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### Message from the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the Thirty-second Congress : State of the Union Address, 1851

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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

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DECEMBER 2, 1851.

Read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and fifteen thousand extra copies, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

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WASHINGTON:  
PRINTED BY A. BOYD HAMILTON.

1851.

MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

THE THIRTY-SEVEN CONGRESS

January 1, 1861

Read and approved in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, this 1st day of January, 1861.

WASHINGTON:  
PRINTED BY A. WOOD MANLY.

## MESSAGE.

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*Fellow-citizens of the Senate  
and of the House of Representatives :*

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding, and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly-favored land.

Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans, and other foreigners resident in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided, and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained, I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States, as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme, of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would incur. For some time there was reason to hope that these measures had sufficed to prevent any such attempt. This hope, however, proved to be delusive. Very early in the morning of the third of August, a steamer called the Pampero departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upwards of four hundred armed men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the island. This expedition was set on foot, in palpable violation of the laws of the United States. Its leader was a Spaniard, and several of the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners. The persons composing it, however, were mostly citizens of the United States.

Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary movement, which appears to have been soon suppressed, had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba. The importance of this movement was unfortunately so much exaggerated in the accounts of it published in this country, that these adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country, but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well-concerted enterprise for effecting it. The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill-informed. The steamer in which they embarked left New Orleans stealthily and without a clearance. After touching at Key West, she proceeded to the coast of

Cuba, and, on the night between the 11th and 12th of August, landed the persons on board at Playtas, within about twenty leagues of Havana.

The main body of them proceeded to, and took possession of, an inland village, six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transportation could be obtained. The latter, having taken up their line of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about four leagues into the country, were attacked on the morning of the 13th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued; after which they retreated to the place of disembarkation, where about fifty of them obtained boats and re-embarked therein. They were, however, intercepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and carried to Havana, and, after being examined before a military court, were sentenced to be publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into effect on the 16th of August.

On receiving information of what had occurred, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was instructed to proceed in the steam-frigate Saranac to Havana, and inquire into the charges against the persons executed, the circumstances under which they were taken, and whatsoever referred to their trial and sentence. Copies of the instructions from the Department of State to him, and of his letters to that Department, are herewith submitted.

According to the record of the examination, the prisoners all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the island. At the time of their trial and execution, the main body of the invaders was still in the field, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After the lapse of some days, being overcome by the Spanish troops, they dispersed on the 24th of August; Lopez, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of September. Many of his remaining followers were killed, or died of hunger and fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners. Of these, none appear to have been tried or executed. Several of them were pardoned upon application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in number, were sent to Spain. Of the final disposition made of these, we have no official information.

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an ill-directed love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is herewith communicated.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly, no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interpo-

sition with the government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will, hereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behoves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment.

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba, is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced by individuals, probably in considerable amounts, to purchase Cuban bonds, as they have been called, issued by Lopez, sold, doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of that island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the government expected to be established. All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution. None will deny that those who set on foot military expeditions against foreign States by means like these, are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitous whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and system, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill-informed and deluded men. You will consider whether further legislation be necessary to prevent the perpetration of such offences in future.

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country, or to violate its laws, upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrafted into the codes of other nations as well as our own. But while such are the sentiments of this Government, it may be added that every independent nation must be presumed to be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them. The Government of the United States, at all times since its establishment, has abstained, and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country from entering into controversies between other powers, and to observe all the duties of neutrality. At an early period of the Government, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws were re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, among other things, it was declared that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and this law has been executed and enforced, to the full extent of the power of the Government, from that day to this.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-inter-

vention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliament, while a member of the crown, "that, if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the Secretaryship of Jefferson;" and we see, in fact, that the act of Congress of 1818 was followed, the succeeding year, by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general provisions. Up to that time there had been no similar law in England, except certain highly penal statutes passed in the reign of George II., prohibiting English subjects from enlisting in foreign service, the avowed object of which statutes was, that foreign armies, raised for the purpose of restoring the house of Stuart to the throne, should not be strengthened by recruits from England herself.

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of sea-coast, with an infinite number of ports and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, without the knowledge of Government, against the possessions of foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Chargé d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty, and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced

it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coast of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Chargé d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State of assurances by the French government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost importance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security so long as they faithfully discharge their respective duties and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the United States. Our commerce spreads over every sea and visits every clime, and our ministers and consuls are appointed to protect the interests of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country and maintain the honor of its flag. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected; and, if protected, it must be by the laws of the country in which they reside. And what is due to our own public functionaries residing in foreign nations, is exactly the measure of what is due to the functionaries of other governments residing here. As in war, the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable; so in peace, ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana, the office of her Catholic majesty's consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the consul, with the intention of laying them before you, that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might, in your judgment, seem to require. The correspondence upon this subject between the Secretary of State and her Catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary is herewith transmitted.



The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard to foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls. I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress.

Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made.

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of State thereto, it will appear that her Britannic Majesty's government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out, and that an intention was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the part of the United States. Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proper appropriation recommended.

A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Portugal, has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first instalment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th of September last, and has been paid.

The President of the French republic, according to the provisions of the convention, has been selected as arbiter in the case of the General Armstrong, and has signified that he accepts the trust, and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity.

The Turkish government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On the 28th of February last, a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish government permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the 3d of March last, both houses of Congress passed a resolution, requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on board of the United States steam-frigate Mississippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time past been pending between the Government of the French republic and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peaceably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those islands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the United States on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian government. This Government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were influenced in this measure by the existing and prospective importance of the islands as a place of refuge and refreshment for our vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the great trade which must, at no distant day, be carried on between the western coast of North America and Eastern Asia.

We were also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations. I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the United States have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to those islands will be steadily pursued.

It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquillity of the Mexican republic should again be seriously disturbed; for, since the peace between that republic and the United States, it had enjoyed such comparative repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Having received information that persons from the United States had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States. I likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject, a copy of which is herewith laid before you. This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligations of treaties and the general duties of good neighborhood.

In my last annual message I informed Congress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a grant of the Mexican government to a citizen of that republic; and that this enterprise would probably be prosecuted with energy whenever Mexico should consent to such stipulations with the government of the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

A convention between the two governments for the accomplishment of that end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress and the Executive of that republic.

Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decision will

be governed by just and enlightened views, as well of the general importance of the object, as of her own interests and obligations.

In negotiating upon this important subject, this government has had in view one, and only one object. That object has been, and is, the construction or attainment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the shortest and the best for travelers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world. It has sought to obtain no territorial acquisition, nor any advantages peculiar to itself; and it would see, with the greatest regret, that Mexico should oppose any obstacle to the accomplishment of an enterprise which promises so much convenience to the whole commercial world, and such eminent advantages to Mexico herself. Impressed with these sentiments and these convictions, the government will continue to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangement with the republic of Mexico for the speedy completion of the work.

For some months past, the republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil convulsions from which the cause of free institutions and the general prosperity and social progress of the States of Central America have so often and so severely suffered. Until quiet shall have been restored, and a government apparently stable shall have been organized, no advance can prudently be made in disposing of the questions pending between the two countries.

I am happy to announce that an inter-oceanic communication from the mouth of the St. John to the Pacific has been so far accomplished as that passengers have actually traversed it, and merchandise has been transported over it; and when the canal shall have been completed according to the original plan, the means of communication will be further improved. It is understood that a considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

Whichever of the several routes between the two oceans may ultimately prove most eligible for travellers to and from the different States on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico and our coast on the Pacific, there is little reason to doubt that all of them will be useful to the public, and will liberally reward that individual enterprise by which alone they have been or are expected to be carried into effect.

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the island of St. Domingo, and, it is hoped, upon a durable basis. Such is the extent of our commercial relations with that island, that the United States cannot fail to feel a strong interest in its tranquillity.

The office of commissioner to China remains unfilled; several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the inadequacy of the compensation. The annual allowance by law is six thousand dollars, and there is no provision for any outfit. I earnestly recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. Our commerce with China is highly important, and is becoming more and more so, in consequence of the increasing intercourse between our ports on the Pacific coast, and Eastern Asia. China is understood to be a country in which living is very expensive, and I know of no reason why the American commissioner sent thither should not be placed, in regard to compensation, on an equal footing with ministers who represent this country at the courts of Europe.

By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be

seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$52,312,979.87; which, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of \$58,917,524.36.

The total expenditures for the same period were \$48,005,878.68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were--	\$215,725,995
Of which there were in specie-----	4,967,901
The exports for the same period were-----	217,517,130
Of which there were of domestic products----	\$178,546,555
Foreign goods re-exported-----	9,738,695
Specie-----	29,231,880
	<hr/> \$217,517,130

Since the 1st of December last, the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to \$7,501,456.56; which, however, includes the sum of \$3,242,400 paid under the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of \$2,591,213.45, being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,560,395.26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$51,800,000; which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of \$63,258,743.09.

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$42,892,299.19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of \$33,343,198.08; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those Territories, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of \$9,549,101.11.

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of \$20,366,443.90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the 1st of July following, amounting to \$6,237,931.35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates.

In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly-acquired territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The values of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared

with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of \$43,646,322. At first view, this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,701,921 in 1847, to \$26,051,373 in 1850, and to \$21,848,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.

The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to \$460,917, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of \$1,156,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly, that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by full crops and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single item of raw cotton, by \$40,000,000 over the value of that export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand and an augmented price for the crop of last year. Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the present prices, then there would be a falling off in the value of our exports, for the present fiscal year, of at least \$40,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

The production of gold in California, for the past year, seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed, in the enhancement of prices, and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods, beyond a healthy demand in this country, will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been \$24,263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The ex-

ports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been \$14,651,927. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of \$58,607,308.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation.

By reference to the act of Congress approved 9th September, 1850, it will be seen that, in consideration of certain concessions by the State of Texas, it is provided that the "United States shall pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly at the Treasury of the United States."

In the same section of the law it is further provided "that no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, *for which duties on imports were specially* pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the United States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States."

The form of release thus provided for has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved. It has been published in all the leading newspapers in the commercial cities of the United States, and all persons holding claims of the kind specified in the foregoing proviso were required to file their releases (in the form thus prescribed) in the Treasury of the United States, on or before the 1st day of October, 1851. Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March, 1851, yet up to the 1st of October last comparatively few releases had been filed by the creditors of Texas.

The authorities of the State of Texas, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, have furnished a schedule of the public debt of that State created prior to her admission into the Union, with a copy of the laws under which each class was contracted.

I have, from the documents furnished by the state of Texas, determined the classes of claims which in my judgment fall within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850.

On being officially informed of the acceptance by Texas of the propositions contained in the act referred to, I caused the stock to be prepared, and the five millions which are to be issued unconditionally, bearing an interest of five per cent. from the 1st day of January, 1851, have been for some time ready to be delivered to the state of Texas. The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have not authorized any one to receive this stock, and it remains in the Treasury Department, subject to the order of Texas.

The releases, required by law to be deposited in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the remaining five millions have not been issued. This last amount of the stock will be withheld from Texas until the conditions upon which it is to be delivered shall be complied with by the creditors of

that state, unless Congress shall otherwise direct by a modification of the law.

In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue by false invoices and under-valuations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom-house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was no inducement to under-valuation, and the custom-house valuations of the same articles under the present system of ad valorem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing laws. This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country caused by over-importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, which accompanies this communication, will present a condensed statement of the operations of that important department of the Government.

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the preceding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country.

Suitable measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in California and Oregon. Surveying parties have been organised, and some progress has been made in establishing the principal base and meridian lines. But further legislation and additional appropriations will be necessary before the proper subdivisions can be made, and the general land system extended over those remote parts of our territory.

On the 3d of March last, an act was passed providing for the appointment of three commissioners to settle private land claims in California. Three persons were immediately appointed, all of whom, however, declined accepting the office, in consequence of the inadequacy of the compensation. Others were promptly selected, who, for the same reason, also declined; and it was not until late in the season that the services of suitable persons could be secured. A majority of the commissioners convened in this city on the 10th September last, when detailed instructions were given to them in regard to their duties. Their first meeting for the transaction of business will be held in San Francisco on the eighth day of the present month.

I have thought proper to refer to these facts, not only to explain the causes of the delay in filling the commission, but to call your attention to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the commissioners. The

office is one of great labor and responsibility, and the compensation should be such as to command men of a high order of talents and the most unquestionable integrity.

The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual message, I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation. But upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of persons familiar with the subject, I am inclined to change that recommendation, and to advise that they be permitted to remain, as at present, a common field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconvenience that now exists, for a short period, than, by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system founded in error, which may place the whole subject beyond the future control of Congress.

The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed, and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improvements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of life. To effect these objects, it is desirable that the necessary provision be made by law for the establishment of land offices in California and Oregon, and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at an early day.

Some difficulties have occurred in organizing the territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah; and, when more accurate information shall be obtained of the causes, a further communication will be made on that subject.

In my last annual communication to Congress, I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow-citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants, and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of WASHINGTON, in his last annual message to Congress, a "very cheap instrument of immense national benefit."



Regarding the act of Congress, approved 28th September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who had been engaged in the military service of the country, as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entrusted with its immediate execution, to give prompt effect to its provisions. All the means within their control were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication of claims; and I am gratified to be able to state, that near one hundred thousand applications have been considered, and about seventy thousand warrants issued, within the short space of nine months. If adequate provision be made by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Department, it is confidently expected that, before the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits of the act will have received their warrants.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested in his report various amendments of the laws relating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against abuses and frauds on the Government: to all of which I invite your particular attention.

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the extension of our settlements into Utah and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginal race.

No material change has taken place within the last year in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the North-western Territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed. I am satisfied, however, that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians than from any settled hostility toward the whites. As the settlements of our citizens progress towards them, the game upon which they mainly rely for subsistence is driven off or destroyed, and the only alternative left to them is starvation or plunder. It becomes us to consider, in view of this condition of things, whether justice and humanity, as well as an enlightened economy, do not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our own policy towards them, we should not provide for their immediate wants, and encourage them to engage in agriculture, and to rely on their labor, instead of the chase, for the means of support.

Various important treaties have been negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished: all of which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The joint commission under the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was stated in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior that the initial point on the Pacific and the point of junction of the Gila with the Colorado river had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments. Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent landmarks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at latitude  $32^{\circ} 22'$ , and, at the date of the last communication, the survey of the line had been made thence westward about one hundred and fifty miles, to the neighborhood of the copper mines.

The commission on our part was at first organized on a scale which experience proved to be unwieldy and attended with unnecessary expense. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employed within the smallest limits consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service and the prompt and efficient execution of their important duties.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California. The superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State, has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the decennial apportionment of representatives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850. It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary apportionment, and in transmitting the certificates required by law.

The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is diligently employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying and arranging, in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals, and it is believed that when the work shall be completed, it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupations, and social condition of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world. The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be over-estimated; and I earnestly hope that Congress will lose no time in making the appropriations necessary to complete the classifications, and to publish the results in a style worthy of the subject, and of our national character.

The want of a uniform fee-bill, prescribing the compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much vexation, injustice and complaint. I would recommend a thorough revision of the laws on the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees which, as far as practicable, should be uniform, and prescribe a specific compensation for every service which the officer may be required to perform. This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of our harbors were left in an unfinished state, and, consequently, exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject.

The whole north west appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the sea coast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary.

The surveys of the delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

The protection of our south-western frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed, at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remained to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could properly be spared from other quarters have been concentrated on that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions. The nature of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an army, and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare; and we can scarcely hope that any military force, combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border, "with equal diligence and energy," as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty. Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants as equally with our own entitled to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instructions have also been given to the Indian commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treaties, to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own citizens apply also to those of Mexico. I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered, as our own have, from depredations by the Indians.

To the difficulties of defending our own territory, as above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side

to cooperate with our own. So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil, as the Indians will naturally turn towards that country where they encounter the least resistance. Yet these troops are necessary to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy any security from their attacks.

The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of hostility. As a large portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence. It cannot be increased, however, without an increase of the army; and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the frontier.

I invite your attention to the suggestions on this subject, and on others connected with his department, in the report of the Secretary of War.

The appropriations for the support of the army, during the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that department, for the year ending 30th June last, were \$9,060,268.58. The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next, and ending June 30, 1853, are \$7,898,775.83; showing a reduction of \$1,161,492.75.

The board of commissioners, to whom the management of the affairs of the military asylum, created by the act of 3d March last, was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an asylum in the vicinity of this city, which has been approved by me, subject to the production of a satisfactory title.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force afloat during the present year, has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely-extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

The expedition commanded by Lieut. De Haven, despatched in search of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions in the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering from an unknown and dangerous navigation and the rigours of a northern climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation from the unfrequented polar regions. The officers and men of the expedition having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowances of extra pay and emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers and men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas.

I earnestly recommend to your attention the necessity of reorganizing the naval establishment, apportioning and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the

navy, having reference to merit and capacity, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list upon reduced pay those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty. As a measure of economy, as well as of efficiency in this arm of the service, the provision last mentioned is eminently worthy of your consideration.

The determination of the questions of relative rank between the sea officers and civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention. The failure to provide any substitute, when corporal punishment was abolished for offences in the navy, has occasioned the convening of numerous courts-martial upon the arrival of vessels in port, and it is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service. To moderate punishment from one grade to another is among the humane reforms of the age; but to abolish one of severity, which applied so generally to offences on ship-board, and provide nothing in its stead, is to suppose a progress of improvement in every individual among seamen which is not assumed by the legislature in respect to any other class of men. It is hoped that Congress, in the ample opportunity afforded by the present session, will thoroughly investigate this important subject, and establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of punishment, as are consistent with humanity and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall insure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty and the suppression of crime in our ships of war.

The stone dock in the navy yard at New York, which was ten years in process of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the authorities of the yard. The dry dock at Philadelphia is reported as completed, and is expected soon to be tested and delivered over to the agents of the Government. That at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is also nearly ready for delivery: and a contract has been concluded, agreeably to the act of Congress at its last session, for a floating sectional dock on the bay of San Francisco. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Department touching the establishment of a navy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific. Such a station is highly necessary to the convenience and effectiveness of our fleet in that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of commerce and the rapid extension of our whale fisheries over its waters.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under a revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruction to the pupils quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the Military Academy. A large class of acting midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice-ship has been attached to the institution, to afford the amplest means for regular instruction in seamanship, as well as for cruises during the vacations of three or four months in each year.

The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated, than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days.

The estimates for the support of the navy and marine corps, the ensuing

fiscal year, will be found to be \$5,856,472.19, the estimates for the current year being \$5,900,621.

The estimates for special objects under the control of this department, amount to \$2,684,220.89, against \$2,210,980 for the present year, the increase being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast, and the construction of the dock in California, authorized at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings, and machinery.

I deem it of much importance to a just economy, and a correct understanding of naval expenditures, that there should be an entire separation of the appropriations for the support of the naval service proper from those for permanent improvements at navy yards and stations, and from ocean steam-mail service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this Department.

The report of the Postmaster-General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 196,290 miles; the annual transportation thereon 53,272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation \$3,421,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles, and the annual transportation thereon at 615,206 miles. The annual cost of this service is \$1,472,187, of which \$448,937 is paid by the Post-Office Department, and \$1,023,250 are paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation *within* the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of \$547,110.

The whole number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th day of June last was 19,796. There were 1,698 post-offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for, and payable to the British post-office, amounted to \$6,727,866.78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding \$20,599.49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to the British post-office for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to \$6,024,566.79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of \$703,299.99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post-office) amounted to \$6,345,747.21, being an increase of \$997,610.79, or  $18\frac{6.5}{100}$  per cent. over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large, that no further appropriation from the Treasury,

in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his last annual report, the Postmaster-General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the Treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government. The recommendations of the Postmaster-General, in respect to the letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

The public statutes of the United States have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and, interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes; and, from the cost of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation. As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no "common law" of the United States to supply the defects of their legislation, it is most important that that legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted. In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offences are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted, so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of imprisonment, or penitentiary confinement, in the different States.

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills, and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary act of which it is a part, or continues in force. It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions of law have been introduced into bills with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connexion or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and often with but little consideration, that, in many instances, it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law.

The Government of the United States is emphatically a government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting in-

congruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action.

