

Prov 7 Dec. 1861.

To Amasa Manton Esq.

SIR,—I beg leave to lay before you a brief outline of what the U. S. Sanitary Commission has done, and is doing, and to submit to you the question, whether the public can afford to let this work be abandoned for want of means to carry it on.

Its magnitude and importance are self evident. Our soldiers are in far greater peril from sickness than from the violence of enemies. Large portions of the Army are now in special and imminent danger of epidemic small-pox and typhus fever. We are daily losing, and under the most favorable conditions we shall continue to lose, three or four men by disease and exposure, for every man whose life is necessarily and usefully sacrificed in the service of his country. Accident or negligence may at any moment swell this inevitable waste of life and efficiency to the disastrous dimensions it assumed in the Crimean war, and in the Walcheren expedition. Its reduction to the lowest attainable point is the most considerable retrenchment that can be made in the cost of war. For every one of our soldiers is a costly piece of national property. His enlistment, equipment, and training, have cost some two hundred dollars at least. He will be worth many times that sum to the community as a producer when he returns to

civil life—and his death will burthen the nation with the support of those dependent on him.

I ought to apologize for asking your attention to the subject from this lowest of all possible points of view, but our respect for the sanctity of human life may lead us to forget its mere economical value, and that the death of a soldier is just as much a *pecuniary* loss to the nation as the destruction of a gun boat, or an army train.

The patriotism and humanity of the People are fully awakened, and thoroughly enlisted in the work of protecting and preserving our soldiers, but the community does not even yet appreciate the extent to which its material interests will be promoted, and the burthens of war lightened, by the efficient performance of this work, and by the comparatively insignificant outlay it requires.

If only five hundred soldiers have died of malarious disease during the last three months, the nation has thereby lost, at an exceedingly moderate estimate, half a million of dollars in money value. Of these wasted lives at least two-thirds could, in all human probability, have been saved, had the resources at the command of the Sanitary Commission enabled it to enforce, throughout the whole army, the prophylactic measures it has introduced and is endeavoring to carry out.*

The Commission is almost daily called on by army sur-

* See on this subject the evidence collected in Document No. 31 of the Commission as to the value of quinine as a *preventive* of malarious disease, and the complete success with which it has been used for protection against even the malignant fevers of the African coast and the Isthmus of Panama.

geons for medicines and stimulants, with the statement that their stock is exhausted—that under the forms and regulations of the Army Medical Bureau, it cannot be replenished in less than a fortnight, and that in the meantime some ten or twenty of their patients are sinking for want of these remedies, and will assuredly perish unless the Commission come to their rescue. It has, in these cases alone, saved the nation scores of valuable lives, by merely supplying the few dollars worth of brandy or quinine which could not otherwise have been obtained till too late.

The general object of the Commission is to watch over the health of the volunteer army, and especially to suggest and carry out measures for the prevention of disease. This duty the Army Medical Bureau cannot at present thoroughly perform. Being organized with reference to the wants of an army of fifteen thousand regulars, officered by men educated in their profession, it is necessarily unequal to the care of half a million of volunteers under officers as inexperienced as the rank and file. It would seem, moreover, that some of its senior officials, who have grown old in the routine of their duty on its former limited scale, are unable to emancipate themselves at once from official habits and views which are now out of place and sometimes positively mischievous. They are naturally and pardonably slow to perceive that forms and usages properly held sacred and inviolable for fifty years, may now be mere obstacles in the way of substantial duty. Their intelligence may be beyond question, but the tendency of their official life and experience has hardly been such as to qualify them for the immense work they are suddenly called on to perform. Hence the necessity for that volunteer aid which the Sanitary Commission is appointed to furnish.

Facts in abundance could be produced to illustrate this necessity. During August and September last, for example, a great battle on the Potomac was daily expected, but there was not at Washington a reserve of hospital stores or unoccupied beds for three hundred additional patients. It was admitted that there might be at any moment five or ten thousand wounded soldiers requiring instant shelter and treatment, and, in case of victory, as many wounded rebels besides, for whom Government would be bound to provide with tenderness and humanity, and that large additional supplies would, in any event, unquestionably be needed during the winter. The Commission remonstrated against this seeming improvidence, and was told that supplies could be ordered from New York, and workmen employed to make beds, after the battle; and that it had never been the usage of the Medical Bureau to accumulate any large reserve of hospital stores; an answer that would have been more satisfactory had it been the usage of Government to assemble an hundred and fifty thousand soldiers on a single position in face of an enemy.

