troubled some by guerrillas at Mount Jackson and Harrisonburg. The country generally is quiet and the people well-disposed. Detailed report will be forwarded in the morning.* I expect to receive the surrender of Lieutenant-Colonel White, C. S. Army, with the remnant of Dearing's old brigade. He will rendezvous his command on Monday at Paris, and will probably come in on the same day.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
May 5, 1865.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Commanding, &c., Winchester, Va.:

Major-General Hancock directs me to acknowledge receipt of your report of Colonel Reed's operations, and to say that wherever guerrilla parties are operating they are to be hunted down and no quarter given.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
May 5, 1865.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Commanding Army of the Shenandoah, Winchester, Va.:

The One hundred and ninety-third New York Volunteers is ordered to your command. The general desires it assigned to General Egan's division.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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*See Part I, p. 1322.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Beverly, W. Va., May 5, 1865.

Lieut. JAMES P. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Clarksburg:

Scouts just returned from Greenbrier River brought in four rebels who contradict themselves. I sent them to headquarters as soon as I had an escort. If agreeable, I shall send out a strong scouting party toward Pocahontas to find out the foundation of the prevailing rumors.

G. HOBURG,
Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-fourth Regt. Pennsylvania Vols. and Post.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The defenses of Washington at this time consist of seventy-four inclosed forts and armed batteries, each having a guard or garrison, and armed with 905 guns of various calibers, with magazine stores with powder and fixed ammunition amounting to about 200 rounds per gun, or 181,000 rounds. This system of defensive works envelopes the city, navy-yard, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and was constructed against rebel enemies who could approach by land from north, south, east, and west, and is about thirty-two miles in extent. The necessity for this extensive system of temporary works no longer exists, and I recommend that fifty-one of these forts and inclosed batteries be at once dismantled, the artillery and stores of all kinds withdrawn, and deposited either in the remaining twenty-three forts or at the arsenals, stores, and depots under charge of the different military departments of the army. After disarming, dismantling, and withdrawing the stores, a guard should remain to protect the property from fire and injury, and measures taken to restore the grounds to the rightful owners. To this end it is advisable, as far as practicable, to liquidate claims on the Government for the uses and changes made to the property by conveying to the owners the right and title to the buildings and fixtures, of timber on the bomb-proofs, magazines, and stockades of the several works; which, if unacceptable to the claimants in full satisfaction for the use of the ground, changes, alterations, and removal of fences, woods, trees, and all others made by the authorities of the United States, the same shall be removed and materials in part sold in such manner as shall be found most advantageous to the public interest, and the residue stored as may be useful for the military service elsewhere. The works to be retained for the present will be:

On the north of the Potomac: Fort Carroll, Fort Stanton, Fort Baker, Fort Mahan, Fort Lincoln, Fort Totten, Fort Slocum, Fort Stevens, Fort Reno, and Fort Sumner; and on the south of the Potomac: Fort Lyon and three redoubts, Fort Ellsworth, Fort Worth, Fort Ward, Fort Richardson, Fort McPherson, Fort Whipple, Fort Morton, Fort C. F. Smith, and Fort Ethan Allen. The two river forts, to wit, Fort Foote and Battery Rodgers, will also be retained for the present. These twenty-three retained forts and redoubts occupy and command thirteen positions or lines of approach by roads or cover the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington; its navy-yard and arsenal,

and the roads from the north, west, south, and east. At a later period, after the fifty-one works and all their connecting lines of intrenchments have been vacated and ground restored to the owners, some of the remaining twenty-three may probably be dismantled and the grounds in like manner restored to their proprietors.

The preceding recommendation is founded upon the consideration that a large garrison is necessary for some time to come, and in part to be permanently stationed in and about this city for the protection of the national executive authorities, its archives, its costly and extensive public buildings, vieing with any of those in Europe for magnificence, elegance of architecture, durability, and fitness for the intended purposes; and its naval establishment and extensive ordnance depots, the value and cost of which is millions of dollars, and the destruction of which would be a serious loss and prejudice to the public welfare. Not less than 10,000 men at the present time, it is believed, will be necessary under all considerations to be retained in and about the city, and the twenty-three retained forts are selected with the view of best protecting the public interests and providing quarters and other accommodations for such a garrison. It is also considered, in connection with holding these defenses and maintaining this garrison in and about Washington, that for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the rights of the many millions of colored people in the late slave States, garrisons will have to be established for some time near Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Macon, Atlanta, Nashville, and other points not now necessary to particularize, in sufficient force to quell instantly any violation of law or threatened disturbance of the public peace, by strong detachments ordered from these central garrisoned depots. Their selection should be in the most populous districts of colored inhabitants and on lines and routes of railroad and river (steam) communication. Twenty such garrisoned depots, of 5,000 men each, would insure and secure respect for and enforcement of the laws of the land and protection of the rights of individuals, while the Veteran Reserve Corps could effectually garrison our entire seaboard defenses on the Atlantic, Gulf, California, and lake coasts, thus calling for about 125,000 of the existing national forces to be selected and retained for a time from the existing heroic armies that have enforced law against traitors and saved the Union of the States as one and indivisible. With time and established acquiescence in the new order and economy of labor, this force of 125,000 men could be allowed gradually, by deaths and expiration of term of service, to fall to the strength that the wants of the nation might demand. The next great care of the nation should be the creation of a well-organized and efficient staff for every branch of the military service, which, with well-trained and instructed officers of the three arms, would insure the nation's vitality against internal discord and foreign insult or aggression. With such a disposition of the army it will be readily perceived that much of the material of construction now belonging to the United States and in existing temporary buildings can be made advantageously available, rather than selling them at a sacrifice. The cemeteries and one of the best permanent hospitals, as the Surgeon-General can best select, should constitute a part of the military establishment to be preserved.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

[First indorsement.]

MAY 8, 1865.

Referred to Lieutenant-General Grant for examination and report.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 10, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The recommendations of the chief engineer as to works in the defensive line around Washington and Alexandria to be dismantled and the manner of doing it are approved. It is not practicable as yet to fix definitely the permanent garrisons for cities referred to in the rebellious States.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 6, 1865.

The march will be resumed at 6 a. m. to-morrow in the following order: First, artillery with its headquarters wagons; second, Third Division and its headquarters wagons; third, First Division with its headquarters wagons; fourth, Second Division and its headquarters wagons. One-half of the ambulances will follow each division. The rest of the ambulances will follow the Second Division. The general train will join the corps at the intersection of Meadow Bridge road with the road leading from Brook road to Hanover Court-House, and will move in rear. General Barlow will send a small regiment with the train as guard. The route of march will be up the Brook road, turning to the right about four miles beyond New Yellow Tavern, crossing the Chickahominy at Winston's Bridge; thence, by the way of Hanover Court-House, to Littlepage's Bridge, on the Pamunkey.

In case headquarters trains do not join to-night they will take their designated place to-morrow, when the corps reaches them.

By command of Major-General Humphreys:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 6, 1865.

The pack animals will all be sent with the trains to-day, and will not accompany the troops. Notice will be sent to the commanding officer Second Division when the Fifth Corps is out of the way and when that division shall start to be ready at the hour before designated.

By command of Major-General Humphreys:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.