An act of Congress approved 30th September, 1850, contained a provision for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to be expended under his direction, by such architect as he should appoint to execute the same. On examining the various plans which had been submitted by different architects, in pursuance of an advertisement by a committee of the Senate, no one was found to be entirely satisfactory, and it was therefore deemed advisable to combine and adopt the advantages of several.

The great object to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient halls for the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress, with sufficient accommodations for spectators, and suitable apartments for the committees and officers of the two branches of the Legislature. It was also desirable not to mar the harmony and beauty of the present structure, which, as a specimen of architecture, is so universally admired. Keeping these objects in view, I concluded to make the addition by wings, detached from the present building, yet connected with it by corridors. This mode of enlargement will leave the present Capitol uninjured, and afford great advantages for ventilation and the admission of light, and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and competent architect. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th day of July last with suitable ceremonies, since whichtime the work has advanced with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings are now nearly complete.

I again commend to your favorable regard the interests of the District of Columbia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation. My opinions on this subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which I would respectfully refer. But there was one of more than ordinary interest, to which I again invite your special attention. I allude to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States. Justice to individuals, as well as to the Government, imperatively demands that some more convenient and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others, serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.



The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

The constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the legislative, the executive, and judicial departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the executive and judicial departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed. This injunction of the constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision, that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark, that the main opposition is aimed against the constitution itself, and proceeds from persons, and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy, and even the existence of the constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists, and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides,



## LIST OF PAPERS,

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

President's Proclamation upon the subject of the apprehended invasion of Cuba, 5th April, 1851.

Bond.

Acting Secretary of State to Commodore Parker, 23d August, 1851.

Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster, 6th September, 1851.

The same to the same, 12th September, 1851.

The same to the same, 25th September, 1851.

The same to the same, 5th October, 1851.

Mr. Calderon to the Acting Secretary of State, 26th August, 1851.

Acting Secretary of State to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, 20th August, 1851.

Mr. Calderon to Acting Secretary of State, 29th August, 1851.

Acting Secretary of State to Mr. Calderon, 30th August, 1851.

The same to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, 1st September, 1851.

Mr. Calderon to the Acting Secretary of State, 5th September, 1851.

Acting District Attorney of the United States, at New Orleans, to Acting Secretary of State, 25th September, 1851.

Mr. Calderon to Acting Secretary of State, 14th October, 1851.

Secretary of State to Mr. Calderon, 13th November, 1851.

Mr. Calderon to the Secretary of State, 14th November, 1851.

Acting Secretary of State to Mr. Calderon, 6th September, 1851.

The same to the same, 30th September, 1851.

The same to Mr. Barringer, 6th October, 1851.

The Secretary of State to the same, 29th October, 1851.

The same to the same, 26th November, 1851.

*Intervention of France and England.*

Memorandum of a conversation between the Acting Secretary of State and the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster, 12th November, 1851.

Mr. Crittenden to M. de Sartiges, 22d October, 1851.

M. de Sartiges to Mr. Crittenden, 27th October, 1851.

Mr. Webster to M. de Sartiges, 18th November, 1851.

President's Proclamation relative to the insurrection in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas.

*Commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American Provinces.*

Sir H. L. Bulwer to Mr. Webster, March, 1851.

Mr. Derrick to Sir H. L. Bulwer, 29th March, 1851.

Sir H. L. Bulwer to Mr. Webster, 24th June, 1851.

*Oregon Boundary.*

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Buchanan, 13th January, 1848

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Crampton, 25th October, 1849.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is reason to believe, that a military expedition is about to be fitted out, in the United States, with intention to invade the island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas, it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power; and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentations, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes,—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression—and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them.

And whereas, such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country—in violation of the laws of nations—and expressly prohibited by our own, our statutes declare, “that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.”

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And therefore I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and, by all lawful means, prevent any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand, the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President :

W. S. DERRICK,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

\$2,000

BOND.

No. —

Be it known to all men, that I, General Narciso Lopez, Chief of the "Patriotic Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba," established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of Provisional Government and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary movement about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are now subject by the power of Spain, and to be prosecuted by me till superseded by a superior executive officer, or such form of government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subserve the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic they shall hereafter assume, to wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to ———, or bearer, in equal annual instalments, at one, two, three, four, and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent. interest from date, payable rateably on each annual instalment until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said General Narciso Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the object aforesaid, do by these presents pledge to the said ———, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of Cuba, from whatever source to be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and Government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Narciso Lopez, do hereto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government; which is further witnessed by Ambrosio José Gonzales and José Maria Sanchez Yznaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A. D. 1850.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

J. SANCHEZ YZNAGA,  
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES,  
C. P. SMITH.

\$2,000.

*Mr. Derrick to Commodore Parker.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 23d August, 1851.

SIR: This Department has been officially informed by the Consul of the United States at Havana, that fifty persons taken from boats off the coast

of Cuba, were brought to that city on the night of the 15th instant, and were the next morning tried and shot. Information derived from other sources renders it probable that many of them were citizens of the United States. This is sufficient to warrant and require an immediate inquiry into the facts and circumstances attending so summary and sanguinary a punishment. The President consequently directs that you will proceed at once to Havana in the vessel under your command. On arriving there, you will obtain an audience of the Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, and will then express to him the regret of the President that the persons referred to should have been deemed guilty of an offence requiring, in the judgment of the Spanish authorities, so severe a punishment. You will also inform him that it is expected that, if citizens of the United States were among the persons shot, the offence with which they were charged was satisfactorily proved. You will accordingly request of him a copy of the proceedings of the Court which sentenced the prisoners. It is presumed that those proceedings will show the names of the accused; the countries where they were born or to which they owed allegiance; the position of the boats at the time when they were captured; the course they were taking, and whether the persons on board of them were armed. If, however, these facts should not be stated, or if you should not obtain a copy of the proceedings, you will endeavor to ascertain the same facts from other sources.

Mr. Owen also apprizes the Department that the United States Mail Steamer Falcon, Lieutenant Rogers commanding, was several times fired over by a Spanish steamer and boarded on her last voyage from Chagres to Havana. Although the Captain-General expressed regret for this occurrence and promised that it should not be repeated, it seems somewhat doubtful whether the captain of the steamer was or was not obeying the orders of some superior officer in the course which he pursued. You will endeavor to ascertain the truth in relation to this, and also whether or not the flag of the Falcon was hoisted at the time the firing took place.

You will assure the Captain-General that everything within the power of this Government has been and will continue to be done, towards discharging the obligations of the United States to Spain. You will also assure him, that if, hereafter, unhappily, citizens of the United States should be so forgetful of their obligations of obedience to the laws of their own country, and of regard to the rights of Spain, as to be engaged in hostile expeditions against the island of Cuba, the President earnestly desires that they will not be punished except upon the clearest proofs of guilt and without an obvious necessity. A contrary course on the part of the Spanish authorities will be sure to increase the difficulties in the performance of the duties of the United States as a friendly neutral power, and might render the discharge of those duties impracticable.

This Department will expect to receive from you a full report upon the subjects of this instruction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. DERRICK,

*Acting Secretary*

To Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER, &c., &c.

*Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SARANAC,  
Havana, Sept. 6, 1851.

SER: I have the honor to report, that, in obedience to the instructions of the President, contained in your letter of the 23d ultimo, I got under weigh from Norfolk, and arrived at this port on the morning of the 4th inst.

I immediately addressed a note to the Captain-General, requesting an interview with him, at his earliest convenience; to which he promptly replied, and fixed the hour for the interview at half-past seven o'clock on that evening. I called on him at that hour, and the following is a synopsis of the information which I obtained from him in relation to the various subjects alluded to in your instructions.

He regretted the necessity of executing the prisoners captured in the boats on the Cayes of the Island, but deemed it an act of necessary severity in the circumstances, and he felt it to be his duty to make an example of them, in order to deter others from making a similar attempt.

He stated that he considered them as pirates, and that they had been so denounced in the proclamation of the President of the United States. That they were tried in a summary manner, and "full proof made of their guilt," and of their participation in the invasion of the island by Lopez. He did not consider himself at liberty to furnish me with the proceedings on the trial, but would send them to his own government, and to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who would do whatever was right in the matter, on the call of the Government of the United States.

The execution was delayed from half-past seven o'clock, A. M., to eleven, in order to give the prisoners an opportunity of writing to their friends, during which period they made the declaration that they constituted a part of the forces of Lopez. These particulars, he stated, were given for my personal satisfaction, inasmuch as he was not invested with diplomatic powers;—but referred our Government to the Spanish Minister at Washington, in whom diplomatic powers were vested by her Majesty's Government.

As to citizenship, he said that a majority of them claimed to be citizens of the United States; but they were from various countries, and that it was of no consequence to what nation they had belonged, as they were captured in the waters of Cuba, with arms in their hands, endeavoring to escape in boats from an expedition in which they had engaged against the island of Cuba.

In relation to such persons as may be hereafter captured, and who are not embraced in his recent proclamation giving security of life to such as deliver themselves up to the authorities, the Captain-General declares that he will be compelled, however reluctantly, to deal with them in accordance with his instruction, which are in accordance with the laws of his own and all other countries in relation to pirates.

As to the matter of the steamer "Falcon," he would repeat what he had said to the American Consul (who was then present) that, in the present condition of the island, a Spanish cruiser has a right to ascertain the character of merchant vessels in the waters of Spain; that one expedition had already landed from a steamer, and that reinforcements were daily expected. The Spanish cruiser had fired three unshotted guns to leeward to show the friendly character of the vessel of war, of which no notice was taken by the "Falcon," and that the firing of the shotted guns was rendered necessary

by the course pursued by the "Falcon." The General of Marine was on board, and it was to be presumed that the shot was fired by his order. He declared that he had requested Mr. Rogers, the commander of the "Falcon," to call on him and give him a correct statement of this affair, but that he had not done so. He expressed some surprise that Lieutenant Rogers did not come to at once, as the man-of-war was only doing what, by the laws of nations, she clearly had a right to do.

On the day succeeding this interview, I addressed a note to the Captain-General requesting permission to visit the prisoners now confined by the Spanish authorities, in answer to which I received a communication which, with my letter, I herewith enclose.

From the best information I can obtain, the boats containing the fifty men who were executed, were on the Cayes very near the shore of the main land. It appears to have been the purpose of this detachment, in the desperate condition to which they were reduced, to put to sea in the hope of being picked up by some friendly vessel.

On the morning of the 4th inst., I communicated off the Moro Castle with the "Albany," Commander Platt, and ascertained from him that the Captain-General had released William Scott Haynes, (of Tennessee,) one of the leaders of the expedition, and James A. Kelly, of New Orleans, formerly of Bayou Sara, a captain in the same.

They were also provided with a suit of clothes and sixty dollars each in money. They are now on board the American ship "Norma" in the harbor, to sail to-morrow for New York. At the solicitation of Commander Platt, a young man (whose name I did not learn) from Albany, New York, was released, and is now on board the "Albany."

Yesterday a young man named Henry Sandford or Summers, formerly a captain, I hear, of one of the steamboats on Red river, was liberated, and sailed to-day for New Orleans.

I have not, as yet, been able to obtain the names of those confined here, or of those shot, but shall use every exertion to do so as soon as possible.

I was informed this morning by the Captain-General, that *all* of the party have been captured. He also informed me that those confined here would embark on Monday next for Spain.

Last evening I received a communication from the Captain-General, stating that, from the passengers of a schooner just arrived from New Orleans, he had learned that the steamer "Alabama" had been purchased for \$40,000, in New Orleans, and was to leave with eight hundred armed men; and that the Pampero had left with two hundred.

There is much excitement here, particularly among the Catalan population, in consequence of a number of Spaniards having been driven from New Orleans by the mob; but I hope it may pass off without any serious results. This morning news arrived of the ill-treatment of Spaniards at Key West which has increased the excitement.

Any further information which I may be able to learn here will be immediately sent to the department.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant

FOXHALL A. PARKER,

*Commanding Home Squadron.*

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,  
*Secretary of State, Washington.*



*Commodore Parker to the Captain-General of Cuba.*

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE SARANAC,  
*Flag-ship U. S. Home Squadron, Havana, Sept. 5, 1851.*

EXCELLENT SIR: If it is not incompatible with the regulations which your Excellency has established, in regard to the prisoners now confined, and who were captured for unlawfully invading this island, I should be obliged to your Excellency for permission to visit those who call themselves citizens of the United States.

Your Excellency will at once appreciate my motives in making this request, when I inform you it is with a view of making a faithful report to my Government.

Should this request be granted, I beg leave that my personal staff be included.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

FOXHALL A. PARKER,  
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval forces in the West Indies.*  
To his Excellency SENOR DON JOSE DE LA CONCHA,  
*Captain-General and Governor of the Island of Cuba, &c., &c., &c.*

*The Captain-General of Cuba to Commodore Parker.*

[Translation.]

HAVANA, Sept. 5, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of this day, asking permission for yourself, and the three officers under your command, to visit the prisoners who call themselves citizens of the United States, if not contrary to the rules ordered to be observed against said prisoners, with a view, as you inform me, of making a truthful statement to your Government.

I regret very much that it is not in my power to comply with your request, inasmuch as it is contrary to the rules ordered to be observed towards the prisoners belonging to the expedition, which, without nationality or known flag, has lately invaded this island; it is my purpose, as I informed you at the interview which I had the pleasure of holding with you last night, to publish an account of their names and birth-places, in the official gazette of this Government.

I am, with every consideration, your attentive, faithful servant, who kisses your hand,

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To FOXHALL A. PARKER,  
*Commander-in chief of the Naval forces of the U. S.*  
*in the West Indies.*

*Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SARANAC,  
Off Havana, Sept. 12, 1851.

SIR: Since my despatch of the 6th instant, nothing of note has occurred. The Captain-General informs me that all the survivors of the late invading force have been captured. One hundred and thirty-five of the prisoners sailed on the 8th for Spain, in a Spanish barque, convoyed by a sloop-of-war and steamer.

I understand twenty-five were left in the hospital, and about sixteen are still in prison, as there was not room for them in the transport. Two days before the sailing of the prisoners, I was informed by Mr. Thrasher, an American gentleman residing in Havana, that a collection had been made to provide comforts for them on the passage to Spain, and he wishes permission to put them on board the barque; I waited on the Captain-General, who readily granted the desired permission.

The evening before the prisoners sailed, I requested our Consul, Mr. Owen, to visit them (not being permitted to see them myself;) he did so, both at the prison and hospital, and found them carefully, cleanly clad, and the sick having proper medical attendance.

My mission here was known several days previous to our arrival, and I have reasons for believing that the course intended to be pursued by the Captain-General in relation to it, decided on before my arrival.

I neglected to state, in my letter of the 6th, that at our first interview, the Captain-General stated distinctly, he could not enter into correspondence with me in relation to the prisoners, as he was directed by his government not to do so, and that *diplomatic* powers were vested alone in the Spanish Minister at Washington. I cannot imagine why the Captain-General refused to permit me to see the prisoners, as Commander Platt, our Consul, and several other Americans had been allowed so to do so, unless it was to avoid all correspondence in relation to them.

I enclose a copy of my note asking an interview with the Captain-General, with his reply, by which you will perceive he declined receiving me as a commissioner, on the ground that he had not been advised by his government of my coming in that capacity.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy says, in his instructions to me of the 23d ultimo, "With this, you will be put in possession of instructions from the Department of State, appointing you a special commissioner to communicate on the subject therein mentioned, with the governor and Captain-General of Cuba." Although the Department of State, in its instructions to me, says nothing about a special commissioner, I concluded it was an inadvertence, and therefore informed the Captain-General, in my note, that I had been appointed by the President of the United States.

I have sought in vain for an American citizen who had been an eye-witness to the execution of the prisoners on the 16th ultimo.

A great many conflicting reports are in circulation, as regards the mutilation of the bodies after death.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Captain-General promised that all the names of the prisoners should be published in the official Gazette, with the places of their former abodes, birth, the State to which they belonged, &c., as far as could be ascertained. This had not been done yesterday when I left port, but I hope to get it in

time for the steamer of the 17th, by which this will go. I was informed by Col. Haynes (one of the released prisoners) that a correct muster-roll, giving birth-place, residence, &c., of all the invading force, was taken and placed in the hands of Lopez. It is probably now in the possession of the Captain-General, or some of the authorities at Havana.

I have been put to great inconvenience, and perhaps gained less information in regard to what is passing here, than I otherwise should, from not having an interpreter. None of the officers of the "Saranac" speak or write Spanish, and the interpreters to be obtained in the city are not, in all cases, to be relied on.

My opinion is, that the Creoles are not in a situation to throw off the Spanish yoke, even if they wished it, and that no invading force coming to this island can expect aid from them.

The Captain-General and all the officers with whom I have had intercourse, have been polite and courteous.

The newspapers forwarded to the Department, were handed me by respectable American residents of Cuba, and may contain paragraphs of interest.

Mr. Van Vechten, the young man who was released at the solicitation of Commodore Platt, was put on board the steamer "Winfield Scott," on the 8th instant, bound to New York.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,  
**FOXHALL A. PARKER,**  
*Commanding Home Squadron.*

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,  
*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

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*Commodore Parker to the Captain-General of Cuba.*

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE SARANAC,  
*Flag-ship U. S. Home Squadron, Havana, Sept. 4, 1851.*

EXCELLENT SIR: I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that I have been appointed by the President of the United States, a special commissioner in addition to my duties as commander-in-chief of the United States squadron on this station, to confer with you in relation to matters, and to ascertain certain facts growing out of the capture and execution, on the morning of the 16th ultimo, by order of the authorities of the island of Cuba, of about fifty men, captured in boats, some of whom, it is supposed, were citizens of the United States. Will your Excellency be pleased to give me an audience at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

**FOXHALL A. PARKER,**  
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Forces  
 in the West Indies.*

His Excellency Señor DON JOSE DE LA CONCHA,  
*Governor and Captain-General of the island of Cuba, &c., &c.*

*The Captain-General of Cuba to Commodore Parker.*

HAVANA, September 4, 1851

SIR: I have received your lordship's communication of this date, announcing to me the special commission conferred upon you by the President of the United States, in addition to your office of commander-in-chief of the naval squadron in the station, and requesting me to appoint an hour to receive you.

As her Majesty's government have not informed me that you were about to present yourself in this city, with the character of an especial commissioner of the Sñ. President of the United States, for the purpose you have expressed, only in the capacity of commander-in-chief of the naval forces, shall I have the pleasure of receiving and holding a conference with you, at half-past seven of this evening, in my palace.

I am, with all consideration, your lordship's attentive and obedient servant, that kisses your hand, &c.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

FOXHALL A. PARKER, ESQ., *Commander-in-Chief*  
of the Naval Forces of the United States in the West Indies.

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*Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SARANAC,  
Havana, September 25, 1851.

SIR: Since my despatch of the 12th instant, nothing of importance has occurred here. All is now quiet, and the excitement which existed against citizens of the United States, by a portion of the inhabitants of this city, has subsided.

I enclose a list of all the American prisoners which have been brought here since the 16th ultimo, furnished at my request, by the Captain-General, which, I presume, is correct. I also enclose a copy of my letter to the Captain-General, soliciting the release of the prisoners now here, with his answer.

His excellency, Mr. Letcher, arrived here on the 20th instant, in the revenue cutter "Forward," and sailed yesterday morning for Vera Cruz. On the 22d, Mr. Letcher had an interview with the Captain-General. In the course of conversation respecting the release of the prisoners, (citizens of the United States,) the Captain-General alluded to the ill-treatment the subjects of Spain had received, and the insults offered to the Spanish flag at New Orleans. Mr. Letcher remarked, that it was the act of a mob, and not the citizens of New Orleans generally, and that the Government of the United States, nor any other government, should be held responsible for the acts of an assemblage of that character.

Mr. Letcher also remarked, that our Government regretted the circumstance, &c. The Captain-General asked *emphatically*, whether Mr. Letcher was officially authorized to make such a declaration; who replied, he was not, but he was sure that such were the feelings of the Government of the United States, as well as of her citizens generally.

It is Mr. Letcher's opinion, that had he or any one else been authorized to make such a declaration, as coming officially from the Government at

Washington, the situation of the prisoners would have been ameliorated, and perhaps they might have been released. I am authorized by Mr. Letcher to make this statement to the Department of State.