And, therefore, when a few wounded men were brought into Washington, after a skirmish at Lewinsville, or elsewhere, in September, the Medical Department of the United States Army called on the Sanitary Commission for a supply of lint and bandages—the national stores being unequal even to this trifling demand.

It is believed that measures have been taken to supply this deficiency, in some degree at least. But that it should have been permitted to exist for a single day, shows that the provision for our soldiers, through the regular official channels, is not wholly incapable of improvement.

This is confirmed by the course that has been pursued in regard to General Hospitals, against which the Commission has remonstrated, and which it has reason to hope will be essentially modified.

If any one fact be established by the concurrent testimony of all authorities on military hygiene, it is, that hotels, dwelling-houses, academies, and other buildings, public or private, not specially constructed for hospital purposes, are most unfit to be used as hospitals on any large scale, and that shanties, or tents, are less dangerous. The defective ventilation of ordinary buildings, when crowded with sick and wounded men, is almost certain, sooner or later, to poison their patients with malignant fevers, erysipelas, and hospital gangrene. The experience of the Peninsular campaigns, as recorded by Hennen and Guthrie, demonstrates this fact. That the buildings thus occupied in Washington and elsewhere have not already become pest-houses is due to the fact that all their doors and windows have been kept open during the mild weather of summer and early autumn, and that their defective ventilation has thus been in a measure made up. But when winter weather makes this no longer practicable, and the walls of their confined rooms and narrow corridors become saturated with morbid emanations, a very grave and lamentable waste of life in these buildings must be expected, should their occupation as hospitals be persisted in.

The remonstrances of the Commission on this subject have not been without effect. A plan for hospitals, arranged in groups of one-story wards, each accommodating twenty patients, and embodying the latest and best results of sanitary science, has been carefully prepared by the Commission, and adopted by Government with but trifling modification. It is understood that buildings on this plan, sufficient for 5,000 beds, will be erected at once.

But to pursue this subject no further, admitting the ancient system of the Medical Bureau to be perfectly adapted to its present work, and to be administered with the utmost possible energy and ability, its duties are nevertheless so arduous, and the interests at stake of such magnitude, that the volunteer aid rendered it by the Commission, under the authority of the President and the Secretary of War, can hardly be superfluous.

The operations of the Commission have been necessarily expanding and enlarging. They now involve a monthly expenditure of nearly five thousand dollars,—a trifle compared with what the private charity of the country can afford to contribute toward saving the lives of our soldiers.

A storehouse for its supplies, its offices at Washington, and the building occupied as the "Soldiers' Home" in Washington, are furnished by Government, which also provides horses, ambulances, and army wagons, for its inspectors, and other agents, and gives them every facility for visiting camps, hospitals, and military posts. Its current expenses are thus greatly diminished. But it can receive no money from Government without an appropriation by Congress; and this, members of the Commission have thus far been unwilling to ask. They fear that the moral power on which its usefulness mainly depends, would be weakened if it appeared in the attitude of a petitioner for money from the public Treasury, and thereby incurred even the suspicion of connexion with political machinery and intrigue.

It may be true that Government ought to supply the Commission with funds, instead of leaving it to seek them from private liberality. But, however, this may be, it is certainly essential that the work of the Commission be done. Private liberality must sustain it if Government do not; for to leave it

undone would be intolerable. We cannot afford to throw away the lives of our soldiers. Their health and efficiency cannot be neglected for a day without imminent danger to us and inhumanity to them. The nation is morally responsible that all the skill that medical and sanitary science can afford be employed for their protection.

It may be added, that were the Government system perfected, extended, and invigorated to the utmost possible degree, much work would still remain to be done, essential to the health, comfort, and well-being of the army, but beyond the scope of inflexible official regulations, and necessarily left to private discretion and liberality.