There are now here only seventeen prisoners belonging to the United States. Commander Pendergrast, and several officers belonging to this ship, have visited them, and report favorably of the treatment they receive, both at the prison and hospital. These will be sent to Spain in a few days, with the exception, perhaps, of Captain Robert Ellis, of Washington City, who, it is reported, will be released and sent to the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obedient, humble servant,  
**FOXHALL A. PARKER,**

*Commanding Home Squadron.*

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,  
*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

*Relacion nominal de los 92 prisoners Piratas Americanos que han ingresado y ecisten parte en este Deposito.*

## R LA FRAGATA GOATEMALA.

Nombres.	Edad.	Patria.	Oficio.	Padre.	Madre.
James Smith.....	29	Leydon:	Farmer.	Henry S.	Mary
Thomas H. Lee.....	19	New London.	Clerk.	Hooda L.	Elizabeth Thompson.
Dandridge Seay.....	21	S. Carolina.	Engineer.	Lorenzo D.	Sarah Seales.
Harney Williams.....	48	Connecticut.	Farmer.	Elias W.	Betsy Williams.
Benjamin Hannd.....	22	Pennsylvania.	Farmer.	Samuel H.	Mary Jones.
James M. Wilson.....	22	Indiana.	Clerk.	David W.	Ophelia Morel.
Michael L. Hefrow....	21	New York.	Steward.	Michael H.	Ellen Hera.
Burton Fagan.....	19	Ohio.	Boatman.	Lewis F.	Ruthy Morgan.
Wm. L. Wilkinson....	25	Mobile.	Engineer.	James H. W.	Mary Bostwood.
Peter McMullin.....	20	Maine.	Cook.	James	Lucy A. Lord.
S. H. Purnell.....	20	Mississippi.	Printer.	John M. P.	Rebecca Howell.
C. A. McMurray.....	21	Maryland.	Printer.	John	Bridget Garty.
George Holdship.....	20	Pennsylvania.	Boatman.	George	Elizabeth Hook.
H. B. Hart.....	22	Pennsylvania.	Ceriner.	John:	Martha Broadal.
W. H. McKensey.....	18	Kentucky.	Brickl'r.	James	Polly Farrills.
Malbon R. Scott.....	20	Kentucky.	Ceriner.	John	Jane McNiklp.
William H. Vaughan..	40	Kentucky.	Clerk.	James	Mary Bass.
William Hero.....	16	Georgia.	Clerk.	John	Maria Cristophe.
William H. Craff.....	23	Virginia.	Jenrier.	William	Maria Niecel.
John G. Bush.....	24	Virginia.	Printer.	George	Mary J. Risk.
W. Wilson.....	22	New York.	Clerk.	Samuel	P. Parker.
P. La Coste.....	21	New Orleans.	Driver.	John	Mary
James D. Baller.....	25	Indiana.	Clerk.	J. M.	Sarah Carter.
J. Casanovas.....	32	New Orleans.	Clerk.	Francis	Catherine Acosta.
Thomas Hilton.....	26	Washington.	Painter.	John H.	Susan Oparron.
William Wilson.....	18	Kentucky.	Boatman.	William	Ellen Ray.
Thomas Munroe.....	20	Alabama.	Machinist	Dustan	Mary McCarty.
John Denton.....	28	New York.	Clerk.	Richard	Patience McCruigg.
Thomas Denton.....	32	New York.	Carpenter.	Richard	Patience McCruigg.
John Boswel.....	25	Maryland.	Mason.	John B.	Arabella Boone.
J. Hearsey.....	25	New Orleans.	Clerk.	Thomas H.	M. Wildford.
James Brady.....	36	Isle of Wight.	Laborer.	Peter	Mary Polson.
William Cameron....	45	Virginia.	Carpenter.	Daniel	Catherine Gaines.
David O. Rouseau....	24	Kentucky.	Brickl'r.	David	S. Clinton.
Patrick Abac Gath....	28	Illinois.	Laborer.	John	Guillen Ryan.
George W. Foster....	17	New York.	Laborer.	John	Anne Jane
Cornelius Cook.....	21	Alabama.	Printer.	Edward H.	Sarah Reese.
John R. Pruitt.....	24	Alabama.	Printer.	John P.	Robody Newson.
J. P. Simpson.....	23	Pennsylvania.	Butcher.	J. A.	Bridget Clyne.
George Wilson.....	21	Pennsylvania.	Faparmar	John H.	
Eliza J. Ollis.....	22	New York.	Boatman.	Levi	Claraph Lewih.
George E. Metcalfe..	22	Ohio.	Druggist.	Asa B.	Barbara A. Arrip.
Henry Metcalfe.....	19	Mississippi.	Druggist.	Asa B.	Barbara A. Arrip.
Cornelius Sebring...	25	New York.	Laborer.	Cornelius	Mary Brown.
Robert H. Grider....	34	Kentucky.	Merchant.	Martin	Sarah Moore.
Charles Geblin.....	23	Pennsylvania.	Boatman.	Charles	Cecilia Mac Andra.
F. C. Mahan.....	23	Kentucky.	Farmer.	Francis	Nancy Clark.
H. West.....	26	Ohio.	Saddler.	Charles	Elizabeth Elam.
James Chajerman....	19	S. Carolina.	Carpenter.	Samuel	Emelina Canty.
Edwin Q. Bell.....	20	S. Carolina.	Clerk.	Charles H.	Elizabeth Quimby.
David Winburn.....	37	S. Carolina.	Brickl'r	Elium	Cathetine Spiter.
John Cartis.....	26	Illinois.	Carpenter.	Henry	Elizabeth Norton.
John Cooper.....	19	Virginia.	Clerk.	Charles	H. Mary Pearson.
H Stranmire.....	26	Pennsylvania.		William	Sarah

## Relacion nominal de los 92 prisioners—Continued.

## POR LA FRAGATA GOATEMALA—Continued.

Nombres.	Edad.	Patria.	Oficio.	Padre.	Madre.
Ansell R. Ludwing...	28	Maine.	Seaman.	John Nelson	Sophronia Pease.
Richard Nelson.....	39	Copenhagen.		Nelson	Almina Rasusser.
Charles Harrison.....	21	New Orleans.	Paniter.	William	Sarah
Benjamin Gitmore....	19	Ohio.	Brick'per.	James	Eveline Decker.
James Abing.....	21	New York.	Boatman.	James	Noconoeida
Victor Dupral.....	19	New Orleans.	Engineer.	Justin	Elizabeth Badgley
W. S. Constantine....	22	Canada West.	Painter.	Servis A.	Marie de Loren.
Thomas Hundnall....	35	Virginia.	Farmer.	Thomas	S. Harcum.
Martin Meullen.....	19	Illinois.	Confect'r.	Jacob	Maria Nachor.
Charles Horwell.....	23	Virginia.	Printer.	Charles	Aspatia Philipps.
Joseph B. Gunst....	18	New Orleans.	Clerk.	Louis A.	Nath Newton.
John McKinnip.....	26	Pennsylvania.	Boatman.	Charles	Mary Johnson.

## CORBETA DE S. M. VENUS.

Edmund H. McDonald	20	Kentucky.		James	
H. J. Thomasson.....	18	Alabama.		James H.	
Daniel E. De Wolf....	23	Alabama.		Samuel H.	
Armand R. Woer....	22	Alabama.		Robert	

## VAPOR ISABEL LA CATOLICA.

Fenton D. Hough....		New Albany.	Engineer.	Fenton	Nancy McDonald.
Charles A. Downer...		Maryland.	Clerk.	Jason B.	Frances J. Merchand.

## PUESTOS EN LIBERTAD.

Col. Wm. Scott Haynes		New Orleans.			
Capt. J. A. Kelly....		New Orleans.			
Philip Van Vechten..	23	New York.	Lawyer.	Jacob F. B.	Caroline Reor V ch.

## CASTELLO DE LA PUNTA.

Cornelius Duffy.....	17	Boston.	Clerk.	Michael	Margaret Doyle.
Thomas D. Brown....	25	New Orleans.	Driver.	John G.	Louisa Newman.
Robert Ellis.....	22	Washington.	Clerk.	Robert	Mary Brook.
Preston Essex.....	25	Kentucky.	Boatman.	William	Susan Baker.
Thomas Little.....	30	Philadelphia.	Carpenter.	John	Mary Foy.
George Parr.....	25	New Orleans.	Clerk.	John	Mary
Joseph Stevens.....	26	New York.	Carpenter.	William	L. Onet.
John Johnson.....	35	Owensboro'.	Merchant.	S. J.	S. Stark.
John A. Sowers.....	21	Kentucky.	Merchant.	William	C. Jenkins.

## HOSPITAL MILITAR.

George W. Richardson	35	Massachusetts	Clerk.	Robert	Mary Brook.
George Egerton.....	24	Massachusetts	Carpenter.	Owin	Maria Foster.
Isaac Freeborn.....	38	Ohio.	Tailor.	Jacob	Mary McLelly.
Thomas L. McNell....	23	N. Carolina.	Clerk.	Thomas	Rose A. Fippins.
William Miller.....	32	New Orleans.	Boot ma'r.	William	Ann Inons.
Wilson L. Reeves....	19	Georgia.	Driver.	Jephe B.	Cynthia Towns.
John Clume.....	21	Pennsylvania.	Boatman.	Henry	Mary Hodge.
David Gino.....	26	Philadelphia.	Laborer.	Desconoeids.	Deconoeida.

*Commodore Parker to the Captain-General of Cuba.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SARANAC,  
Havana, September 16, 1851.

EXCELLENT SIR: From the newspapers received this day from New Orleans, and other parts of the United States, I observe with pleasure that all the men collected for the unlawful invasion of this Island have been dispersed, and that the President of the United States has reiterated strict orders to both civil and military officers, to use every exertion to prevent in future any unlawful assemblage of men, or the embarkation of such men on any pretext whatever, from any port of the United States.

Now that all appears tranquil, would it be asking too much of your Excellency to take into consideration the propriety and humanity of releasing the prisoners now at your Excellency's disposition—particularly such of them as are wounded and sick.

This course I am sure would be the means of tranquilizing the excited people of the United States, and be most gratifying to my Government.

I hope you will appreciate the motives I have for soliciting this favor at your Excellency's hands, and believe me to be, with high considerations of respect, your obedient servant,

FOXHALL A. PARKER,  
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Forces  
in the West Indies.*

His Excellency Señor Don JOSE DE LA CONCHA,  
*Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, &c., &c.*

[Translation.]

*The Captain-General of Cuba to Commodore Parker,  
Havana, September 18, 1851.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of the 16th instant, informing me that you perceived, by the New Orleans papers and those journals published at other points in the United States, that the men who had assembled for the purpose of unlawfully invading this Island had been disbanded; and that the President of the United States had again issued the most stringent orders to both *civil* and *military* officers to prevent in future all illegal assemblages of this class of men, and the possibility of their embarking at any of the ports of the United States, concluding with the remark, that now, when every thing appears tranquil, I ought to take into consideration the propriety of setting at liberty those prisoners who are still here, especially those who are sick and wounded, and that you are sure that such an act would contribute to calm the excitement of the people of the United States, and prove very gratifying to your Government.

I have to say to you in reply, that it is not in my power to comply with your request, as I have already informed her Majesty's Government of the events which have lately transpired on this Island, and that I was going to send to Spain all the pirates whose lives have been spared in virtue of the pardon which I granted in my proclamation of the 24th of last August, in



deference to considerations of humanity, to be disposed of there agreeably to its superior will.

I am, with every consideration, your attentive, faithful servant, who kisses your hand,

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To Mr. FOXHALL A. PARKER,  
*Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces  
of the United States in the West Indies.*

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*Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SARANAC,  
*Havana, October 5, 1851.*

SIR: On my return from Matanzas to this place, I learned that two men, Robert H. Breckinbridge and Ransom Beach, both from the state of Kentucky, had been picked up in a small boat at sea by a Spanish merchant schooner, and were then confined in prison at this place.

I waited on the Captain-General and inquired why and wherefore these men had been captured, who informed me that they were captured on the high seas, but had confessed they were a part of the Lopez expedition, had been on the island some twenty days, and made their escape thirty-six hours before they were captured in the boat, which belonged to a small vessel anchored near the shore, that the boat was recognized as having been stolen, &c.

In the course of conversation, the Captain-General said he would be compelled to try these men under the general law of nations for piracy, but they would be dealt with as leniently as possible, and under no circumstances would their lives be endangered.

I have reason to hope these men will be released. There are now here fifteen prisoners, thirteen of whom are in the Hospital, but not dangerously sick.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FOXHALL A. PARKER,  
*Commanding Home Squadron.*

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,  
*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

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*Mr. Calderon to Acting Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN IN WASHINGTON,  
*New York, August 26, 1851.*

It has positively been announced in all the newspapers of this city, and those of this evening confirm the fact, that, not only her Majesty's Consul in New Orleans, but also the editors of a Spanish journal published in that city, called "La Union," together with many peaceable Spaniards, have been brutally insulted. Herewith enclosed is the "Commercial Advertiser" of this evening, containing an account of the occurrence.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has not yet received any authentic information of the affair, nor is it natural that he should, if, as it is said, Her Majesty's Consul has taken refuge in a prison, or has become the victim of some criminal outrage.

The undersigned flatters himself with the hope that the rumor is false, or that it has been greatly exaggerated for the diabolical purpose of inflaming the evil passions of men. The Federal Government, however, is, no doubt, in possession of reliable information on the subject.

But the undersigned would fail in the performance of his duty, in his own opinion, if, in the present state of uncertainty, he did not address himself to the acting Secretary of State, as he now does, with a request that he will have the goodness to inform him of the truth; and in case these rumored acts of violence should actually have been committed, to ask, in the most urgent manner, in the name of civilization, of the law of nations, of treaty obligations, and of morality, that the Consul of her Catholic Majesty in New Orleans, and all Spaniards residing in the United States, be efficiently protected in their persons and property, and that due satisfaction may be secured, both to the demands of justice and to the Spanish nation. The undersigned repeats again, that he still flatters himself that this is one of those innumerable falsehoods which evil-minded men have circulated with such unheard of profusion, in the hope of destroying those friendly relations which happily exist between the two countries, to the mutual advantage of both parties. Such is his earnest wish; such is his hope.

The undersigned avails himself on this occasion to renew to the acting Secretary of State the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

HON. W. S. DERRICK,

*Acting Secretary of State of the United States.*

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*Acting Secretary of State to U. S. District Attorney at New Orleans.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, August 28, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit enclosed, a copy of a despatch from the Minister of Spain near this Government, of the 26th instant, in which he invites attention to certain outrages alleged to have been recently committed upon the Spanish Consul and other Spanish residents of New Orleans.

Allow me to request that you will immediately institute a strict inquiry into the truth of these representations; and if, upon investigation, they prove to be well grounded, you will report the facts of the case to this department, and take proper steps to vindicate the laws and bring the offenders to punishment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. DERRICK,  
*Acting Secretary.*

LOGAN HUNTON, Esq.,

*U. S. District Attorney, New Orleans, La.*

*M. Calderon to Acting Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION IN WASHINGTON,  
New York, August 29, 1851.

In addition to his note of the 26th instant, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, begs to enclose to the acting Secretary of State of the United States a copy of a telegraphic communication which he received yesterday from her Majesty's vice consul at Mobile, confirming, in a certain degree, the accounts of the outrages committed in New Orleans against her Majesty's consul for that port.

Upon this subject, as it shows that he had ample cause, and is still justified in asking, in the most urgent manner, that efficient measures may be adopted, the undersigned desires to call the attention of the acting Secretary of State to the fact, which he will already have learned from the journals of this city, viz: that but for the decided and timely interference of the local authorities of this place, it is probable that both her Majesty's consul for this port, and the editor of the *Cronica*, would have likewise been the victims of some violent outrage. Convinced, as the undersigned is, that the enlightened Government of the United States, and the upright chief magistrate at the head of it, will employ all the means necessary to check such abominable excesses, which they cannot but condemn with just indignation, he abstains from making any idle reflections, and renews to the acting Secretary of State the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

Hon. WM. S. DERRICK,  
*Acting Secretary of State of the U. S. of America.*

[By Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1851.

The Spanish consul's office at New Orleans has been entered and torn to pieces, and the consul burnt in effigy, last night.

SPANISH CONSUL AT MOBILE, August 22, 1851.

To SPANISH MINISTER,  
*Care Spanish Consul, 115 Leonard street.*

True copy.

*Acting Secretary of State to Mr. Calderon.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, August 30, 1851.

The undersigned, acting Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two notes which Don A. Cal-

deron de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, near this Government, addressed to him on the 26th and 29th inst., inquiring of this Department, whether official information of certain reports respecting outrages alleged to have been committed lately against the Spanish Consul, the Editors of the "Union," and many peaceable Spaniards in New Orleans, had reached this Department, and asking for efficient protection of the persons and property of those individuals.

Possessing no official information respecting the outrages complained of in these communications, as having been committed in New Orleans, the undersigned hopes sincerely with Mr. Calderon, that the reports which have been published in the journals of the day may prove to have been greatly exaggerated.

In the meantime, however, the undersigned has instructed the United States' District Attorney at New Orleans to furnish this Department with a full statement of facts respecting these alleged acts of violence, and to prosecute any persons who may be found to have been engaged in them.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Calderon the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

WM. S. DERRICK,  
*Acting Secretary.*

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*Acting Secretary of State to the United States District Attorney at New Orleans.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, September 1, 1851.*

SIR: Referring to the letter addressed to you from this Department on the 28th ult., relative to alleged acts of violence upon the Consul of her Catholic Majesty, and other Spanish residents of New Orleans, I have to request that you will, in prosecuting your inquiries, endeavor to ascertain, with all practicable accuracy, what amount of pecuniary loss or damage Mr. Laborde may have sustained in the attack upon him by the mob of that city, and communicate the particulars to this Department without unnecessary delay.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. S. DERRICK,  
*Acting Secretary.*

LOGAN HUNTON, Esq.

*U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.*

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*Mr. Calderon to Acting Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN, IN WASHINGTON,  
*New York, September 5, 1851.*

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, proceeds to place in the hands of the Acting

Secretary of State, the accompanying narrative of the violent outrages which have been inflicted upon her Majesty's Consuls in New Orleans, and upon several peaceful and industrious Spaniards residing in that city.

This narrative has been compiled by the undersigned from the various accounts which have been forwarded by said Consul, who, finding it impossible freely to perform the functions of his office, and in view of the risk he has undergone, and would still undergo, of jeopardizing his life, has been compelled to abandon his post, recommending all Spanish subjects to the protection of the French and English Consuls, as it appears from the annexed copies

From this narrative, we gather that the unheard-of crime of sending, without hindrance, an armed expedition of considerable strength from New Orleans, to take possession of her Catholic Majesty's territory, in the midst of peace, laying waste her property and killing her subjects, has been aggravated, if such a thing be possible, by subsequent atrocities.

Her Majesty's Consul has been assaulted,—his place of business forcibly entered—the effects belonging to him destroyed—his life threatened, and the sign of his office torn down and carried away in triumph to Lafayette Square, where, in the midst of rude jests, it was publicly burned, together with the Spanish flag; and, as if such disorderly acts had not been sufficient, they have taken away the official papers of the Consulate, and it is credibly rumored that the same will be published. Personal attacks were also made upon several Spaniards, as well as upon the Consul, and their respective houses plundered; all of which is proved by the annexed list.

The undersigned feels persuaded that the noble President Fillmore deplores and highly disapproves of these excesses, and that his enlightened cabinet, and all the good men of the republic cannot do otherwise than to condemn the same, as well as his Excellency.

In the meanwhile, however, the hostilities and bloody acts of violence committed on Spanish territory,—the insult offered to the dignity of her Catholic Majesty in the person of her Consul,—the robbery of her archives,—the trampling on the rights of her subjects, and the plundering the latter of their property, have placed the relations between Spain and the United States in the most melancholy condition.

For this reason, the undersigned, in compliance with the sacred dictates of duty, appeals again to the most excellent President, as bound to see that the treaty stipulations with Spain are faithfully carried out, and to protect the Spanish residents in the United States, under the guaranty of those treaty stipulations, and of the laws, for the purpose of asking, once more, not only for just satisfaction for the above-mentioned insults and acts of hostility, with a corresponding indemnification for the damages and injuries inflicted upon her Catholic Majesty's subjects, but also for the adoption of the most efficient measures, in order that Spain may rest secure that such scenes will not be repeated.

The undersigned renews to the Acting Secretary of State the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

[Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION IN WASHINGTON,  
New York, September 5, 1851.