The Commission has now been in operation about five months, having been constituted by order of the Secretary of War, on the 9th June 1861. It was regarded as a doubtful experiment—for there was reason to fear that the army authorities might be inclined to resent any tender of volunteer counsel and assistance as officious and impertinent. This apprehension has almost universally proved unfounded. The Commission and its agents have received from every portion of the army—from officers of every grade, and from soldiers of every State, the most earnest, cordial, and grateful co-operation. The advice of its Camp-Inspectors has been almost invariably heard with respect and promptly carried out, and its suggestions to Government, on various points directly and indirectly affecting the Sanitary state of the Army, have been adopted with most advantageous results.

It is difficult to estimate, even approximately, the work it has actually done, because its chief and primary aim is *prevention* rather than *cure*. The result of a large portion of its labors is

necessarily negative. So far as they are successful, they furnish nothing that can be stated in a definite, tangible form. Thus much is certain—our soldiers have enjoyed an exemption from camp disease beyond all reasonable expectation. No army of like magnitude ever suffered so little from this source. It would be most presumptuous to attribute so great a national blessing wholly to human agency. But the Sanitary Commission has certainly contributed something to this happy result, if only by awakening attention to sanitary precautions. If it has thus diminished disease and death in our army of five hundred thousand volunteers by only one per cent., it has returned to the community full value for the generous contributions that have enabled it to do so.

The most important department of the Commission is that of camp inspection. On this duty it now employs fifteen Inspectors—all men of scientific education—generally physicians of professional position and large experience. Their duty is to travel from camp to camp, pointing out defects and suggesting improvements in camp-police, ventilation of tents and quarters, drainage, camp cooking, the supply and quality of water, and generally in everything that bears on the health of the command, and to give officers in charge of military hospitals not only professional aid, if desired, but extra hospital clothing, food, medicines, vaccine virus, and stores not included in the Government supply table, or which Government cannot promptly provide.

These inspectors act under elaborate and minute printed instructions. The result of their labors being mainly preventive and negative, cannot be definitely stated. But there is hardly a volunteer camp in which they have not corrected some perilous abuse, or removed some source of disease. They have found regiments in a condition that threatened a speedy

epidemic, with all their officers absolutely ignorant of any necessity for sanitary precautions, but most prompt and energetic in correcting abuses, and removing sources of danger the moment they were made aware of the importance of so doing. Many camp-sites reeking with poisonous exhalations have been purified and made wholesome within twenty-four hours after a visit from one of the inspectors of the Commission.

Many of our volunteer officers, regimental surgeons included, suddenly withdrawn from civil life, knew nothing of precautions against camp disease, of the dangers to which masses of men are exposed by the mere fact of accumulation, or of the existence of a distinct branch of sanitary science. Their official superiors have as yet done nothing to instruct them. The advice and assistance furnished by the Sanitary Commission, through its inspectors, has therefore been opportune and valuable.

These inspectors make regular reports to the Central office at Washington, in the form of answers to a minute and elaborate list of printed questions (about 180 in number), covering everything that can affect the health, efficiency, and morale of each regiment inspected. Their returns are recorded and tabulated as received, and the Commission will thus be enabled to publish, in due time, a body of military and medical statistics more complete and thorough than any now known to exist.

The professional services of so large a number of educated men, who devote their whole time to the labor of inspection, are necessarily costly. They would be much more so did not the gentlemen employed on this duty devote themselves to their work from a sense of patriotic duty rather than for the sake of the moderate compensation they receive. They are paid on an

average (excluding travelling expenses) at the rate of about twelve hundred dollars a year.

The Commission has also printed and circulated thousands of documents calling the attention of officers and men to precautions against disease—rules for the guidance of soldiers—manuals for volunteer surgeons, advising them of the latest results of foreign science in the treatment of wounds, &c., most important suggestions as to the value of prophylactics against malarious disease, and other papers calling the attention of officers and men to the vital importance of sanitary measures.

It supplies to the Hospitals, stores, comforts, and remedial appliances, which Government does not furnish, but which are known to have saved many lives. For example, four patients in hospital at Washington last summer, who had suffered amputation after wounds received at Bull Run, were sinking, but might, in the opinion of their surgeons, be saved by “water-beds,” an article which Government does not supply. The charity of our fellow-citizens enabled the Commission to provide these four “water-beds,” and thereby to save four soldiers from death.* It provides, also, to the extent of its means, experienced hospital dressers and nurses.