*A narrative of the outrages committed in New Orleans, upon the persons and properties of her Majesty's consul in that city, and of several other Spaniards.*

On the arrival of the steamer "Crescent City," on the 21st of last August, at eight o'clock in the morning, the daily press began to excite the angry passions of the people, and fully succeeded in that iniquitous purpose.

A numerous crowd, exasperated by the falsehoods which said press had knowingly circulated, and by inflammatory harangues, started for the office of a Spanish newspaper published in New Orleans, called "La Union," and destroyed it completely, the editor having only saved his life at the entreaties of his wife and children.

The mob having divided itself into groups, started in the direction of various establishments belonging to Spaniards, a list of which is herewith enclosed, and proceeded to demolish them all, some being more or less injured than others, merely because the property belonged to Spaniards.

In their mad fury, they called at the house of her Majesty's consul, which they entered, demolished whatever they happened to meet with, seized his papers and books of entry, and tore down the sign of the consulate and the national flag, which they afterwards carried in triumph to Lafayette square, where they were cut and broken into fragments, and burned up.

The sign of the consulate was torn down by the recorder of the first municipality, as it is stated, with a view of thus appeasing the anger of the crowd, by gratifying their wishes so far.

Her Majesty's consul, Don J. J. Laborde, being compelled to yield to the representations of the recorder, and mayor of the first municipality, who assured him that he was endangering his life, concealed himself, and presently took refuge in the house of a friend. With a view of continuing to inflame the evil passions of men, and to keep such passions in a constant state of fermentation, "the press was induced, (these are the consul's own words,) to follow in the same strain by representing, in its leading articles, the exasperated condition of the public mind, as having been produced by the indiscreet conduct of several Spaniards, boastful and elated at the triumph obtained over the pirates. So great a falsehood was never put in circulation before." In such a conflict, the consul, who found himself abandoned by all the authorities, sought in vain to find the governor of the State! His excellency was, as usual, out of the city.

"I undertook afterwards, (continues the consul,) to induce the mayor and the recorder to do something, as those officials had previously entreated me to interpose my influence with the editors of 'La Union,' in order that they might be moderate in their remarks in the number of their paper which was to be issued on the 23d, requesting me, shortly afterwards, that I would persuade the aforesaid editors not to publish their paper for some days, all of which I guaranteed should be done, in order to secure the tranquility about which so much anxiety was felt. I did not on this account, however, succeed in inducing these local authorities to adopt such measures as would have evinced, on their part, a desire to re-

strain those who were ready, as it was known, to commit a thousand atrocities. The calling out of the troops, for the preservation of order, was evaded in various ways. I was informed, that *the greatest portion of them partook largely of the same sentiments, and that they were not, therefore, to be trusted.*

"The troops under General Twiggs, stationed at a short distance from this city, had become useless, inasmuch as their command was temporarily absent in the Bay of St. Louis; and even though he had been here, he would have turned a deaf ear to my most pressing requests."

Thus forsaken by those who should have protected him, and left to the mercy of a ferocious rabble, the consul adopted the only alternative which was left to him. He ceased to perform the functions of his office, and committed the property and persons of Spanish subjects to the care and protection of the British and French consuls, in the terms specified in copy (A) of a communication which he addressed to them, which fact was brought to the knowledge of our countrymen, by the notice as contained in copy (B.)

Having taken refuge in the house of a friend, situated thirty-three miles from the city, the consul was about to repair to Havana, where he is probably at present.

And what else could he have done? He says, and very justly, "As a great portion of the papers belonging to the consulate are in the possession of several of the rioters, and it is rumored that said papers will be published, springing thus a source of irritation to the families and friends of those residing in this city, who are implicated in favoring piratical expeditions, it is not to be wondered at, I repeat, if the mob, on being again influenced, should proceed to the perpetration of fresh outrages."

The consul encloses the following list of the houses which have been plundered:

Consulate of her Catholic Majesty completely destroyed without a vestige being left of its archives.

Printing-office of the newspaper "La Union" completely destroyed.

Coffee-house called "Jenny Lind" razed to the ground.

Coffee-house of Señor Albeio, not entirely destroyed.

Coffee-house of Don Antonio Rovira, not entirely destroyed.

Coffee-house of Don N. N. Bertram completely demolished.

Coffee-house of Don Juan Carbó totally destroyed.

Two other coffee-houses, the owners of which names I know not, destroyed.

Tobacco store of Don A. Hernandez completely destroyed and its valuable contents stolen.

Tobacco store called "La Corina," belonging to Don Francisco Romagosa, entirely destroyed.

Tobacco store of Don Y. M. Caballero completely destroyed, with many other establishments, which have suffered little, in consequence of various means adopted by their owners for the preservation of the same, some calling themselves American citizens, and others, by simply hoisting the flag of this republic without saying any thing.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

[Translation.]

A.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1851.

The events of yesterday, of which you will have been informed, compel me to resort to the only expedient which is left me, in the very painful position in which I am placed. Relying, as I am bound to do, upon the well known sympathy, nobleness, and generosity of the valiant English [French] nation, of whose government you are the worthy representative at this port, I place under the magnanimous protection of the illustrious flag of her Britannic Majesty, [of the republic,] all the Spanish subjects of her Catholic Majesty, expecting that my request will be well received by you, which will secure you the blessings of those who at present consider themselves without protection.

I hope that, should you think it proper, as I think it is, in order that those who are to be protected by you may be apprised of the fact, you will cause my request to be published in any papers which you may select to that effect.

May God preserve you for many years.

(True copy:) JUAN IGNACIO LABORDE Y TRUEDA,  
*Consul ad interim of her Majesty.*

(True copy:)

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL, *Present.*

The same, with the alterations in [ ], to the  
CONSUL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, *Present.*

[Translation.]

B.

*To Spanish subjects and merchants in general.*

NEW ORLEANS, August 23, 1851.

Until I receive instructions from the most excellent Minister of her Catholic Majesty in Washington, and while the consulate under my charge continues closed, it is my duty to give notice to all Spanish subjects, that I place their persons and their property under the protection of the authorities of the country, and of the representatives, in this city, of those nations which are allied to the government of her Catholic Majesty, and to apprise merchants generally, that all matters connected with the duties of my office, will be attended to and disposed of, without distinction, by her Britannic Majesty's consul, and the consul of the French republic, residing in this city.

JUAN IGNACIO LABORDE.

(True copy:)

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA



*Acting District Attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of Louisiana to the Acting Secretary of State.*

NEW ORLEANS, *September 25, 1851.*

SIR: After a delay which I found to be unavoidable, but for which I beg to express my regrets, I proceed to submit, in reply to your letters of the 28th ultimo and 1st instant, such particulars in respect to the outrages which were committed upon the Spanish consul and other Spanish residents of this city, on the 21st of August last, as I have been able to ascertain.

In order to obtain the most full and authentic information in regard to the origin and extent of the riots which took place on that day, as well as the measures which were adopted by the public authorities for their suppression, I addressed a letter to the Honorable A. D. Crossman, Mayor of the city, and I enclose herewith his reply, and also copies, furnished by him, of the several orders issued from his office during the existence of the excitement, and of his message to the Council of the Second Municipality under date of the 26th ultimo.

These documents furnish a general history of what occurred; but your inquiries in relation to the Spanish Consul call for a more particular statement, and compel me to refer to circumstances which preceded, and perhaps may serve to explain the attack upon his office.

Mr. Brincio, the secretary of the Spanish Consul, who arrived on the Empire City, from Havana, on the 21st August, had in his charge the letters from the prisoners executed in Havana to their friends in this country. He had been directed by the Captain-General of Cuba, as I am informed, to deliver the letters addressed to parties in this city, personally, if practicable, and to deposit the others in the post-office. It was soon made known that the letters were in his possession, and many of the parties to whom letters were directed, called at the Consul's office and received them; but a report got into circulation in the course of the morning that the letters were improperly detained at the Consul's office, instead of being deposited, as usual, in the post-office, and even that the Consul had refused to deliver them. Perhaps the rumor grew out of a misconception of the conduct of the secretary, who had declined to deliver the letters to any other than the parties to whom they were addressed, when the parties themselves were known to be in the city. It is proper to state that as soon as he was informed of the misunderstanding and ill-feeling which had been occasioned, he immediately deposited all the letters remaining in his hands, in the post-office, and took a receipt for them. I enclose a copy of the receipt, from which it appears that the letters were put into the post-office at 3½ o'clock, P. M.; but meanwhile the misrepresentations of the matter which had been circulated, had served to excite some animosity against the Consul.

About 2½ o'clock, P. M., an extra was issued from the office of "La Union," which contained an abstract of the news from Havana, preceded by a few editorial remarks. It so happened that I was passing the office of "La Union" a few minutes before three o'clock, P. M., and bought at the office a copy of the extra, which is herewith transmitted. At that time the press was at work; all was quiet in the neighborhood, and no apprehensions seemed to be entertained of any disturbance. It appears, however, that placards had been posted up during the morning of the 21st,

threatening an attack on the office of that journal the ensuing night. Perhaps the publication of the extra precipitated the attack; but, be this as it may, between three and four o'clock, P. M., and before the public authorities expected or were prepared to resist it, the attack was made, and all the presses and other furniture of the office completely destroyed. No violence or personal offence of any kind, so far as I can learn, was offered to any of the people employed about the establishment; and as soon as the destruction of the office had been accomplished, the parties engaged in it dispersed. None of the police appear to have been present, and no arrests were made; but it is believed that few, if any, of the persons engaged in that business took part in the disturbances that afterward occurred. A great and general excitement, however, was created by it throughout the city.

Shortly afterward a difficulty occurred in a cigar shop on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets.

I am inclined to believe that the affair was rather accidental than preconcerted, and that it was in a great measure induced by the folly of Gonzales himself, the proprietor or attendant of the shop. He is said to have been a very loyal subject of the Queen of Spain, and in the habit of speaking very freely and in strong language in relation to Cuban affairs. His shop, however, was the resort of many of that class of men, quite numerous in this city about that time, and known as "Fillibusters." They would call for "Fillibuster cigars," and Gonzales permitted himself to be irritated by it. He had been cautioned in a friendly way against his intemperate language and conduct on such occasions, and advised not to involve himself in any unnecessary quarrel. Quite an angry scene, however, took place in his shop on the morning of the 21st, and in the evening of that day, between four and five o'clock, P. M., an attack was made on his establishment; but, whether it was induced by the quarrel of the morning, or by some new difficulty, I have not been able to learn. The police promptly interfered, and succeeded, without much trouble, in expelling the assailants and in closing the doors of the shop, leaving Gonzales within. But the crowd, which in the feverish state of the public mind had quickly collected in considerable numbers, still lingered around the corner, and several citizens addressed them, urging them to respect the laws and preserve the peace. The excitement appeared to subside, and the people had already begun to disperse, when Gonzales removed the bars of one of the doors which had been fastened on the inside, and came out upon the sidewalk in his shirt sleeves, with a knife in his hand, and threatened to kill any one who should attack him or his property. He was immediately assailed with stones and brickbats, when he rushed into the crowd, and began to cut right and left, till he forced his way through and fled toward the guard-house of the Second Municipality. He was pursued by the mob, but fortunately some policemen came out from the guard-house and rescued him from his pursuers. The attack upon his shop then commenced, and all its contents were broken to pieces and thrown into the street. In the midst of the confusion and excitement thus renewed, a cry was raised for an attack on the office of the Spanish Consul, and the mob forthwith started off in that direction.

The Consul's office is on Bourbon street, near the corner of St. Louis street, in the First Municipality. Hon. Joseph Genois, the Recorder of the First Municipality, informs me that it was between five and six o'clock,

P. M., that he learned that a mob from the Second Municipality was threatening the Consul's office, and that he immediately repaired to the spot accompanied by the Captain of the Watch, and one or two policemen. He states that on his arrival he found the streets filled with people, the doors of the office broken open and some seven or eight persons inside in the act of breaking the furniture. That he made his way into the office, and commanded the rioters to desist from further violence, and that with some difficulty he at length succeeded in inducing them to withdraw without having done any serious injury. They possessed themselves, however, of the Consul's sign, with which they ran off, shouting and exulting, to the Lafayette square in the Second Municipality, where a public meeting had been called for that evening, and had already begun to assemble, and there the sign was publicly burned. No arrest was made of any of the persons who had been found in the office. After the mob had withdrawn, the doors were closed and nailed up. No guard was placed over the office, but the police retired, or were called off to other scenes of disorder, without any apprehension apparently that the attack would be renewed. Within an hour afterward the rioters returned, forced their way again into the office, and without any interruption or hindrance, destroyed all the furniture of the office, threw the archives of the Consulate into the street, defaced the portraits of the Queen of Spain and the Captain-General of Cuba, and tore the flag of Spain (which they found in the office) into pieces.

All these outrages were committed upon the office of the Consul without any interference on the part of the police, (none of whom appear to have been present) and without the apprehension, as yet, of any of the offenders. Other disturbances took place during the night, and numerous arrests of the rioters were made; but, so far as I can learn, none of the persons concerned in the attack upon the Consul's office have been taken or identified. The value of property destroyed at the Consul's office cannot be very great. The chief loss is that of the archives. A portion of them has since been recovered, but I fear the greater part is lost. The damage done to the property of individuals cannot yet be ascertained with certainty, but the estimates which I have heard for the value of the property destroyed in the Second Municipality at \$10,000 to \$20,000, and in the First Municipality at \$6,000 to \$7,000.

No personal injury was suffered by the Consul or any one connected with his office. The story that he had fallen a victim to violence, or been compelled to fly for safety to the prison, was one of those falsehoods which, as his Excellency the Spanish Minister observes, had been scattered through the country with unheard-of profusion. It may be (though I do not believe it,) that if he had fallen in the way of the rioters during the night of the 21st August, he might have been in some danger; but after the excitement of that night was over, any notion that his stay in New Orleans would have been attended with personal danger, is simply ridiculous. It is worthy of remark that the only person who suffered any injury whatever at the hands of the mob, was Gonzales, who, in a great measure, was himself to blame for it. He has since been examined on the complaint of one of the persons who was wounded by him, and he now stands committed for trial before the Criminal Court. The temper of the mob was neither sanguinary, nor even strongly vindictive; and after the attack upon the Consul's office, all the subsequent mischief was committed by parties the most of whom were

recognized by the police as common vagrants and thieves, who probably had no other object in view than plunder. It is rumored also, that among them were some natives of Cuba, who took advantage of the opportunity to instigate the rioters against their fellow-countrymen of Old Spain.

The riots doubtless are to be ascribed to the exasperation excited by the news from Cuba. It was a sudden outbreak, for which the public authorities were not prepared, and which the citizens did not immediately rally to resist: but it is a significant fact, that in no instance where the police made the attempt, did they fail to check the rioters—that in no case was any violent resistance opposed to them, nor was any effort even made to rescue parties which they arrested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. BRADFORD.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,  
*New Orleans, September 8, 1851.*

SIR: I have been instructed to institute an inquiry in respect to the "outrages alleged to have been recently committed upon the Spanish consul and other Spanish residents of this city," and to report the facts of the case to the Department of State, at Washington.

As I desire, in furtherance of the views of the government, to obtain the most full and authentic information, I beg leave to apply to you for such a statement of the facts connected with the outrages referred to as it may be in your power to furnish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOGAN HUNTON,  
by E. A. BRADFORD.

Honorable A. D. CROSSMAN.

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MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
*September 18, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, in which you desire to obtain information relative to the "outrages alleged to have been recently committed upon the Spanish consul and other Spanish residents of this city," for the purpose of reporting the same to the Department of State, at Washington.

Confining myself strictly to the facts of the case, I would state in reply, that at an early hour on the morning of the 21st ultimo, the steamship Empire City arrived here, bringing the melancholy intelligence of the execution at Havana of a portion of Crittenden's command, comprising fifty-one American citizens. This heart-rending news was confirmed by the correspondents of the press of this city, who, at the same time, accompanied their narrative by a recital of the most revolting and barbarous indignities committed on the bodies of these unfortunate men after they had been shot. These advices spread like wild-fire through the city, and aroused the entire community to the highest pitch of excitement and exasperation. Notwithstanding the universal sympathies of our population,

I did not, however, for a moment apprehend that any outrage would have been committed on persons or property, until about two o'clock, when I ascertained that some written placards had been stuck up, containing an inflammatory appeal to unite in destroying, during the night, the office of "La Union," the Spanish paper of this city. This induced me at once to send for the Honorable Joseph Genois, recorder of municipality number one, for the purpose of communicating with him on the subject, and after consultation we deemed it advisable to call upon the Spanish consul, with the object of persuading him to use all his influence with the editors of that paper to suspend its publication until the great excitement should have somewhat subsided. On reaching the office of the consul he was not in; whereupon the recorder and myself, after having explained the purport of our visit to the consul's private secretary, left word that we would wait for him at the mayor's office until three o'clock. A few minutes after the appointed time Mr. Laborde arrived, and after representing to him the dangerous excitement which prevailed, and the probability that it might be quieted by an authorized announcement that "La Union" would suspend its issues for some time, he consented to use all his influence in carrying out our wishes, and actually gave the requisite instructions to that effect to his private secretary in our presence. At that time I had not the slightest idea that any attack would have been made upon the Spanish consul, and so expressed myself at the moment.

On leaving my office at four o'clock in company with the Hon. Recorder Genois and some other gentlemen, we were then apprized that the establishment of "La Union" had been destroyed. The persons who participated in this act of violence went determinedly and coolly to work, and, it must needs be confessed, were encouraged by the presence and openly avowed sympathies of many citizens. Previously to this occurrence I had issued orders to the heads of police to muster all their available forces, and to increase them to any extent that might be demanded by the public safety.

In the meanwhile the excitement continued to grow, and at five o'clock a concerted attack was made on the cigar shop of a Spaniard in St. Charles street. The police, however, succeeded for a moment in arresting the disorder at this point, only to break out, however, simultaneously and with renewed violence in various other quarters. An immense demonstration was made on the establishment at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, and on repairing thither I addressed the multitude, counselling them to preserve order and peace, and calling upon all good citizens to aid in suppressing the disorder. The crowd dispersed, promising to behave peaceably, but the riots broke out anew; and indeed so strongly were the sympathies of the community enlisted in the cause of the expedition, and so greatly were they incensed at the barbarities said to have been practised in Havana, that for a moment the greater portion of the population was entirely disaffected, and the police were thus left to cope with the rioters without much assistance on the part of the citizens. So spontaneous also were the disturbances in various parts of the city, that it was impossible for the police to act with concert; and the same difficulty was experienced with the military, who turned out in very limited numbers only, and were not enabled to effect an organization until an advanced hour of the evening.

I was so much occupied in going over the entire extent of the city, that

it was nearly eight o'clock in the evening before I heard of the attack on the office of the Spanish consul. It was not until twelve o'clock that the rioters were finally dispersed, after having broken open about a dozen coffee-houses and shops in different portions of the city.

I can assure you, however, from information I subsequently received, that not one-fourth the places which it was designed to attack were disturbed; and were it not for the very decided measures which I took for the preservation of the peace on the following day, and the hearty response made by the citizens to my proclamation calling upon them to aid the authorities in suppressing the turbulent proceedings, there would doubtless have been a renewal of those disgraceful occurrences which, for the fair fame of our city, I so deeply deplore. I will also state that several citizens who had been led to believe, from various threats, that their property was menaced with destruction, called upon me for assistance, and in every instance I took the necessary precautions to preserve them from being molested. I deem it proper to add that the only time I saw the Spanish consul was during the brief interview with him in my office on the 21st, the particulars of which have already been set forth. The foregoing statement embraces a correct and faithful account of the proceedings which took place in this city on the 21st and 22d ultimo. In connexion with the above, it may be perhaps not amiss to add that Mr. Musson, the postmaster of this city, called on me between two and three o'clock, on the 21st ultimo, and stated that he entertained some apprehensions that an attack would be made on the "Union" office during the night. He also remarked that Mr. DeBuys, his deputy, had informed him that persons had called at the post-office for letters which had been written to them by the unfortunate victims at Havana, and that he overheard some of them utter threats against the Spanish consul for not having deposited the letters in the post-office.

Finally, as a matter of reference, I beg to enclose a copy of an official communication which I sent into the council of municipality No. 2, in relation to the occurrences of the 21st and 22d ult. The strong language which I employed on the occasion had its origin in the concurrent accounts received by all the papers of this city, from their various correspondents in Havana, reciting the mutilations and barbarities committed on the bodies after death.