It is constantly receiving from every part of the country supplies of clothing, hospital stores, &c. These are distributed from the Central depots at Washington, and in the West, as the necessities of the troops require—a reserve stock being kept in hand for special emergencies—such as a general en-

* During the last week it has issued vaccine matter for the vaccination of 5,000 men, on the requisition of regimental surgeons, who have been unable to obtain it from the regular medical authorities, however incredible the fact may appear.

gagement or an epidemic. After the late affair at Edwards' Ferry, for instance, three wagon loads of bedding, hospital stores, stimulants, and extra comforts and appliances for the wounded were at once sent from Washington, together with clothing, most urgently needed by a large number of men who had been obliged to throw off their uniforms before swimming the Potomac.

A large portion of the clothing, and of the comforts of every kind, which the warm-hearted and loyal women of every Northern city, town, village, and neighborhood are diligently providing for the army, is consigned to the Commission. It has thus become a great distributing agency, through which the charitable handiwork of our countrywomen is dispensed to our soldiers at every point from Fortress Monroe to St. Louis. Systematic and judicious distribution of these supplies is obviously most important. Unless there be some general agent on the ground to ascertain the actual present wants of each regiment, great waste is inevitable—and this the country cannot afford, for there is already need of all, and far more than all that can be furnished, even by the tens of thousands of our countrywomen who are devoting themselves to this work. In the absence of such inspection and supervision, one regiment will get more than it needs, and the surplus will be just so much generous and loyal labor thrown away, while others will be forgotten and neglected.

Six hundred boxes are reported to be now on their way to the Washington store-house of the Commission, from its Boston depot alone. The freight bills of these supplies are of course heavy, and must in many cases be paid by the Commission.

Another branch of its operations is the maintenance of the "Soldiers' Home," so called, at Washington—an establishment near the Railroad Depot for the aid and comfort of soldiers, in certain particulars, for which the long-established Government system does not provide.

The chief object of this agency is,

First, to supply to the sick men of regiments arriving at Washington such medicines, food and care as it is impossible for them to receive from their own officers, in the confusion of their arrival, with the regimental medicine chest inaccessible in the baggage-car, and the regimental surgeon and quarter master obliged to leave their men and hunt up government officials in a strange city.

Second, to furnish suitable food, lodging, care and assistance to men discharged from the general hospitals, or from their regiments, but often detained for many days in the city before they can obtain their papers and pay.

Third, to give assistance and information and secure transportation to men who arrive at the station house in small numbers, and want to find and join their regiments.

Some of these have been accidentally left behind. Some have been detained for a few days at hospitals in Philadelphia or Baltimore. The number of soldiers who thus received care at the hands of the Commission, (some a single night's lodging, some five or six days shelter, support and medical treatment,) between August 9th and September 23d was about seven hundred, and from September 10th to October 21st, 1,494. Dr. Grymes, of Washington, the physician to the "Home," reports October 10th, that he "has professionally treated over 400

soldiers since the opening of the house—some of them very sick.”

About fifty men on an average are now in the building every night.

This Agency also renders our soldiers passing through Washington various services that cannot be exactly classified, but are nevertheless of no small value. This will be illustrated by the following extracts from Reports of the Special Relief Agent, Mr. Frederick N. Knapp, made on the 23d September and 21st October last.

“ August 25th, I went to the Paymaster’s Department by request of a sick man at the Station House, who had his papers, but said he was so weak he could not push up to the window and get his pay. I found about forty men waiting in the yard of the office, some apparently very feeble. This was on Tuesday afternoon. One man had been waiting since Saturday forenoon. He was lame and weak, and the other newcomers kept him back. Three others had waited since Monday morning; one who was there all day Saturday without getting his pay, had died on Sunday night, in a house near by. Seeing the case from the outside, which the officers within the building in their press of business did not observe, I stated the facts to the proper officers and they immediately made arrangements by which the men most sick were paid off at once, and facilities secured for the future.” (*From Mr. Knapp’s First Report, p. 8.*)

“ Within the past three weeks we have had a new class, viz., men belonging to regiments moving from Washington to Annapolis for special service. A number of cases have occurred where the regiments have struck their tents and marched to

“ the railroad station, bringing all their sick with them in ambulances, expecting to take the cars at once ; but they were detained there, waiting sometimes for twenty-four hours. In all such cases we have immediately received the sick into the ‘ House,’ and there they remained until the train which was to take them was ready to start. Some nights we have had as many as twenty such from one regiment, who otherwise (though just removed from a regimental hospital) would have been obliged to have slept on the floor of the Reception house, or else in the army wagons and ambulances. Many of these were men who needed all the care we could give them.”
(Second Report, p. 17.)