In addition to the above details I have deemed it proper, with the view of placing the State Department in possession of all the information touching on the subject, to enclose copies, numbered one to nine, of the various orders and directions issued from my office during the period of excitement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor.*

LOGAN HUNTON, Esq.,

*United States District Attorney.*

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MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, *August 26, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN: On Thursday last our usually quiet city was thrown into the deepest agitation by the receipt of advices from Havana, announcing the horrible massacre of a number of our citizens, coupled with details of the most revolting indignities and mutilations committed on their bodies.

Commiseration for the untimely fate of so many gallant young man, was for the moment absorbed in a universal expression of horror at the barbarous manner of their death; and it became evident that the recital of these cruel events had aroused the public mind to the highest pitch of excitement. Such being the state of affairs, and fearing that the natural indignation of the community might manifest itself in acts subversive of law and order, I gave directions in the forenoon to the heads of police to take the needful measures for the preservation of the public peace by putting on such additional force as they might deem necessary.

Notwithstanding these precautionary steps, I deeply regret to state, for the fair fame of our city, that during the afternoon and night, scenes of violence and disorder were committed, and the property of inoffensive citizens destroyed; and although using every personal exertion to put a stop to these outbreaks, I feel compelled to add that my efforts, together with those of the police, were only partially successful. Indeed, so spontaneous was the movement on the part of the rioters, and such the suddenness with which tumultuous assemblages appeared in various parts of the city, that, in addition to the embarrassment occasioned by the lateness of the hour, the police officers found it extremely difficult to act with that degree of concert necessary to the prompt suppression of the disorders. Later, however, when the police had got fairly organized, it is due to state that they performed efficient service, and succeeded in arresting a considerable number of the rioters, and in restoring the public peace.

Early in the evening, finding that the riots and outrages on property continued unchecked, I deemed it my duty to call upon the military to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and, on a given signal to aid in repressing the tumult.

At eleven o'clock that night, I issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to aid the authorities in preserving the order, peace and dignity of the city; and on the following day I put forth another proclamation inviting any fellow-citizens to enrol themselves as a special police for the purpose of performing patrol duties. This call, I am happy to say, was promptly responded to by many of our most respected citizens, and it is with great pleasure that I thus publicly acknowledge the important services rendered by this volunteer corps in preserving the peace of the city, despite the great excitement which continued to prevail on Friday and Saturday. Nor must I omit to mention the fact that many strangers now sojourning in the city, came forward and tendered to me their services on Friday, for which disinterested offer they are entitled to the hearty thanks of the community. As there was reason to apprehend a renewal of the scenes of Thursday, I caused the military to remain under arms on Friday night; but I feel deeply grateful in adding that there was no occasion for their services.

Several citizens, who, in consequence of threats, had been led to believe that their property was menaced with destruction, applied to me for protection, and in every instance I gave immediate orders for the stationing of an extra force in their vicinity. Indeed, if any intention existed on the part of evil-minded persons to disturb the public peace on Friday, it was most effectually thwarted by the complete and extensive arrangements made by the authorities to put down disorder wherever it might manifest

itself. These preparations have necessarily entailed some expense on the city, which will have to be met.

I cannot dismiss the subject without again expressing my sincere sorrow and regret that our city should have been made the scene of such disgraceful occurrences as took place on Thursday last. Conduct of this kind can admit of no palliation, and, whilst I would not for a moment set up, in justification of those excesses, the excitement produced by the heart-rending news from Havana, knowing, as I do, that in a popular government it is essential that the laws be maintained, yet, on reviewing the causes out of which these disorganizing acts arose, I cannot but congratulate my fellow-citizens that these disreputable riots have terminated without bloodshed.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that our city may never again be disgraced by such exhibitions as were unfortunately witnessed last Thursday. New Orleans has always been characterized by her love of order, and her obedience to the laws, and every good citizen should do all in his power to maintain and preserve this reputation. No grievance, however insupportable, no outrage, however gross, can justify a resort to mob violence. An habitual disregard of the laws framed by the people for their own protection, can only end in demoralization of the community.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

To the Honorable PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS  
OF MUNICIPALITY No. 2.

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No. 1.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
*August 21, 1851.*

SIR: I have some reason to fear that, in the present excited state of the public mind, some disturbances may take place to-night, and would therefore request you to take the needful precaution to preserve the public peace, by putting on such force as you may deem necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

Captain HENRY FORNO,  
*High Constable of Municipality No. 2.*

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No. 2,

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
*August 21, 1851.*

By virtue of the power vested in me by law, you are requested to order out the military under your command, and to use all the means at your disposal for the preservation of the public peace.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

Major-General J. L. LEWIS,  
*Commanding Louisiana Militia.*



## No. 3.

## PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,

*August 21, 1851, 11 o'clock, P. M.*

Whereas, during this afternoon and night, certain persons have so far forgotten the obedience due to the laws of their country, as to openly violate the peace by creating riots and disturbances, which, unfortunately for the good reputation of the city, have terminated in the destruction of property; and whereas, it is essential to the well-being of society that the supremacy of the laws be maintained, I, A. D. Crossman, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, therefore issue this my proclamation, calling on all good citizens to aid in suppressing these disturbances, and to assist the authorities in preserving the order, peace, and dignity of the city.

A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor.*L. HEYLIGER, *Secretary.*

## No. 4.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,

*August 22, 1851.*

SIR: You will perceive by the evening papers, that I have issued a proclamation, calling on the citizens to come forward and enrol themselves as an auxiliary police, for the purpose of performing patrol duty to-night. You are therefore authorized to commission such citizens as may apply to be enrolled, and to furnish them the necessary equipment and arms. Colonels Walton and Pickett have just called on me to tender their services in the present emergency.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor.*

P. S. I shall remain at the mayor's office during this afternoon and evening.

To the Hon. J. N. HAWTHORN,

*Acting Recorder Municipality No. 2.*

## No. 5.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,

*August 22, 1851.*

Enclosed I beg to hand you a copy of a letter which I have just received from Messrs. John Maginnis & Co., proprietors of the "True Delta." These gentlemen have been led to believe, from various reports and threats, that their newspaper establishment is to be attacked to-night, and I have therefore to request that you will forthwith order such a force to be detached, as you may deem sufficient for the preservation of the property

of Messrs. John Maginnis & Co. You will please communicate at once with Captain Forno on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

To the Hon. J. N. HAWTHORN,  
*Acting Recorder of Municipality No. 2.*

## No. 6.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
*August 22, 1851.*

SIR: As I have good cause to apprehend this evening a renewal of the disgraceful disturbances which took place last night, and as these outrageous proceedings must be stopped at all hazards, I direct you forthwith to assemble the whole police force under your control, and to station them in St. Charles street, and other thoroughfares, with instructions to disperse all assemblies of suspicious persons.

You are likewise authorized to increase your force, by accepting the services of every citizen who may volunteer to assist in preserving the public peace; also to call upon citizens to enrol themselves as a special police, and to patrol the streets in such detachments as you may deem necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

P. S. I have given the requisite instructions to Acting Recorders Elder and Hawthorn. You will please to communicate to me, from time to time, the state of affairs.

Captain HENRY FORNO,  
*High Constable Municipality No. 2.*

## No. 7.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
*August 22, 1851, 11 A. M.*

Whereas, there is good reason to apprehend, during the day and evening, a renewal of the disgraceful occurrences which took place last night; and whereas, it is due to the maintenance of law, and the preservation of the public peace, that these disturbances should be put down at all hazards; therefore,

I, A. D. Crossman, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, deem it proper to issue this my proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to abstain from gathering and mixing together in crowds, and to do all that lies in their power to allay the excited state of the public mind.

And, in order more effectually to suppress the riotous spirit which has unfortunately manifested itself in our midst, I appeal to my fellow-citizens to enrol themselves as a special police, and to report themselves forthwith

in readiness to the offices of the various recorders of the three Municipalities, for the purpose of performing patrol duty.

A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

L. HEYLIGER, *Secretary*.

No. 8.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
*August 25, 1851.*

SIR: Although at the present moment everything is quiet, yet the possibility of exciting news reaching us from Havana renders it necessary that you should continue to keep up your organization, so that at a moment's warning you may be enabled to concentrate your whole force on any given point.

I trust that no further disturbance will occur, but in the meantime it is proper that you should be on your guard, for under no circumstances can a repetition of the scenes of Thursday last be tolerated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

Captain HENRY FORNO,  
*High Constable, Municipality No. 2.*

No. 9.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
*August 27, 1851.*

SIR: Although I sincerely trust that no further attempt will be made to disturb the peace of the city, such as occurred during your absence, yet I deem it prudent to be prepared for any sudden emergency, and would therefore recommend to you the propriety of having the police ready to act at a moment's warning, in the event of the receipt of any further disastrous news from Cuba.

I addressed similar recommendations to the acting recorder and to the high constable during your absence from the city, and think it proper now to apprise you of the necessity of being prepared.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor*.

To the Hon. J. H. CALDWELL,  
*Recorder of Municipality No. 2.*

[Extract from the New Orleans Picayune of 23d September, 1851.]

MAYOR CROSSMAN AND THE SPANISH CONSUL.

We take pleasure in publishing the following from Mr. Crossman, in correction of a statement which has appeared in our Havana correspond-

ence. As similar statements have been telegraphed to the north from other sources, we do not regret that an opportunity has been afforded our worthy mayor of refuting such a calumny on our city. It may be proper to say that our Havana correspondent gave the statement as coming from the Spanish consul, without endorsing it in any way.

“NEW ORLEANS, September 22, 1851.

“EDITORS OF THE PICAYUNE: My attention has been called to the following extract from a letter of your Havana correspondent, under date of the 9th September:

“I myself heard him (the Spanish consul) say, that he left the city by advice of the mayor, Mr. Crossman, who informed him that his life was in danger, and that if seized by the mob, he (the mayor) would be unable to protect him.”

“A similar statement was conveyed by your correspondent some time since, but in this instance the writer alleges that he *heard* the Spanish consul make use of the language above cited. It therefore becomes me to say, that Mr. Laborde must have either strangely misinterpreted the meaning of my words, or that the excitement of the moment has made him forgetful of the purport of my remarks. In the only conversation I had with that gentleman at my office, on the 21st ultimo, I distinctly assured him, on the contrary, that he need not entertain the slightest fear of any attack on his person. Other gentlemen were present, who doubtless have a lively recollection of the fact.

“A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.”

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*Letters received by the Spanish consul from Cuba, and delivered into the post office at 3½ P. M., 21st August, 1851.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Stanton & Co.,	New Orleans, La.
Col. Robert W. James,	Do. do.
Mrs. P. Allen,	Do. do.
Gen. Ross Veazey,	Baltimore, Md.
Marcus W. Robinson,	Nashville, Tenn.
Daniel Heard,	New Orleans, La.
Edmund Doyle,	Do. do.
Lucien Hensley,	Do. do.
Mrs. Sarah A. Whitcomb,	Pennsylvania.
John McGuin,	New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Isabella Waters,	Do. do.
Mrs. S. A. Collins,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis J. Tourniquet,	New Orleans, La.
Col. James G. Bryce,	Do. do.
Mrs. J. Farzoir,	Do. do.
George Cotchett,	Charleston, S. C.
J. J. Crittenden,	Washington, D. C.
James Hulling,	New Orleans, La.
Henry Vieman,	Pennsylvania.
Henry Lanes,	New Orleans, La.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Mrs. Henry O'Rourke,	Mississippi.
Mr. Bunell,	New Orleans, La.
Mr. Alderman,	Louisville, Ky.

From Mr. Brincio, passenger on the steamer "Empire City," New Orleans, August 21, 1851.

M. MUSSON, *P. M.*

*Mr. Calderon to the Acting Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION IN WASHINGTON,  
*Washington, October 14, 1851.*

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, notified his government at the same time that he addressed to the government of the United States the reclamations contained in his notes of the 26th August and the 5th September last, respectively, in regard to the excesses which were committed in New Orleans, after the piratical invasion of Bahia Honda. The undersigned has just received a reply from her Majesty's government, expressive of the very deep grief it had experienced, (as it was to be expected,) in consequence of such ominous and abominable events; nor has the Spanish government felt less pain in seeing the futility of the numerous and constant efforts it had made with a view of preventing the catastrophe which has been witnessed in the island of Cuba. It is certainly not its own fault, if, turning a deaf ear to all its warnings, and persisting to disdain the voice of reason and of justice, a set of wicked agitators have succeeded in carrying into effect an undertaking which has been denounced at all times by every civilized nation, and which had been condemned beforehand by the enlightened public opinion of the country. Since the Cardenas expedition of last year, military preparations have been going on without interruption at various points of the confederacy, keeping the island of Cuba in a constant state of uneasiness, until finally the new attempt upon Bahia Honda was consummated in spite of our repeated protests and constant reclamations. And as if the scandal which the New Orleans agitators presented to the world, in sending piratical expeditions against a country from which not the least insult or provocation had been received, and with which the government was entirely at peace,—a peace guaranteed by solemn treaties, and preserved until this moment through the medium of the most friendly intercourse—had not been sufficient, these and other agitators, in the frenzy of an unjust resentment, have committed upon the territory of the United States, acts of violence which are of public notoriety, and which would not even have been justified under circumstances of an open state of war between the two governments.

Apprized of all the facts, her Majesty's government has ordered the undersigned to persist in asking, as he again asks in the name of said government, for full satisfaction for the aggravated insults committed upon the Spanish flag and upon her Majesty's consul at New Orleans, and also that

the Spaniards residing in that city shall be indemnified for the losses they have sustained at the hands of an infuriated and licentious mob.

Her Majesty's government has been likewise informed, and it does not deny the fact, how painful it has been to the illustrious President of the republic to see his authority set at defiance, and the noble and imperishable principles contained in his proclamation of the 25th of last April undervalued. His Excellency, however, cannot fail likewise to acknowledge on his own part, and in the plenitude of his liberal sentiments, how impossible it is for Spain to put up with such outrages, which it has never tolerated before. If the excitement produced in the South and at other points, by recent events, has been tumultuous and far-spread, the sensation which has been caused in Spain has been equally deep, as well as unanimous, among all classes and parties, with the public press and in private life, at court as well as in the provinces. In the island of Cuba there also exists an opinion on the subject which the Spanish government is bound to respect, because it is at once just and honorable; and in view of this expression of national sentiments, her Majesty's government, whether optional with it or otherwise, could do no less than to sustain, at all hazards, the honor of the Castilian flag—a flag without stain, notwithstanding the unforeseen disasters and misfortunes through which the Spanish nation has had to pass, for a long series of years—a nation which never shrinks from any species of sacrifice, when it is a question of maintaining her honor, and of vindicating her rights.

Her Majesty's government has been gratified to observe, that a respectable portion of the United States have expressed themselves openly and resolutely against the criminal excesses committed in the South; and relying, moreover, upon the support which the cabinet of Washington will meet from all good and sensible men, her Majesty's government hopes, also, that the former will succeed in suppressing and restraining all similar misbehaviors.

The undersigned has been instructed to inform the government of the United States, that the Captain-General of the island of Cuba has received positive orders from her Majesty's government, efficiently to protect the persons and property of all Anglo-Americans established there, because, with the same severity it has used towards the piratical invaders of Spanish territory, it would likewise punish all who should attempt to commit any offence against those respectable foreigners who reside there under the auspices of our good faith.

Her Majesty's government fears, however, that if these agitations and these hostile designs should continue, the supreme authority of the island might be placed in such circumstances as not to be able to avoid ordering all those who belong to the southern States out of it, and even to compel the United States consul himself to quit, in case the Spanish consul in New Orleans should not have received due satisfaction.

But this reparation, together with the indemnifications due to those Spaniards who were deprived of their property by forcible means, have been verbally promised to the undersigned, who has communicated the fact to his government. He has no doubt, therefore, but that he will soon receive an explicit reply from the Hon. J. J. Crittenden on the subject, which he earnestly requests; and he flatters himself with the hope that justice will shortly repair the injuries and excesses which have been caused by injustice, to the detriment of those friendly relations which existed between the two

countries, to the mutual advantage of both parties, and which are suitable to both countries.

The undersigned renews to the Hon. J. J. Crittenden the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN,

*Acting Secretary of State of the United States.*

*Secretary of State to Mr. Calderon.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, November 13, 1851.*

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Señor Don A. Calderon de la Barca, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, of the 14th of last month, upon the subject of the excesses committed at New Orleans upon the house of the Spanish consul, and also on the property of certain individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty.

Mr. Calderon has written and acted on this occasion, as well as on others growing out of similar occurrences, with his accustomed zeal, as well as with fidelity to his government; and he has met, and will meet, on the part of that of the United States, an entire readiness to listen most respectfully to his representations, and to do all that honor, good faith, and the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Spain may appear to demand.

The first rumor of the outrage at New Orleans induced the government of the United States to take immediate steps to become acquainted with the particulars. It was regarded as a case in which the honor of the country was involved; and, as Mr. Calderon has already been informed by this Department, the attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana was instructed to cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the occurrences, and to report the same to this Department.

The report of the district attorney has been received, and a copy of it is now communicated to Mr. Calderon for his information. It is accompanied, as will be perceived, by a statement of the mayor of the city of New Orleans, whose duty, as well as whose inclination, led him to make himself acquainted with everything which took place.

From these authentic sources of information it appears, that on the morning of the 21st of August the steamer Crescent City arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with intelligence of the execution of the fifty persons who were captured near the coast of Cuba. Mr. Brincio, the Secretary of the Spanish consul, was a passenger in the steamer, and was understood to have been intrusted by the Captain-General with letters written by the persons who were afterwards executed, to their friends in the United States. Instead of putting these letters into the post office at once, on his arrival, he retained them, as was alleged. This occasioned an impression that he acted with great impropriety, and a report became current that the consul had refused to deliver the letters when requested. Writ-

ten placards were accordingly posted up in the city, threatening an attack on the office of the Spanish newspaper, called "La Union," during the ensuing night. This attack was probably precipitated by an extra sheet issued from the office of that paper, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, giving an account of the execution of the fifty persons at Havana; as the attack was made between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, and before the public authorities were or could be prepared to prevent it. During the attack, however, no personal injury was offered to any one. Afterwards, attacks were made upon coffee-houses and cigar shops kept by Spaniards. Between five and six o'clock the same afternoon, M. Genois, the recorder of the first municipality, hearing that an assault was threatened on the consul's office, situated in that municipality, repaired thither, accompanied by some of the police. He found the streets filled with people, the doors of the office broken open, and seven or eight persons in the act of breaking and destroying the furniture. He commanded the rioters to desist, and they withdrew, after obtaining possession of the consul's sign, which they took to a public square and there burned. After the departure of the mob, the doors of the consul's office were fastened up by the officers, and the police retired, not apprehending that the attack would be renewed. Within an hour, however, the rioters returned; forced their way into the office; destroyed all the remaining furniture; threw the archives into the street; defaced the portraits of the Queen of Spain and of the Captain-General of Cuba; and tore in pieces the flag which they found in the office. This is believed to be a true account of everything material which took place.

The undersigned has now to say, that the Executive Government of the United States regards these outrages not only as unjustifiable, but as disgraceful acts, and a flagrant breach of duty and propriety, and that it disapproves them as seriously, and regrets them as deeply, as either Mr. Calderon or his government can possibly do. The Spanish Consul was in this country discharging official duties, and protected not only by the principles of public and national law, but also by the express stipulations of treaties; and the undersigned is directed to give to Mr. Calderon, to be communicated to his government, the President's assurance that these events have caused him great pain; and that he thinks a proper acknowledgment is due to her Catholic Majesty's government. But the outrage, nevertheless, was one perpetrated by a mob, composed of irresponsible persons, the names of none of whom are known to this government; nor, so far as the government is informed, to its officers or agents, in New Orleans. And the undersigned is happy to assure Mr. Calderon, that neither any officer or agent of the government of the United States, high or low, nor any officer of the State of Louisiana, high or low, or of the municipal government of the city of New Orleans, took any part in the proceeding, so far as appears, or gave it any degree of countenance whatever. On the contrary, all these officers and agents, according to the authentic accounts of the mayor and district attorney, did all which the suddenness of the occasion would allow to prevent it.

The assembling of mobs happens in all countries; popular violences occasionally break out everywhere, setting law at defiance, trampling on the rights of citizens and private men; and sometimes on those of public officers, and the agents of foreign governments, especially entitled to protec-



tion. In these cases the public faith and national honor require, not only that such outrages should be disavowed, but also that the perpetrators of them should be punished, wherever it is possible to bring them to justice; and further, that full satisfaction should be made in cases in which a duty to that effect rests with the government, according to the general principles of law, public faith, and the obligation of treaties.

Mr. Calderon thinks that the enormity of this act of popular violence is heightened by its insult to the flag of Spain. The government of the United States would earnestly deprecate any indignity offered in this country, in time of peace, to the flag of a nation so ancient, so respectable, so renowned as Spain. No wonder that Mr. Calderon should be proud, and that all patriotic Spaniards of this generation should be proud of that Castilian ensign which in times past has been reared so high and waved so often over fields of acknowledged and distinguished valor; and which has floated, also, without stain, on all seas, and especially, in early days, on those seas which washed the shores of all the Indies.

Mr. Calderon may be assured that the government of the United States does not and cannot desire to witness the desecration or degradation of the national banner of his country. It appears, however, that in point of fact no flag was actually flying or publicly exhibited when the outrage took place; but this can make no difference in regard to the real nature of the offence or its enormity. The persons composing the mob knew that they were offering insult and injury to an officer of her Catholic Majesty, residing in the United States under the sanction of laws and treaties; and, therefore, their conduct admits of no justification. Nevertheless, Mr. Calderon and his government are aware that recent intelligence had been received from Havana, not a little calculated to excite popular feeling in a great city, and to lead to popular excesses. If this be no justification, as it certainly is none, it may still be taken into view, and regarded as showing that the outrage, however flagrant, was committed in the heat of blood, and not in pursuance of any predetermined plan or purpose of injury or insult.

The people of the United States are accustomed, in all cases of alleged crime, to slow and cautious investigation and deliberate trial before sentence of condemnation is passed, however apparent or however enormous the imputed offence may be. No wonder, therefore, that the information of the execution, so soon after their arrest, of the persons above referred to—most of whom were known in New Orleans, and who were taken, not in Cuba, but at sea, endeavoring to escape from the island—should have produced a belief, however erroneous, that they had been executed without any trial whatever, caused an excitement in the city, the outbreak of which the public authorities were unable for the moment to prevent or control.

Mr. Calderon expresses the opinion that not only ought indemnification to be made to Mr. Laborde, her Catholic Majesty's consul, for injury and loss of property, but that reparation is due also from the government of the United States to those Spaniards residing in New Orleans whose property was injured or destroyed by the mob; and intimates that such reparation had been verbally promised to him. The undersigned sincerely regrets that any misapprehension should have grown up out of any conversation between Mr. Calderon and officers of this government on this unfortunate and unpleasant affair; but while this government has manifested a willing-

ress and determination to perform every duty which one friendly nation has a right to expect from another, in cases of this kind, it supposes that the rights of the Spanish consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States Government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects who have come into the country to mingle with our own citizens, and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens.

While therefore, the losses of individuals, private Spanish subjects, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause. And these private individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause of complaint, if they are protected by the same law and the same administration of law as native-born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over citizens of the State in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or property in the courts of the United States, or the State courts, at their election. The President is of opinion, as already stated, that for obvious reasons the case of the consul is different, and that the government of the United States should provide for Mr. Laborde a just indemnity; and a recommendation to that effect will be laid before Congress at an early period of its approaching session. This is all which it is in his power to do. The case may be a new one; but the President, being of opinion that Mr. Laborde ought to be indemnified, has not thought it necessary to search for precedens.

In conclusion, the undersigned has to say, that if Mr. Laborde shall return to his post, or any other consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by her Catholic Majesty's Government, the officers of this government, resident in that city, will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy, and with a national salute to the flag of his ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel, as a demonstration of respect, such as may signify to him and to his government, the sense entertained by the government of the United States of the gross injustice done his predecessor by a lawless mob, as well as the indignity and insult offered by it to a foreign State, with which the United States are, and wish ever to remain, on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Calderon renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Señor DO. A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, &c., &c., &c.,

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[Translation.]

*Jr. Calderon to the Secretary of State.*

LEGATION OF SPAIN, IN WASHINGTON,  
*Washington, November 14, 1851.*

The undersigned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note

addressed to him by the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, dated the 13th instant, in answer to the communication of the undersigned, dated the 14th ultimo.

The undersigned will lose no time in bringing this document to the knowledge of his government; and he entertains the confident hope that Mr. Webster's note, both as regards its substance, and as regards the friendly spirit in which it is conceived, will prove satisfactory to the Queen's government, and will not fail to have the effect of re-establishing those friendly relations which have so long and so happily subsisted between her Majesty's government and the government of the United States, upon that accustomed footing of cordiality which it has ever been the earnest desire, as well as the duty of the undersigned, to see maintained between the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. Daniel Webster the assurances of his high consideration.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

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*Acting Secretary of State to Mr. Calderón.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, September 6, 1851.*

It having been announced, both by telegraph and in the newspapers of this date, that Lopez has been captured and executed, and that one hundred and fifty-five men under his command have been arrested, the undersigned, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor of addressing himself to his Excellency Don A. Calderon de la Barca, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, for the purpose of ascertaining from him whether he is the possessor of any certain information on the subject, and in that event to beg that he will be pleased to communicate the same to this Department.

In the event of these facts, relative to the execution of Lopez and the seizure of his command, being true, as is generally stated, the undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to submit the following remarks to his Excellency Don A. Calderon de la Barca.

During the several hostile attempts which have been made upon the island of Cuba, the government of the United States has never hesitated to pursue the course which was pointed out to it by the stern dictates of duty, whether in putting forth all its executive energies to prevent any violation of existing laws, or to punish those of its officers who had failed to execute, or exhibited any criminal backwardness in the execution of such laws. In view of these considerations, and of the tragical antecedents connected with this last expedition; in view, also, of the peculiar state of excitement under which the popular mind is still laboring, consequent upon the summary proceedings against the party of Americans captured at Bahia Honda, the government of the United States would be much gratified to learn that his Excellency, Mr. Calderon, had used the influence of his high position in persuading the Governor-General of Cuba to treat the unfortunate party of citizens of the United States, reported to have lately been captured, with that leniency which so becomes a magnanimous conqueror, and which, as in this case, could not fail to strengthen the cause of her Majesty, by showing to

the world, that even in the midst of the most aggravating circumstances, the Spanish authorities can listen to the voice of humanity, and appreciate the unhappy position of those misguided men who have been lured on to destruction by false representations. It may be said, on the part of Spain, that the summary execution of Mr. Crittenden's party was an indispensable act of policy, required by the exigency of the occasion, and necessary to deter others from making similar attempts in future; but any violence or undue austerity, which may be pursued against the party of Americans lately captured, would only tend to exasperate the public mind in this country. Now that the principal instigator of these outrages is out of the way, any harsh measures against these defenceless men would probably be made the plea for new commotions, and be represented as the unnecessary outpourings of a revengeful spirit; whereas, by a course of lenity and mercy, the storm of passions which at present rages in portions of this country might be appeased, and the asperities felt by those who have lost friends or relations by the first executions, considerably softened down.

The undersigned begs Mr. Calderon distinctly to understand, that no right is now claimed on the part of this government to interfere, officially, with regard to this matter; but that the foregoing remarks are offered, as simply embodying the private wishes of this government, and as worthy the consideration of one so eminently humane and kindly disposed as her Catholic Majesty's representative in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Calderon the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

WM. S. DERRICK, *Acting Secretary.*

*Acting Secretary of State to Mr. Calderon.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, September 30, 1850.

SIR: The sane spirit of humanity which dictated my note to you of the 26th instant, in favor of Robert M. Grider, now impels me to appeal once more to your good offices in behalf of another of the late Cuban expeditionists, J. C. Brigiam, a youth of respectable family, and a near relative of the Hon. S. W. Downs, U. S. Senator from the State of Louisiana, who, it appears, has personally addressed a communication to you upon the subject. I transmit a copy of his letter to this department respecting his kinsman, of whose fate the family have, so far, received no certain intelligence.

In appealing to your own well-known kindness of heart, I know I do not appeal in vain; but I could most fervently wish that the Spanish government might evince its moderation and its magnanimity by a spontaneous grant of pardon to the survivors of the Lopez expedition, together with a formal permission to the families of those who were executed, or who otherwise perished, to remove their remains, wherever they may be found in the island, for interment in the United States.

Such an act, on the part of Spain, could not fail, in my opinion, to produce a most salutary effect at this moment in the United States, and it would assuredly receive the sanction of the civilized world.

I am, sir, with distinguished consideration, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITTENDEN,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

SEÑOR DON A. CALDRON DE LA BARCA, &c., &c.

*Acting Secretary of State to Mr. Barringer.*

[No. 42.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, October 6, 1851.

SIR: At the request of Mr. B. F. de Bow, of Charleston, South Carolina, I transmit a letter which is addressed to you, but sent hither by him, open, for my perusal, and a copy of his communication to this department, of the 29th ultimo, respecting his brother-in-law, Edwin Q. Bell, one of the Cuban expeditionists. I cannot hesitate to comply with Mr. De Bow's wishes, and I cordially join him in soliciting, as an act of humanity, your unofficial intercession with the Spanish government, in favor of this young man.

Sir, I would go further. I would ask you to exercise whatever personal and private influence you may possess, and to use it in whatever manner you may think most likely to command success with her Majesty the Queen of Spain, in behalf of all the survivors of the late Lopez expedition. I do not intend to give you formal and official instructions or orders on this delicate and painful subject; but I cannot go far wrong in requesting you, as an American, to do anything you can, informally, to procure the pardon and release of those of your unfortunate countrymen who have been sent prisoners from Cuba to Spain.

I have lately had occasion to make applications to Mr. Calderon de la Barca, the excellent and humane minister of her Majesty near the government of the United States, to enlist his kind offices in favor of particular individuals of the late expedition, who have, like young Bell, been sent to Spain; and I now transmit, for your information, a copy of one of these notes, which is dated the 30th ult., in which I availed myself of the opportunity to express my fervent wish that the Spanish government might come to the determination of pardoning the whole of these unfortunate persons; adding, also, what I firmly believed, that an act of clemency and grace like this, on the part of her Majesty, could not fail to be attended by the most salutary consequences at this moment in the United States, and that it would certainly receive the sanction of the civilized world.

I also send, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I thought it proper to address to Mr. A. F. Owen, the consul of the United States at Havana, on the subject of obtaining permission for the families of the deceased to remove to the United States the remains of those of the late Lopez expedition who were executed, or who otherwise perished in Cuba. I transmit, at the same time, another despatch from this department to Mr. Owen, dated the 29th ultimo.

The consul has been instructed to furnish to his government, ample and exact information in regard to the recent tragic events which took place in the island. You will, of course, not fail to communicate all the information within your reach, which may have any bearing on the same subject, and especially in relation to those Americans who have been sent, or who may hereafter be sent as criminals to Spain. Their families and friends, I may say the whole American people, are interested in their fate.

Your despatches, to No. 57 inclusive, have been received at this department.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. BRITTENDEN,  
*Acting Secretary.*

D. M. BARRINGER, Esq., &c., &c., &c., *Madrid.*

*Secretary of State to Mr. Barringer.*

[No. 43.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, October 29, 1851.

SIR: I transmit a copy of a communication addressed, on the 14th inst., to this Department by P. Hamilton, Esq., the U. S. District Attorney at Mobile; and the petition to the Queen of Spain, which came enclosed, signed by a considerable number of citizens of Alabama, soliciting the clemency of her Majesty towards the Americans lately captured in Cuba, and sent to Spain.

The President wishes you to lose no time, after the receipt of this despatch, in ascertaining, through the Minister of Foreign Relations of Spain, whether her Majesty will receive this petition; and if so, in what manner it will be most agreeable to her that it should be presented.

You may inform the Minister that, although the people, as well as the Government of the United States, entirely condemn the late attempt upon the island of Cuba, both would be greatly gratified to learn that her Majesty had been pleased to listen to the voice of mercy, and to extend her sovereign grace to the unfortunate Americans who were misled and seduced by Lopez, and the other confederates of his designs, to participate in that criminal and ill-fated expedition.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

D. M. BARRINGER, Esq., &c., &c., *Madrid.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, September 29, 1851.

SIR: I am directed by the President to instruct you to prepare and send to this Department a full and detailed account of the occurrences connected with the late invasion of Cuba, by a body of men from the United States; and, particularly, to furnish all the information in your power concerning the capture, trial, and execution of one part of that body, and the capture, trial, and detention of the remaining part. The President is desirous of ascertaining the fate of those who may now be held in captivity; whether they are still in Cuba or have been sent elsewhere, and what has been, or may now be their treatment from the local authorities.

It is reported in the public papers that a number of these men have been sent to Spain. If these reports are correct, you will please state under what circumstances they were sent thither; whether they have been tried and condemned in Cuba, and if so, to what punishment; or, if they were transported for the purpose of undergoing trial; and, if the former, if it be practicable to do so, you will transmit copies of the judicial proceedings which were had on the occasion.

The President is especially anxious to receive a fuller statement than you have yet given of your own course of proceeding during these occurrences. He trusts that nothing was omitted on your part, in your official character, to secure to these men such privileges as, influenced by motives of humanity and magnanimity, the Captain-General might be willing to extend to them; and that, in your private intercourse, you afforded them all the

attention and sympathy of which their condition was susceptible, and which, from the relation you bore to them as a fellow-citizen, they had a right to expect and to receive from you.

The President has felt himself much embarrassed for the want of that precise and authentic information which is now invited, and which was confidently expected from you, concerning the recent events in Cuba, and respecting the deluded and misguided men who, following the impulses of an ill-directed enthusiasm, have suffered such heavy afflictions as to have awakened the sympathies of their government and country in their fate.

Enclosed is a duplicate of the letter addressed to you on the 1st instant.

I am, sir, &c.,

W. S. DERRICK,  
*Acting Secretary.*

A. E. OWEN, Esq.,

*Consul of United States, Havana.*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, September 29, 1851.*

SIR: Frequent applications have been made, and others will no doubt be made to the Department of State, praying for the interposition of the Government to enable the families of those who were lately executed in Havana to procure the mortal remains of their deceased relatives for decent interment in their native land. Those who make this appeal are among the most virtuous of our citizens, and their private grief deserves and commands general respect and sympathy.

Having been just called upon by the President to assume the temporary charge of this Department, it becomes one of my first duties to call your special attention to the natural wishes on this subject, of the parents, relatives and friends of the Americans, who, fatally connecting themselves with General López in his late attempt on Cuba, were captured and shot at Havana.

Those who met this fate were mostly inexperienced youths, who had evidently been enticed and beguiled by false lures and misrepresentations; but it is not doubted that they were animated at the same time by impulses which, under proper circumstances, would have done them honor, and secured for them the approbation of the world. They were unquestionably the dupes of Lopez, a Spanish subject, and of other individuals, whose motives this is not the time, nor indeed have I the disposition to criticise.

The lives of these victims have atoned for all the follies they committed, and the royal authority of Spain, against whom all their acts were aimed, has exercised a terrible retribution upon the invaders.

The most of the victims, we know, were very young, and I venture to declare my own conviction that they had not the remotest idea of the crime they were committing, but were influenced rather by a misguided enthusiasm for liberty than by any criminal motive. Had they indeed comprehended the cruel deceptions really practised upon them, and which many of them discovered only when it was too late, they never would have embarked in the ill-fated, the criminal enterprise, the catastrophe of which has rendered necessary this appeal from their surviving families.

I will no longer dwell on these melancholy events; my principal object

in calling your attention to the subject at all being to request you to receive with kindness all those persons who may visit Havana on this sad business; and to furnish them with every facility, private and official, that will aid them in performing the mournful duty that carries them thither.

I do not permit myself for a moment to suppose that the Colonial or Spanish Government will consider these wishes, or any efforts you may be pleased to make to effect their accomplishment, as either offensive or improper. Their indignation against the late invaders of Cuba, I trust and believe, is now buried in that untimely grave to which our gallant but deluded fellow-citizens have been doomed. Their mouldering bones have long since ceased to be fit objects of resentment.

I am, sir, &c.,

J. J. CRITTENDEN,

*Acting Secretary.*

A. F. OWEN, Esq.,

*United States Consul, Havana.*

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*Mr. Webster to Mr. Barringer.*

[No. 43.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, November 26, 1851.*

SIR: Your despatches to No. 64, inclusive, have been received. I am happy to inform you that the complaints of her Catholic Majesty's government respecting insults to the Spanish Consul and flag by a mob at New Orleans, and other acts of violence against the property of her subjects in this country, all occasioned by the excitement growing out of the late invasion of Cuba and its incidents and consequences, have been made the subject of a correspondence between this department and Mr. Calderon, her Majesty's minister here. A copy of this correspondence is herewith transmitted to you, by which you will perceive that those complaints have been met by the government of the United States in a manner satisfactory to the representative of Spain. Her Catholic Majesty's government must be too just to suppose for a moment either that the government of the United States has connived at the several invasions of Cuba by persons proceeding from our ports, or that anything within the power of the government has been omitted for preventing those invasions and for punishing those concerned in them. It has now been many months that these hostile designs against Cuba have occupied the attention of the government of the United States, from week to week and from day to day. The most zealous efforts have been made to bring to condign punishment all who have been disposed to violate the laws of their own country by making war upon a Spanish possession. Her Catholic Majesty's government is quite well aware that the principal instigator of this criminal invasion of Cuba, and leader of the expedition, was one of her Majesty's subjects, who came to this country and abused its hospitality by inducing American citizens, mostly young and ill-informed persons, to embark in his cause and follow his standard. There is good reason to believe, that but for his agency and that of other Spaniards who had come to the country, no expedition against Cuba would ever have been set on foot. The policy of the United States is the policy of peace, until there shall arise just cause of war. The colonies of



Spain are near to our own shores. Our commerce with them is large and important, and the records of the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries will manifest to her Catholic Majesty's government how sincerely and how steadily the United States has manifested the hope that no political changes might lead to a transfer of these colonies from her Majesty's crown. If there is one among the existing governments of the civilized world which, for a long course of years, has diligently sought to maintain amicable relations with Spain, it is the government of the United States. Not only does the correspondence between the two governments show this, but the same truth is established by the history of the legislation of the country and the general course of the executive government. In this recent invasion, Lopez and his fellow-subjects in the United States succeeded in deluding a few hundred men by a long continued and systematic misrepresentation of the political condition of the island, and of the wishes of its inhabitants. And it is not for the purpose of reviving unpleasant recollections that her Majesty's government is reminded that it is not many years since the commerce of the United States suffered severely from armed boats and vessels which found refuge and shelter in the ports of the Spanish islands. These violators of the law, these authors of gross violence towards the citizens of this republic, were finally suppressed, not by any effort of the Spanish authorities, but by the activity and vigilance of our navy. This, however, was not accomplished but by the efforts of several years, nor until many valuable lives, as well as a vast amount of property, had been lost. Among others, Lieutenant Allen, a very valuable and distinguished officer in the naval service of the United States, was killed in an action with these banditti.

All this is not said for the purpose of making or renewing complaints, either of the violation of treaty obligations or of unjustifiable remissness against the government of Spain or the authorities of the islands. But it may be brought to the notice of the Spanish government, as one of the consequences which may sometimes flow from the conduct of men disposed to carry on criminal enterprises, and favored in the execution of such enterprises by the contiguity of the possessions of the two governments.

The Spanish islands lie near the coast of America, and the use of steam has rendered the passage from one to the other short; but while this facilitates the accomplishment of the purposes of wrong-doers, on the other hand it augments the means of government to pursue, overtake and disperse them, or bring them to proper trial and punishment. In truth, steam has greatly increased the proximity between Cuba and the United States. We have become much nearer neighbors than formerly, and the duty which this new state of things devolves on both governments, is to keep a closer and stricter watch on their subjects and citizens respectively, in order that no violation of treaty obligations, and no interruption of the peace and amity existing between the two governments may take place. And this duty will be performed on the part of the United States, diligently and faithfully, in the true spirit of treaties, as well as in the proper execution of the laws. You are at liberty to communicate these observations to the government of her Catholic Majesty.