By these and other like services this minor and subordinate agency of the Commission has undoubtedly prevented a large amount of suffering and sickness, and at a cost, up to October 31st, of less than twelve hundred dollars.

The expenses of the Commission up to October 31st may be thus classified :

Stationery and printing.....	\$2,141 68
Travelling expenses of inspectors, &c....	2,308 32
Freight on supplies for the army.....	593 53
Postage.....	133 33
Salaries of inspectors and agents.....	3,076 52
Telegrams.....	78 28
Board account.....	822 08
Hospital supplies, dressers and nurses....	2,596 90
Soldiers' Home.....	1,190 00
Store room.....	790 69
Miscellaneous.....	384 41

\$14,115 74

It may be proper to say, in order to prevent any possible misapprehension, that the services of members of the Commission are unpaid, and that they receive nothing from its funds except the necessary expenses of travel incurred in the execution of their duty.

Its expenses cannot be diminished without seriously impairing its efficiency and usefulness. It ought to be at once enabled largely to increase them.

There is urgent necessity for more Inspectors, as new points on the rebel coast are occupied by our armies.

Inspectors are already needed at Hatteras and at Port Royal. It is a startling fact, that when the expedition for Port Royal was on the eve of sailing, one of its surgeons was obliged to telegraph to New York for vaccine matter, no adequate provision for the re-vaccination of the force having been made by the Medical Bureau.

The funds now at the disposal of the Commission will enable it to go on for but a few weeks longer.

Unless its Treasury is speedily replenished it must, very soon, dismiss its Inspectors, and notify the numerous associations throughout the country, with which it is affiliated, that its depôts at Washington and elsewhere are closed. I am confident that the liberality and patriotism of the country will not permit this—especially at the present time, when the approach of winter exposes the army to new forms of disease, and when additional supplies are more urgently demanded than ever.

The Commission is now organized as follows :

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.,	President, N. Y.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, L.L. D.,	Vice-Pres., Washington.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,	Secretary, “
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A.,	“

ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
 ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., “
 WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New York.
 Prof. WOLCOT GIBBS, M. D., “
 ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., “
 SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
 CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New York.
 J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
 HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Rt. Rev. THOS. M. CLARKE, D. D., Providence, R. I.
 GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, 68 Wall street, N. Y.

I append a list of all contributions received by the Treasurer of the Commission and by the Treasurer of the Auxiliary Organization of its Associate members in the city of New York, up to the 25th November. Most of these have been spontaneous and unsolicited. It now remains for the community to decide whether it will give the Commission still further means of usefulness, and this question must be determined at once; for, as I have already stated, the Commission must now begin to wind up its affairs unless promptly supplied with funds.

Commending the whole subject to your attentive and immediate consideration,

I am, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,

E. M. Snow

NOTE.

While this letter is passing through the press, my attention is called to an article in one of the New York daily journals of November 25th, in which the following passage occurs: "We hear serious complaints that the "[Sanitary] Commission has become less attentive and efficient in what was at the outset regarded as its special field of effort—attention to the sanitary condition of the soldiers in camp—and is bitten by the ambition of superseding, or at least remodeling, the established Medical Bureau of the regular army." It proceeds to eulogize the present head of the Medical Bureau as possessing high professional standing and great experience "in the medical care of armies," and "in the organization of measures for the sudden emergency created by the war," and insinuates, without positively asserting, that the Commission is responsible for certain charges of inefficiency lately made against him in the *World* newspaper.

The source of this article is obvious. It is noticed here mainly for the purpose of denying most positively and explicitly that the Commission has become in any degree "less attentive or efficient" in camp inspection, or in any of its departments of work enumerated in the preceding pages. On the contrary, its corps of camp inspectors is steadily increasing in number (and hence chiefly arises the great increase in its expenses). It employed *six* inspectors in August. It now employs *fifteen*, and it contemplates engaging three more. Its supervision of their labors is more and more systematic and thorough, and those labors are believed, with good reason, to be daily more and more valuable and beneficent. There is steady progress in the amount of force employed, and the work of each inspector is more efficient as he gains experience in his duties. The statement in question is therefore absolutely without foundation.

It is to be regretted that friends of the head of the Medical Bureau should attempt to shield him from newspaper assaults by attacking the motives and decrying the services of men who voluntarily render to Government the unpaid assistance and co-operation which that Bureau has expressly asked for, and which it must need at this crisis, however great the ability and efficiency of its official head; especially when such attacks may weaken this volunteer organization by impairing public confidence in its ability, and thus cutting off the only source on which it can rely for means to conduct its operations.

The Sanitary Commission, it may be added, is not responsible for the article in the "World" newspaper, or for any of the publications that have appeared commenting unfavorably on the Medical Bureau and its official head.

Many of the members of the Commission believe the present Surgeon-General not the fittest man that could be found for the arduous and most responsible duties of his office at the present time. They are not aware of any opportunities in his very long and honorable service as a Regimental Surgeon, for acquiring "experience in the organization of measures for the emergency created by the war;" but admitting that the experience has been acquired, they do not perceive that it has been used for the benefit of the army, or that any such "measures" have been

“organized,” or carried into execution. It is certain that Surgeons of volunteer regiments are daily applying to the Commission for medicines, stimulants, hospital bedding, vaccine matter, and the like, because they say they cannot get them from the Medical Bureau.

Members of the Commission think it strictly within the scope of the duty assigned them by the President and the Secretary of War as a “Commission of inquiry and advice in respect of the Sanitary interests of the United States Forces,” to advise the proper authorities whenever proper occasion be presented, that those interests will be, in their opinion, promoted by increasing the efficiency of the Medical Bureau.

In so doing, they cannot be influenced by the “ambition” of which they are accused. For, in proportion as the efficiency of the Medical Bureau is increased, their efforts must become less and less important and conspicuous. Whenever that Bureau shall be thoroughly invigorated, the Commission will have comparatively little work left to do, except that of a mere distributing agency for such extra clothing and comforts as the patriotism and charity of the country may supply the army.

Members of the Commission would gladly decline their present duties, performed at great cost of time and labor, and at considerable sacrifice of private interests, were they made insensible by any process, official or private, to the wants, perils, and sufferings of our volunteer soldiers.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Commission.

George Townsend,	\$50
Geo. C. Anthon,	20
John A. Stevens,	100
Robert B. Minturn,	100
Anonymous,	5
J. Carson Brevoort,	10
A. N. Lawrence,	100
John C. Greene,	100
R. H. McCurdy,	100
J. S. Merriam,	10
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,	100
Dr. Jacob Harsen,	100
Peter Cooper,	25
George Griswold, Jr.,	100
Jno. N. A. Griswold,	100
Members of the Board of Brokers, through Benjamin H. Talmage,	100
Manhattan Insurance Co.,	100
Members of the Board of Brokers, through Benjamin H. Talmage,	60
Myndert Van Schaick,	100

Henry Van Schaick	\$50
From various persons, through Charles Simpson, Collector.	148
Geo. N. Lawrence	100
Meredith Howland.....	50
Miss M. W. Wells, Hartford.....	5
Davis, Collamore & Co.....	25
Brewster & Co.....	25
Samuel Wetmore.....	100
Aymar & Co	50
J. H. Douglas	25
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co	1000
R. H. L. Townsend, by W. & J. O'Brien	25
Robt. J. Livingston.....	100
J. C. Delano, by Robt. B. Minturn.....	25
S. Griffiths Morgan, "	25
D. R. Green, "	20
Jas. Arnold, "	25
E. C. Jones, "	20
Benj. W. Bonney.....	50
Alfred Roe	25
Geo. N. Titus.....	50
Jas. Lenox, by Jno. A. Stevens.....	500
New York Life Insurance Co.....	1000
Thos. H. Maybee, by Jno. T. Agnew.....	100
Augustus H. Ward.....	100
Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick.....	20
N. Y. Steam Sugar Refining Co.....	100
Henry Chauncey, Jr.....	50
John Jay	25
Anonymous.....	6
Isaac Green Pearson	25
A Lady.....	50
John L. Rogers.....	50
Messrs. C. F. Hovey & Co., Boston	100
Messrs. H. P. Sturgis & Co. "	100
D. G. & W. Bacon	100
Mr. Stanard.....	200
Isaac L. Miller	2
Eugene A. Livingston, (Tivoli).....	100
Cyrus Curtis.....	25
Cleayton Newbold.....	25
Mrs. Bell, senior	50
Messrs. C. H. Marshall & Co.....	250
William Curtis Noyes.....	100
Mrs. Lee, (Mass.).....	25
Goodhue & Co	100
U. A. Murdock.....	50
Geo. N. Townsend.....	25