I have now to call your attention to another subject of much interest. We have learned that a hundred and sixty-two of the persons captured on the island of Cuba, as having constituted a part of Lopez's forces, have been sent to Spain. We have no official information respecting their trial

or sentence, or of their subsequent destination, but it is generally reported that they have been, or are to be sent to the mines. The government of the United States has admitted that these violators, both of the law of nations and of the laws of their own country, have no legal claim for its protection. Yet they are men, and most of them ignorant or deluded men. It cannot be denied that they are, as such, objects of compassion, and I think I may say that severe punishment inflicted on so many persons, for an attempt which has ended in a failure so signal, and for an offence, which, however grave, has already been expiated by the lives of a majority of those who participated in it, might be regarded as inconsistent with feelings of humanity, and that generosity of sentiment which may, not unreasonably, be looked for from the sovereign of a great nation. This seems to have been the sentiment entertained by the Captain-General of Cuba, under the influence of which he pardoned several of the captives; and her Majesty's Government may be assured that this wise and well-considered exercise of clemency and mercy, has produced the best effects in this country. He has said that, in the executions ordered by him, he acted under a conviction of the absolute necessity of setting an example which might deter others from the performance of acts of similar criminality. That example has been set by the infliction of a punishment as prompt as it was awful, by the execution of fifty persons. The knowledge of their miserable fate has been carried to every man in this country, and spread all over the world.

Is not this enough? Can an example be made more terrific? Certainly an act of clemency on the part of the Spanish government could not now be thought a symptom of weakness. May not the sword of justice be now sheathed without danger, and the voice of Christian humanity be allowed to be heard? And even if the Spanish government can entertain no great feeling of compassion for these deluded and offending men themselves, is it not highly just and proper to consider that they have friends and families, distressed fathers and mothers, weeping brothers and sisters, all of them unoffending, and some of them most respectable persons. Application has been made for the interposition of the kind offices of this government from fathers whose sons, thoughtless young men, seduced by the efforts of Lopez and his associates, eloped from their own homes and joined the expedition without the knowledge of their friends. I am aware that, in regard to the results of the Cuban invasion, all cause for sympathy and compassion is not on one side. I am aware that a general officer in her Majesty's service was slain, and that many Spanish soldiers and Spanish subjects lost their lives in defence of their government and of their own homes; but the President thinks that it is wise to suffer oblivion to cover the past. He is anxious for the removal of every cause which might tend to keep alive ill-will between the citizens and subjects of the two countries. So long as these prisoners shall continue to be suffering a severe and lingering punishment in a foreign land, so long will efforts be constantly made by their friends to procure their release, by appeals to the good offices of their government. The tendency of these applications can only be to keep alive a very considerable irritation. It is in consideration of this, and from a strong wish for the extinguishment of all feelings of that kind, that, in the judgment of the President, nothing would be more useful than the granting of her Majesty's pardon to the residue of these prisoners, and suffering them to return to their own homes.

Those who were pardoned by the Captain-General of Cuba appear to have

been among the most prominent and well-informed members of the expedition. The friendless are left to their fate, although less culpable, as being less informed of their duties and obligations. It seems invidious and unjust to make distinctions of this kind. You say that the existing belief in Spain is, that the result of the expedition has strengthened the hands of the Spanish government, and given new security to its possession of the island. A similar sentiment prevails, to some extent, here.

We are not apprized of the disposition which may have been made of the prisoners, who, you state in your No. 62, had arrived at Vigo. In answer to your inquiry as to whether, in any event, and to what extent, assistance in clothing or other necessaries might be furnished to such as might need and apply for the same on account of the United States, I have to remark that it is expected that none of the needy among the prisoners will be allowed to suffer for want of the necessaries of life. You will accordingly take care that their wants are provided for. An application will be made to Congress for an appropriation towards defraying any expenses which may thereby be occasioned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To D. M. BARRINGER, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

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*Intervention of France and England.*

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Crampton, at an interview with Mr. Crittenden, at the Department of State, on the 27th of September, 1851, stated that he had been directed by her Majesty's government to say to the United States Secretary of State that her Majesty's government had learned with great regret that expeditions have again been prepared in the ports of the United States for an attack upon a territory belonging to a sovereign at peace with the United States, and in friendly relations with her Majesty.

Her Majesty's government do not doubt that the government of the United States will use all possible diligence to prevent and punish proceedings which are in violation both of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations; and her Majesty's government are persuaded that such measures, if taken in time, will accomplish their object.

But her Majesty's government deem it due to the frankness which ought to characterize the intercourse between the two governments, to state to that of the United States that her Majesty's ships-of-war on the West India station will have orders to prevent by force any adventurers of any nation from landing with hostile intent upon the island of Cuba.

At another interview, held at the same department on the 6th of October, Mr. Crittenden replied verbally to Mr. Crampton, as follows:

I am instructed by the President to express his regret that such orders as those mentioned in the despatch from Lord Palmerston should have been deemed necessary and proper by the British government.

So far as they have reference to lawless and unauthorized expeditions against the island of Cuba, apprehended from citizens of the United States, it is only necessary to say that such expeditions are forbidden by the laws

of this republic, and that its government is able and determined to execute those laws. Evasion of them may occur in spite of the utmost vigilance and energy; such instances are common to the laws of all countries. It is only by stealth, and by favor of rare and accidental circumstances, that any such expeditions can escape from our shores; none of sufficient force or magnitude to create any serious apprehension for the safety of Cuba, and certainly none against which Spain herself is not abundantly able to protect that island.

The government of the United States, always determined, in perfect good faith, to maintain its neutral relations and perform all its national obligations, condemns as strongly as the British government the lawless enterprises against which the orders in question appear to be directed; and the government of the United States, equally with the British government, desires their prevention or suppression.

But just and desirable as that end may be, the President could not witness, without concern, any attempt to accomplish such an object by means which might eventually lead to encroachments on the rights of the people of the United States.

The President is of opinion that, so far as relates to this republic and its citizens, such an interference as would result from the execution of those orders, if admitted to be rightful in themselves, would, nevertheless, be practically injurious in its consequences, and do more harm than good. Their execution would be the exercise of a sort of police over the seas in our immediate vicinity, covered as they are with our ships and our citizens; and it would involve, moreover, to some extent, the exercise of a jurisdiction to determine what expeditions were of the character denounced, and who were the guilty adventurers engaged in them.

The President cannot but apprehend that such orders could not be carried into effect without leading, too probably, to abuses and collisions, that would constantly jeopard, and might seriously disturb, that peace and good will which he sincerely desires to see cultivated and made perpetual between the United States and Great Britain.

The President deems it unnecessary to say more at present on the subject of these orders, than to add the expression of his hope that there may never arise any occasion for carrying them into execution.

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BRITISH LEGATION,  
*Washington, November 12, 1851.*

SIR: With reference to our conversation on the 10th inst., and in compliance with your desire, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the despatch addressed to me by Lord Palmerston, which I then read to you, upon the subject of the orders issued to her Majesty's ships of war on the West India station, respecting unauthorized expeditions against the island of Cuba.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c., &c., &c.

[No. 16.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
October 22, 1851.

SIR: I have received your despatch, No. 29, of the 6th instant, and I have to acquaint you that her Majesty's government approve the course pursued by you, in communicating to the government of the United States the orders issued by her Majesty's government to the commander-in-chief of her Majesty's ships in the West Indies, respecting the prevention of lawless expeditions against Cuba.

If you should have any further conversation with the Secretary of State of the United States on this subject, you may assure him that every care will be taken that, in executing these preventive measures against the expeditions of persons whom the United States government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

I am, &amp;c.,

PALMERSTON.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, October 22, 1851.*

The undersigned, acting Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to remind M. de Sartiges, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, that, in the interview which he had with him on the 8th instant, he stated that he might have occasion to address him in writing upon the subject of the information which M. de Sartiges then communicated, that the French government had issued orders to its ships of war in the West Indies to give assistance to Spain, and to prevent, by force, any adventurers of any nation from landing, with hostile intent, on the island of Cuba.

Having imparted that information to the President, the undersigned has now the honor, by his direction, to address M. de Sartiges in regard to it.

M. de Sartiges is apprized that, a few days prior to the interview adverted to, the chargé d'affaires of her Britannic Majesty had given to this Department official notice that his government had issued similar orders to its naval forces. The President had regarded this as a matter of grave importance, but its gravity is greatly increased by the concurrence and co-operation of France in the same measure.

It cannot be doubted that these orders have been occasioned by the recent unlawful expedition of less than five hundred men, which, having evaded the vigilance of this government, and escaped from New Orleans, were landed by the steamer Pampero upon the Island of Cuba, and were soon captured, and many of them executed. That such an accident should have incited the combined action of two great European powers for an object to which neither of them is a direct party, and in a manner that may seriously affect the people of the United States, cannot fail to awaken the earnest consideration of the President.

He cannot perceive the necessity or propriety of such orders; while he entertains the strongest apprehensions that their execution by French and British cruisers will be attended with injurious and dangerous consequences to the commerce and peace of the United States. They cannot be carried

into effect without a visitation, examination, and consequent detention of our vessels on our shores and in the great channels of our coasting trade, and this must invest British and French cruisers with the jurisdiction of determining, in the first instance at least, what are the expeditions denounced in their orders, and who are the guilty persons engaged in them.

It is plain, however different may have been the intention of the respective governments, that the exercise of such a power and jurisdiction could hardly fail to lead to abuses and collisions perilous to the peace that now so happily prevails. By such an interference, those governments seem to assume an attitude unfriendly to the United States. The President will not, however, allow himself to believe that this intervention has been intended as an admonition or reproach to this government. He has signally manifested his condemnation of all such lawless enterprises, and has adopted active measures for their prevention and suppression. It must also be known to the governments of France and England, in common with all the world, that this government, since it took its place among nations, has carefully preserved its good faith, and anxiously endeavored to fulfil all its obligations, conventional and national. And this it has done from motives far above any apprehension of danger to itself. From its beginning under the present Constitution, it has sedulously cultivated the policy of peace, of not intermeddling in the affairs of others, and of preventing, by highly penal enactments, any unlawful interference, by its citizens, to disturb the tranquillity of countries with which the United States were in amity.

To this end, many such enactments have been made—the first as early as the year 1794, and the last as late as 1838. The last having expired by its own limitation, and all the preceding legislation on the subject having been comprehended in the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, it is unnecessary to do more than to refer M. de Sartiges to its provisions as marking the signal anxiety and good faith of this government to restrain persons within its jurisdiction from committing any acts inconsistent with the rights of others, or its own obligations. These laws were intended to comprehend, and to protect from violation, all our relations with, and duties to countries at peace with us, and to punish any violations of them by our citizens as *crimes* against the United States. In this manifestation of its desire to preserve just and peaceful relations with all nations, it is believed that the United States have gone before, and further than any of the older governments of Europe. Without recapitulating all the provisions of those laws by which the United States have so carefully endeavored to prohibit every act that could be justly offensive to their neighbors, it is deemed enough for this occasion to say, that they denounce all such enterprises or expeditions as those against which the orders in question are directed.

The undersigned thinks it is of importance enough to call the attention of M. de Sartiges more directly to this law. A literal copy of it is accordingly herewith communicated.

Besides the ordinary legal process, it authorizes the President to employ the military and naval forces of the country for the purpose of preventing such expeditions and arresting for punishment those concerned in them. In the spirit of this law, the President condemns such expeditions against the island of Cuba as are denounced by the orders in question, and has omitted nothing for their detection and prevention. To that end he has given orders to civil, naval and military officers from New York to New Orleans, and has enjoined upon them the greatest vigilance and energy. His course on

the subject has been in all things clear and direct. It has been no secret, and the undersigned must presume that it has been fully understood and known by M. de Sartiges. An appeal might confidently be made to the vigilant and enlightened minister of Spain, that his suggestions for the prevention of such aggressions, or the prosecution of offenders engaged in them, have been promptly considered, and, if found reasonable, adopted by the President; his course, it is believed, has been above all question or just cause of complaint. This government is determined to execute its laws, and in the performance of this duty can neither ask nor receive foreign aid. If, notwithstanding all its efforts, expeditions of small force, hostile to Cuba, have, in a single vessel or steamer, excited by Cubans themselves, escaped from our extensive shores, such an accident can furnish no ground of imputation either upon the law or its administration. Every country furnishes instances enough of infractions and evasions of its laws, which no power or vigilance can effectually guard against.

It need not be feared that any expeditions of a lawless and hostile character can escape from the United States of sufficient force to create any alarm for the safety of Cuba, or against which Spain might not defend it with the slightest exertion of her power. The President is persuaded that none such can escape detection and prevention, except by their minuteness and insignificance. None certainly can escape which could require the combined aid of France and England to resist or suppress. Cuba will find a sure, if not its surest protection and defence in the justice and good faith of the United States.

There is another point of view in which this intervention on the part of France and England cannot be viewed with indifference by the President. The geographical position of the island of Cuba, in the Gulf of Mexico, lying at no great distance from the mouth of the river Mississippi, and in the line of the greatest current of the commerce of the United States, would become, in the hands of any powerful European nation, an object of just jealousy and apprehension to the people of this country. A due regard to their own safety and interest must, therefore, make it a matter of importance to them who shall possess and hold dominion over that island. The government of France and those of other European nations were long since officially apprized by this government, that the United States could not see without concern that island transferred by Spain to any other European state. President Fillmore fully concurs in that sentiment, and is apprehensive that the sort of protectorate introduced by the orders in question might, in contingencies not difficult to be imagined, lead to results equally objectionable.

If it should appear to M. de Sartiges that the President is too apprehensive on this subject, this must be attributed to his great solicitude to guard the friendly relations between the two countries against all contingencies and causes of disturbance. The people of the United States have long cherished towards France the most amicable sentiments, and recent events, which made her a republic, have opened new sources of fraternal sympathy. Harmony and confidence would seem to be the natural relations of the two great republics of the world—relations demanded no less by their permanent interests than by circumstances and combinations in continental Europe, which now seem to threaten so imminently the cause of free institutions. The United States have nothing to fear from those convulsions, nor are they propagandists, but they have at heart the cause of freedom in

all countries, and believe that the example of the two great republics of France and America, with their moral and social influences cooperating harmoniously, would go far to promote and to strengthen that cause.

It is with these views that the President so much desires the cultivation of friendly feelings between the two countries, and regards with so much concern any cause that may tend to produce collision or alienation. He believes that this Cuban intervention is such a cause.

The system of government which prevails most generally in Europe is adverse to the principles upon which this republic has been founded, and the undersigned is well aware that the difference between them is calculated to produce distrust of, if not aversion to the government of the United States. Sensible of this, the people of this country are naturally jealous of European interference in American affairs. And although they would not impute to France, now herself a republic, any participation in this distrustful and unfriendly feeling towards their government, yet the undersigned must repeat that her intervention in this instance, if attempted to be executed in the only practicable mode for its effectual execution, could not fail to produce some irritation, if not worse consequences. The French cruisers, sailing up and down the shores of the United States to perform their needless task of protecting Cuba, and their ungracious office of watching the people of this country, as if they were fruitful of piracies, would be regarded with some feelings of resentment, and the flag which they bore—a flag that should always be welcome to the sight of Americans—would be looked at as casting a shadow of unmerited and dishonoring suspicion upon them and their government.

The undersigned will add, that all experience seems to prove that the rights, interests and peace of the continents of Europe and America will be best preserved by the forbearance of each to interfere in the affairs of the other. The government of the United States has constantly acted on that principle, and has never intermeddled in European questions.

The President has deemed it proper to the occasion that his views should be thus fully and frankly presented for the friendly consideration of M. de Sartiges and his government, in order that all possible precaution may be used to avert any misunderstanding, and every cause or consequence that might disturb the peace or alienate in the least the sentiments of confidence and friendship which now bind together the republics of the United States and France.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to M. de Sartiges the assurance of his very distinguished consideration.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

M. DE SARTIGES, &c., &c., &c.

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[Translation.]

FRENCH LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
*Washington, October 27, 1851.*

The undersigned, Minister of France, has received the note dated the 22d of October, which the acting Secretary of State addressed him subsequently to the conversation he had the honor of holding with him on the 8th of the same month, in the course of which Mr. de Sartiges had, in a



kind and friendly manner, informed Mr. Crittenden, who appeared to be ignorant of the fact, of the character of the instructions issued by the government of the republic to the commanding officer of the French station at Havana, as soon as it was known in Paris that the first detachment of adventurers, commanded by Lopez, which announced itself as the advance guard of a large expedition, had succeeded in getting off to sea.

Notwithstanding the spirit of kindness in which that communication was made, Mr. Crittenden reserved himself to point out, in writing—if, upon reflection, he should deem it expedient—the considerations which it might give rise to, both in the mind of the President and his own. Mr. de Sartiges thanks him for having done so; for, while he sees, in the note addressed to him, renewed assurances of the strongest sympathy on the part of the American government and of the American people for France and her government, he also finds occasion to recall certain points of his conversation, which, it would appear, were not at first presented by him with sufficient clearness. Mr. de Sartiges had endeavored to establish, in a distinct manner, the two following points: first, that the instructions issued by the government of the republic were spontaneous and isolated; secondly, that those instructions were exclusive, for an exclusive case, and applicable only to the class, and not to the nationality of any pirate or adventurer that should attempt to land, in arms, on the shores of a friendly power. He had added, that the existing laws in regard to the right of search—laws about which the susceptibilities of the French government are as forcibly roused as those of the government of the United States—were neither directly nor indirectly affected by the order to repel violence by force, since the instructions which have been issued to the commanding officer of the French station were only intended to apply to a case of piracy, the article of the maritime code in force concerning pirates. In again asserting these two points categorically, as he now does, the undersigned thinks that he has removed all cause of prejudice on the part of the President, both as regards the importance of an act agreed upon in advance on the part of France and England, and the likelihood that the laws which govern the right of search will be in the least affected. He will add, that the attitude assumed by President Fillmore, and by his cabinet, under these lamentable circumstances, has been so upright that the French government, so far from intending to imply doubts which did not exist, by the measures it spontaneously adopted, it had, on the contrary, reason to believe that it would find in those same latitudes the American squadron acting in the same spirit and pursuing a similar object. This consideration must prevent any false construction, tending to give to this act of the republican government the appearance of an admonition or of a reproach tacitly addressed to the government of the United States, and never contemplated by the French government.

Mr. de Sartiges begs to thank Mr. Crittenden for having sent him the text of the law of 1818, actually in force for preventing the crime of armed invasion of a territory belonging to any friendly power. He is happy to find that the opinion of the representatives of the American nation is in honest opposition to this species of aggressions, and that Congress has furnished the President with sufficient means to arrest them. These means, placed in strong and able hands, and of which the President openly declares that he will make an energetic use—if, unfortunately, the occasion for resorting to them should again occur—become the much more precious for the peace of the world, as America is closely connected with Europe, being

only separated from the latter by a distance scarcely exceeding eight days' journey, by one of the most important of general interests—the interest of commerce. The nations of America and of Europe are, at this day, so dependent upon one another, that the effects of any event, prosperous or otherwise, happening on one side of the Atlantic, are immediately felt on the other side. The undersigned finds, among other proofs, an evidence of the interest which binds the Government of the United States to the other governments of the world, in several passages of the note of October 22d. wherein Mr. Crittenden, in appealing to the liberal ideas of France, intimates that the continuance of those sentiments of confidence and fraternal sympathy, which so happily unite the two countries, is calculated to make the cause of free institutions in Europe prevail. The result of this community of interests, commercial, political, and moral, between Europe and America—of this frequency and rapidity of intercourse between them—is, that it becomes as difficult to point out the geographical degree where American policy should terminate and European policy begin, as it is to trace out the line where American commerce begins and European commerce terminates—where may be said to begin or terminate the ideas which are in the ascendant in Europe and in America.

The undersigned has likewise the honor of reminding the acting Secretary of State, that the territories belonging to the various European powers, either on the seas or on the American continent, are considered by the States to which they appertain as constituting part of the system of their general policy. France has never admitted that her possessions in the Antilles might enjoy any other political rights than those which are universally recognized in Europe: it is the same with England: the same with Spain, in regard to their American possessions. It is in virtue of this principle of common law, which no power has yet repudiated—either on its own account or in behalf of its neighbors—that the government of the republic has been able to show the interest it feels, as it has done, for the security of an island recognized as Spanish territory, by treaties actually in force, which security has been threatened in the midst of universal peace.

These general considerations do not prevent the undersigned from acknowledging that the interest which a country feels for another is naturally increased by reason of proximity; and his government, which understands the complicated nature as well as the importance of the relations existing between the United States and Cuba, has seriously considered the declaration formerly made by the Government of the United States, and which has been renewed on this occasion, “that that Government could not see with indifference the island of Cuba pass from the hands of Spain into those of another European State.” The French government is likewise of opinion that, in case it should comport with the interests of Spain, at some future day, to part with Cuba, the possession of that island, or the protectorship of the same, ought not to fall upon any of the great maritime powers of the world.