Henry Oothout.....	\$100
J. A. Voisin.....	20
J. F. Sheafe (by Robert B. Minturn).....	160
Two ladies.....	40
A Philadelphian.....	30
Thos. C. Smith.....	25
H. N. Powers.....	1
Chas. H. Russell.....	50
Mrs. Russell.....	50
H., by Jane S. Woolsey.....	50
W. L. Learned.....	50
Mrs. L. Baker.....	25
Miss Fish.....	20
Miss Julia K. Fish.....	20
Miss Susan Le R. Fish.....	10
Hamilton Fish, Jr.,.....	1 50
Stuyvesant Fish.....	1 50
Miss Betsey Bedient.....	10
Miss Mary W. Wells.....	10
P. P., of Philadelphia.....	8
Dr. Orville Dewey.....	20
A friend, by W. P. Palmer.....	20
Williams & Guion.....	100
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.....	250
Hendricks & Brothers.....	100
Miss S. Hendricks.....	100
A friend, Providence, R. I., by Dr. E. M. Snow.....	100
Messenger & Wright.....	25
H. R. Coit, (Litchfield).....	5
Ridley Watts.....	25
John Barstow.....	100
A. S. Jarvis, (by Jno. T. Agnew).....	25
Mrs S. H. Fowler, Hadley, Mass.....	5
Anonymous, thro' <i>Journal of Commerce</i>	50
George Larned, Providence.....	2
Hon. Wager Weedon, South Kingston, R. I.....	25
"C," Providence.....	10
Mrs. T. P. Shepard, Providence.....	50
A lady, ".....	5
Frances Wayland, ".....	15
Cash, ".....	5
Mrs. C. E. Greene, ".....	50
Henry A. Rogers, ".....	50
Mrs. Goddard, ".....	100
T. P. J. Goddard, ".....	75
Joseph A. Barker, ".....	25
"S," ".....	2
M. W., ".....	30

A. D. & J. Y. Smith, Providence.....	\$100
Amasa Manton "	50
John Carter Brown, "	200
Robert H. Ives, "	100
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.....	3,000
G. L. Hall, (Charlton, N. Y).....	25
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., (Newark, N. J.).....	1,000
Alex. Van Rensalaer.....	50
Messrs. De Pierris & Pettus.....	10
Seth Padelford, Esq., by Dr. E. M. Snow	75
A lady friend.....	20
Alex. Duncan, Esq.....	150
Newport, (by J. L. Kennedy, Esq.).....	75
Newton D. Woodward.....	4
Mrs. Abida Stone, by Dr. E. M. Snow.....	60
Cash.....	10
J. M. Forbes, (Boston).....	100
Geo. F. Noyes.....	25
J. A. Hewlett.....	25
Alfred Pell, Jr.....	30
The State of New York.....	200
David H. Nevins.....	50
James C. Carter	25
Chas. Toppan.....	25
Benj. W. Strong.....	100
Chas. P. Kirkland.....	200
Chas. DeRuyter.....	40
Women's Central Relief Association, to refund freight....	200
Mrs. Louisa S. Lord.....	100
Messrs. A. Walker & Co., (New Haven).....	100
Friends, by Wm. P. Palmer.....	25
Dr. J. C. Peters.....	25
Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, (Thos. Restieaux, treasurer).....	500
Chas. H. Westervelt, by Dr. Jenkins.....	5
Mrs. Samuel T. Skidmore.....	20
Benj. H. Hall on behalf of Executive Committee of Citizens of Troy, being contributions received in that city.....	900
Joseph Lawrence.....	25
F. H. Cooch, by Messrs. S. & W. Welsh, Philadelphia.,.,	60
Jas. Lenox.....	250
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.....	50
Mrs. Geo. Lee, Boston.....	100
John T. Johnston.....	100
Miss Esther Pratt, (Hartford).....	10
Alfred Pell, Jr.....	20
Alfred Walker, (New Haven).....	102
Total.....	\$16,993 00

Received by Geo. S. Coe, Treasurer of Committee of Associate Members.
Contributions, New York.

A. C. Richards.....	100
J. W. Paige & Co.....	100
O. Bronson.....	50
Coffin, Reddington & Co.....	25
O. W. Bird.....	20
Aspinwall, Wheelwright & Hoadley, Com.	200
E. White.....	50
Lady.....	20
H. S. Ayres.....	5
J. D. Lawson.....	30
Mrs. E. A. Thorne.....	100
H. C. S.....	5
O. R. McDonough.....	5
J. P. G. Foster.....	100
C. Mali.....	25
J. Allen.....	250
Archibald Wilson.....	2
Pacific M. Ins. Co.....	50
W. S. Gilman.....	50
H. B. Livingston.....	50
F. A. Benjamin.....	100
X.....	5
N. Y. Life Ins. Co.....	4,000
No name.....	1
Mrs. C. L. Spencer.....	500
W. F. Carey.....	100
Ithaca Ladies' Vol. Aid Association.....	20
W. Burt & Co.....	20
Jas. X. McLanahan.....	25
A little girl who wishes to save the life of three men....	10
A Friend.....	2
G. C. Ward.....	100
Henry Elsworth.....	100
A. Iselin & Co.....	250
Austin Requa.....	100
L. P. Hawes.....	50
C. G. Havens.....	50
Z. Gold.....	30
Henry W. Smith.....	25
E. H. Weed.....	25
G. Warner.....	2
No name.....	2
J. D. Jones.....	50
W. H. H. Moore.....	30
J. B. for S. B. B.....	25

B. Mayer.....	\$25
W. E. Pearson.....	10
Wm. Marten.....	25
J. P. Hoyt.....	50
J. Jewett & Son.....	100
G. P. Rogers.....	100
Mary Ann C. Rogers.....	100
Mrs. H. G. Sheldon.....	20
A. B. Bigelow.....	5
Mrs. Isaac S. Hone and Mrs. W. H. Ashurst.....	20
Brown Bros.....	250
H. M. Taber.....	30
J. P. L.....	10
W. D. S.....	10
J. A. Brown, Phila., by S. B. Ruggles.....	50
H. P. McKean, ".....	50
Manhattan Co.....	250
Merchants' Bank.....	250
A. B. C.....	5
J. J. Crane.....	50
J. Sturges.....	100
Bank of Republic.....	200
Union.....	250
Warrenton.....	5
O. W. Bird.....	25
M. K. Jessup & Co.....	20
Sturgis, Bennett & Co.....	50
Mechanics' Bank.....	250
R. Jaffray.....	2
J. McMullen.....	2
Two ladies, through S. B. Ruggles.....	10
G. Richards, " E. Wetmore.....	50
Wm. B. Astor.....	250
J. J. Astor, Jr.....	100
E. H. Miller.....	50
G. D. Morgan.....	100
R. L. Lord.....	100
S. T. Skidmore.....	20
G. H. Hansell, Collector.....	305
D. D. Lord, through G. H. Hansell.....	25
Reynolds & Christman.....	20
D. Dows & Co.....	50
Vyse & Son.....	50
J. Caswell & Son.....	50
Olyphant, Son & Co.....	100
Oelrich & Co.....	100
Jas. Brown.....	300
G. H. Brown.....	25

J. L. Lewis.....	3
Jas. Cruikshank.....	125
H. Hennequin & Co.....	25
W. Redmond.....	25
Fairbanks & Co.....	25
W. H. T. Mali.....	50
A. Boardman.....	25
G. H. Hansell, Collector.....	450
Meigs & Greenleaf.....	100
A B C.....	5
Mrs. J. L. Worth, through S. B. Ruggles.....	3
G. H. Hansell (Collector).....	450
Parsons & Pettet.....	25
R. W. Ropes.....	25

\$11,214