The undersigned hopes that this frank declaration, which he feels himself justified in making, in regard to the disinterested views of his government as to the future destiny of Cuba, and which breathes the same spirit as that of the declaration which the United States Government made on the subject, and the categorical explanations he has given relative to the character of the instructions exclusively sent to the French station at Havana, will put an end to all the uncertainty which the late events that befell on the

occasion of Lopez's expedition might have given rise to in the mind of the President, and that his Excellency will rest satisfied as to the great value which the government of the republic attaches to the maintenance and development of those frank and sympathetic relations at present existing between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to tender to the acting Secretary of State the assurances of his high consideration.

SARTIGES.

MR. CRITTENDEN,

*Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, November 18, 1851.*

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of M. de Sartiges, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, of the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of the orders given by the government of that republic to its naval commander on the West India station, directing him to prevent, by force, the landing of adventurers from any nation with hostile intent upon the island of Cuba.

The undersigned has the honor to acquaint M. de Sartiges that he has submitted the same to the President, who has directed him to state in reply, that the apprehensions of this Government, and the reasons therefor, in regard to the orders referred to, are considered to have been frankly and fully stated in the note of Mr. Crittenden of the 22d of October last. And inasmuch as M. de Sartiges now avers that the French government had only in view the execution of the provision of its maritime code against pirates, further discussion of the subject would seem to be for the present unnecessary.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to M. de Sartiges renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

M. DE SARTIGES, &c., &c., &c.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican republic, with which this country is at peace; and whereas, there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned in, or may be seduced to take part in the same; and whereas, such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law.

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise in violation of the

laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance and by all lawful means prevent any such enterprise, and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

J. J. CRITTENDEN,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

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*Commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American Provinces.*

BRITISH LEGATION,

*March, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you herewith the copy of a letter which was addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hincks, (the Inspector-General of Customs, in Canada, and an influential member of the Canadian Cabinet,) when he visited this Capitol in December last.

The letter in question refers, as you will see, to the commercial regulations to be established between the United States and the British North American provinces, which it was then hoped that Congress would place upon a satisfactory footing of reciprocity.

Mr. Hincks, however, states without disguise, what he deemed would be the feeling and policy of the said provinces if the expectations then existing were disappointed, and it is now my painful duty to announce to you, that from the information I have received from the quarters above alluded to, the dissatisfaction that has been produced throughout British North America, since it has been known that no bill has passed the United States Legislature replying to the friendly disposition which has long been manifested by the British provinces in North America to improve their commercial relations with the United States, is deep and general.

The Canadians, especially, consider that their application for an interchange of agricultural products has failed of success because they have generously and without stipulations conceded many commercial advantages which it was in their power to bestow upon the trade of this country, and they seem to believe that their only mode at present of obtaining adequate

attention is to replace themselves in the situation in which they were previous to making the aforesaid concessions.

For many reasons I deem it desirable to prevent, as soon as possible, this feeling, if it is a mistaken one, from gaining ground.

I have also had my attention necessarily drawn to the two enclosed resolutions, passed by the Senate previous to the dissolution of Congress, which resolutions I am told by gentlemen well calculated to form an opinion, would also have been adopted by the House of Representatives if proposed to that body.

I wish, therefore, to know whether you would be disposed to enter with me into a negotiation, embracing a consideration of the various commercial advantages affecting the trade and intercourse with the British North American provinces which have been and could be extended by the British government, and by the British North American provinces themselves to the United States, and also with respect to the advantages of a like kind which could be conferred by the United States on the aforesaid provinces, to the end that such a convention, touching these matters, may be drawn up between us as would be agreeable to both governments and beneficial to all parties.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

H. L. BULWER.

Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER, &c., &c., &c.

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NATIONAL HOTEL,  
*Washington, January 6, 1851.*

SIR: I avail myself of your kind permission to state the grounds on which the passage of the bill which has been repeatedly brought under the consideration of Congress, for establishing reciprocal free trade in certain articles, the natural products of the United States and Canada, is urged by the latter. To bring the subject fairly under consideration, I must advert to the changes which have taken place, within the last few years, in the colonial policy of Great Britain. The old policy of the mother country was to compel the colonies, by means of heavy differential duties, to purchase their supplies exclusively from her. The trade was carried on in British bottoms, and the products of the colonies were admitted into the markets of the mother country on more advantageous terms than those of foreign nations. While such was the commercial policy of Great Britain, the political affairs of the colonies were materially influenced by the imperial government, the local parliament having no practical control over the administration of affairs. About the same period, when, owing to the change in the commercial policy of Great Britain, it became necessary to remove all restrictions on the colonial trade, a most important concession was made to the North American provinces, by the introduction of a system of government, under which the local parliaments obtained an effective control over their governments. The consequence of the withdrawal of the protection formerly enjoyed by the colonies, has been, that they have been left to buy and sell in the markets of the world, just as the United States, or any other foreign nation. Under the colonial system, the differential

duties were so onerous, that the trade between the United States and Canada was of the most limited and unimportant character. In 1846, the Canadian legislature having been authorized, by an act of the imperial parliament, to regulate their own tariff, and being anxious to cultivate a free commercial intercourse with their powerful and enterprising neighbours, removed the existing differential duties, and admitted American manufactures, and foreign goods purchased in the American market, on the same terms as those from Great Britain. Had Canada, at that time, stipulated with the United States, that in return for her admission of American manufactures, the duties should be removed from her products, it would obviously have been the interest of the United States to have agreed to such an arrangement. No such proposition, however, was made; and the very important concession in favor of the United States, to which I have adverted, seems scarcely to have attracted the attention of your federal government, and so little was it understood, that when General Dix urged it as an argument in favor of the reciprocity bill in the Senate, the fact was disputed. Most important results, however, have followed from the legislation of the Canadian parliament. Since 1846, the manufactures of the United States, the teas, sugars, fruits, and other foreign luxuries, purchased by the merchants on the Atlantic seaboard, with the produce of American labor, and transported to that seaboard in American bottoms, have been poured into Canada. The duties at the port of Toronto have increased, within a few years, from about \$30,000 to nearly \$400,000; and Hamilton, Kingston, and other ports contiguous to the United States, would show a similar result. This increase is to be attributed mainly to the American trade which has sprung up since the removal of the differential duties, and which, I need hardly say, has been most profitable to the various American interests, to the manufacturers, the ship owners, the railroads, and the canals. The consequence of this trade, however, has been, that the Canadians have been led to export their raw products to the same markets from which they have drawn their supplies. Here they are met by a heavy American duty on their staple commodities—lumber and breadstuffs.

As I have frequently heard it asserted, that the reciprocity asked would be all on one side, and that the Americans are not exporters to Canada of any of the articles named in the bill, permit me to call your special attention to the operation of the present tariffs on two leading articles. One of the great staples of the western States is pork, which can be produced there at such rates as to defy competition in Canada. This article is the principal food of the Canadian lumberer, and lumber is the principal Canadian staple. Canada charges a duty on pork, which swells the price of the lumber which is sent to the markets of Buffalo, Albany, and New York. The consequence is, that the eastern consumer of lumber actually pays the Canadian duty on the pork furnished by the western States, from which the entire supply is obtained for the lumbering districts. It has been urged, and with some plausibility, that Canadian products, being similar to those of the United States, would meet the latter on equal terms under the reciprocity bill, and that western wheat-growers would be injured by the competition of Canadian wheat. Assuming, for the sake of argument, in order to meet objections of every kind, that there is no surplus of breadstuffs in the United States, and that the manufacturing districts of

your country and the Atlantic cities are likely to be the consumers both of American and Canadian wheat, I am yet prepared to deny the soundness of the argument drawn from that fact, against the admission of the latter. I affirm that the Canadian trade has created, and must continue to create an increased demand for breadstuffs, quite equal to the supply. If it be a fact, that prior to the removal of the differential duties against the United States, Canada imported her sugars from Cuba and Porto Rico through the St. Lawrence direct, or via Halifax, her teas from China direct, or via London, and that she consumed English manufactures almost exclusively, then I would ask, whether the change in the trade, owing to which Canada is now largely supplied with these commodities by the United States' manufacturers and the merchants of the Atlantic cities, must not have increased the demand for food in the United States. If an Ohio farmer were to bring a thousand bushels of wheat to New York, to be exchanged for groceries and domestic goods for his consumption, he would not suffer any injury from the competition of a Canadian farmer who wanted to effect a similar exchange; on the contrary, in proportion to the number of such exchanges would the profits of the merchants and forwarders be reduced, a large trade being conducted more economically than a small one. I am persuaded, therefore, that the exchange of Canadian agricultural products for domestic manufactures, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, fruits, &c., so far from being injurious to the interests of the western farmers of the United States, is rather calculated to benefit them; and I am moreover firmly persuaded, that should the Canadian trade be forced into other channels, as seems not improbable, it will then be estimated at its true value by the people of the United States. Though I have deemed it advisable to discuss the question as if the United States had no surplus of breadstuffs to export, I think the more correct assumption would be, that for many years the western wheat-growers will have to compete with Canada in the markets of the world on equal, and possibly on disadvantageous terms. A reference to official documents will prove, that the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, have been among the best customers of the United States for breadstuffs. In those provinces there are revenue duties on flour varying from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents per barrel. Within the last year, arrangements have been effected by Canada with three of those provinces, for a free interchange of their natural productions; and the experience of a single season induces me to believe that a very large trade will be diverted to those provinces from the city of New York, unless the present restrictions be removed. At the very opening of the navigation last year, a steamer was chartered at Toronto to take a cargo of flour to Halifax, and to bring back sugar, molasses, &c. The protection in favor of Canada flour, when sent by the St. Lawrence to Halifax, St. John's, and other ports, must divert the supply of those provinces from New York to Montreal and Quebec; and the vessels which take the flour will bring back sugar, molasses, and other foreign commodities, which, during the last few years, have been purchased in the New York markets. Under the existing commercial regulations, therefore, the United States' wheat-growers will have to compete with the Canadians on terms disadvantageous to the former, in a market which is next in importance and nearly equal to Brazil. In the other markets of the world both will meet on an equal footing. Canada

flour is at this time competing, in the New York markets, with that of the western States, to supply the foreign demand which regulates the price of the article; and it would be injurious to American interests to force the trade, which is now carried on with the Atlantic cities, into the channel of the St. Lawrence.

It is assumed (and as, perhaps, it may turn out, unfortunately assumed,) by the opponents of the reciprocity bill, that in the event of the bill being rejected by the American Congress, Canada will maintain her present commercial policy, and continue to foster the import trade from the United States.

It is very desirable that you should be fully aware of the state of public opinion in Canada on this question. Having myself been a strong advocate for free commercial intercourse with the United States, and having had, in my position as finance minister, to resist in Parliament, the advocates of a restrictive policy, I am thoroughly acquainted with the views of all parties. I have no hesitation in stating that the advocates of a retaliative policy are rapidly gaining ground. Whether all or any of the plans suggested will be carried out, it is of course impossible for me to say, but it is certainly highly desirable that, in arriving at a very important decision, you should be fully aware of the probable consequences. The re-imposition of the differential duties against the United States manufactures, has been strongly urged. Such a measure would be most acceptable to the commercial interests of Montreal and Quebec, whose trade was seriously injured by their repeal. At the close of the last session of our Parliament, an influential member of the opposition, a gentleman who held under a former administration the office which I have now the honor to fill, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, during the next session, to re-impose those duties. Leading organs of the opposition have strongly advocated such a measure, and no doubt can be entertained that it will engage the consideration of our Parliament at an early day. Should it be adopted, the United States would have no just cause of complaint. They never invited Canada to repeal the differential duties, and their rejection of the reciprocity bill would of course be looked upon as a deliberate rejection of the Canada trade.

In England the re-imposition of differential duties by Canada would be viewed most favorably, and there can be no doubt that the effect would be to stimulate the efforts of those who are seeking to obtain some modification of the present corn laws. Another measure of retaliation which is beginning to engage attention in Canada, is the closing up of all the canals to American vessels. Should this policy be adopted, a most serious injury would be inflicted on the trade of Chicago, Cleveland, and other lake ports, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, and the New England railroad interest, Burlington, Whitehall, and the New York northern canal.

The Canadian revenue derived from tolls would of course suffer, but as that forms an insignificant portion of the resources of the province, the loss would cause no inconvenience. It is contended by the advocates for this policy, that the western products which now find their way by Oswego and Ogdensburgh to New York and Boston, and carried in American bottoms, would be diverted to the St. Lawrence, and that the entire inland trade would be in British bottoms. It is affirmed that the tonnage of Canada, with what could be spared from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, would very soon be sufficient for the increased trade. I have stated the views



which are entertained very extensively by influential parties in Canada as to her future commercial policy in the event of the rejection of the reciprocity bill by Congress.

I am, however, unauthorized to announce the views of the Canadian government; indeed, its policy has not yet been determined on. Since the accession of the present administration to office in 1848, they have been watching with anxiety the proceedings in Congress regarding the reciprocity bill; and my object in visiting Washington at this time was to ascertain, if possible, the probable fate of that measure, as the government must be prepared at the approaching session to meet Parliament with a defined policy regarding our commercial relations with the United States.

Although I have probably exhausted your patience, I must make a remark or two on the importance to the United States of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It has been affirmed by the opponents of the reciprocity bill, that inasmuch as a considerable quantity of Canada flour is sent by the Oswego and Ogdensburgh routes, the St. Lawrence route must be much inferior. I believe, on the other hand, that the increasing trade of the west will afford business for all the channels which are likely to be opened to it; and it surely would be an immense advantage both to the shipping and agricultural interests of the West to be allowed to participate in furnishing supplies to the great depots of the fishing trade. The vessels on the western lakes engaged in this commerce, and which are now idle during the winter months, would obtain a share of the West India trade, for which they are well suited.

I may state a fact or two bearing on the importance of the St. Lawrence navigation.

Repeated applications have been made to the Canadian government during the last two years, by parties in Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago, for permission to pass vessels through the St. Lawrence, which it has been constrained under existing circumstances to refuse. Special permission, however, was given in two cases, one to a vessel to carry a cargo of copper ore from Lake Huron to Swansea, in Wales; the other to a vessel bound to California with emigrants.

Besides these cases, the Government of the United States made application for permission to send two war-steamers through the Canadian canals and St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, which was at once granted.

Having now presented you with my views on this important question, I have only in conclusion to express my warm acknowledgments to you for having kindly permitted me to do so, and for the patient consideration which, as chairman of the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, you have paid the subject.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

F. HINCKS,

*Inspector-General of Canada.*

To Hon. R. M. McLANE,

*Chairman Committee of Commerce, House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, March 29, 1851.*

SIR: By the direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two letters which you yesterday addressed to him, relating to the commercial regulations to be established between the United States and the British North American provinces; and to inform you in reply, that they will be forthwith submitted to the President, with a view of obtaining his directions upon the subject at the earliest convenient day.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

W. S. DERRICK,  
*Chief Clerk.*

Right Hon. Sir H. L. BULWER, &c., &c., &c.

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BRITISH LEGATION,  
*June 24, 1851.*

SIR: I have already expressed to you at different periods, and especially in my note of 22d March last, the disappointment which was experienced in Canada, when at the close of last session of Congress it was known that no progress whatever had been made in the bill which had been brought forward for three years successively for reciprocating to the measure which passed the Canadian legislature in 1847, and which granted to the natural produce of this country an entry free of duty into Canada whenever the Federal Legislature of the United States should pass a measure similarly admitting into the United States the natural produce of the Canada. This disappointment was the greater, inasmuch as the Canadian government has always adopted the most liberal commercial policy with respect to the United States, as well in regard to the transit through its canals, as in regard to the admission of manufactured goods coming from this country.

I have now the honor to enclose to you the copy of an official communication which I have received from the governor-general, Lord Elgin, by which you will perceive that unless I can hold out some hopes that a policy will be adopted in the United States similar to that which has been adopted in Canada, and which the Canadian authorities would be willing, if met in a corresponding spirit, to carry out still farther, the Canadian government and legislature are likely forthwith to take certain measures, which, both in themselves and their consequences, will effect a considerable change in the commercial intercourse between the Canadas and the United States.

I should see with great regret the adoption of such measures, and I am induced to hope, from the conversations I have recently had with you, that they will be unnecessary.

The wish of her Majesty's government indeed would be rather to improve than impair all relations of friendship and good neighborhood between her Majesty's American possessions and the United States; and I feel myself authorized to repeat to you now, what I have at different times already stated to Mr. Clayton and yourself, viz.: that her Majesty's government would see with pleasure any arrangement, either by treaty or by legisla-

tion, establishing a free interchange of all natural productions not only between Canada and the United States, but between the United States and all her Majesty's North American provinces; and furthermore, I am willing to say that in the event of such an arrangement, her Majesty's government would be ready to open to American shipping the waters of the river St. Lawrence with the canals adjoining, according to the terms of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Clayton on 27th March, 1850, for the information of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, and to which I take the liberty of referring you, whilst I may add that her Majesty's government would in this case be likewise willing to open to American fishermen the fisheries along the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to the conditions specified in the enclosed extract from instructions with which I am furnished.

The willingness to grant to American citizens on such reasonable conditions two important privileges so long enjoyed exclusively by the subjects of Great Britain, will testify clearly to the spirit by which the British government is on this occasion animated; and as affairs have now arrived at that crisis in which a frank explanation of the views of either party is necessary for the interests and right understanding of both, I take the liberty of begging you to inform me whether you are disposed, on the part of the United States, to enter into such a convention as will place the commercial relations between the United States and her Majesty's North American colonies on the footing which I have here proposed; or whether, in the event of there appearing to you any objection to proceed by convention in this matter, you can assure me that the United States government will take the earliest opportunity of urgently recommending Congress to carry out the object aforesaid by the means of legislation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

H. I. BULWER.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c., &c., &c.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, June 7, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your excellency's information the copy of a memorandum and accompanying documents, which has been submitted to me by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, inspector-general of public accounts in this province, on the subject of the closing of the Canadian canals to foreign vessels. You are, I believe, aware that a measure, such as that recommended by Mr. Hincks, has been for some time contemplated by the Canadian Government.

I have been most unwilling to have recourse to it, more particularly after the representations made by the gentlemen from Oswego, who visited this city some time ago.

The discussion which took place in the legislative assembly last evening, to which Mr. Hincks refers in his memorandum, indicates, however, very clearly, the direction which public opinion is taking on these questions, and I cannot conceal from your excellency my belief that, unless you are enabled to give me some assurance that negotiations with the government of

the United States are in progress, which are likely to result in placing the commercial relations between the provinces and the United States on a more satisfactory footing, it will not be in my power any longer to refrain from adopting the steps which the inspector-general suggests, and which may, I think, very probably be followed up by others calculated to check the trade between British North America and the United States.

Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to invite your excellency's attention to the documents which I herewith enclose, and to request you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish me, for my guidance, with such information respecting the views of the government of the United States as it may be in your power to give.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Rt. Hon. Sir HENRY L. BULWER, G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

The papers alluded to in this despatch, are :

1st. Memorandum from Mr. Hincks to the Governor-General of Canada, recommending that the canals should be closed to foreign shipping, in regard to which no immediate steps were taken in consequence of the expected arrival of a deputation from O-wego, to confer with the Governor-General on this subject.

2dly. Memorandum subsequent to the arrival of said deputation, recommending that the canals should be closed, unless the British minister at Washington could give some assurance that the trade between Canada and the United States is likely to be placed on a more satisfactory footing.

3dly. Resolutions about to be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Robinson, to the effect that a duty of twenty per cent. should be levied on American goods, and that a system of differential duties should be returned to, encouraging importers to bring their goods into Canada, via St. Lawrence, instead of through the United States.

4thly. Resolutions about to be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Merritt, that her Majesty be prayed to recommend to her Imperial Parliament to enact that similar duties should be imposed on foreign produce (as enumerated in schedule A herewith appended) imported into Great Britain and her dependencies, as are levied on British produce in those foreign countries.

*Schedule A.*

Grain, and bread-stuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, cheese, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, plaster of paris in stone or ground, ashes, timber, staves, wood, and lumber of all kinds.

[*Extract.*]

Her Majesty's government are prepared, on certain conditions and with certain reservations, to make the concession to which so much importance seems to have been attached by Mr. Clayton, namely: to throw open

to the fishermen of the United States, the fisheries in the waters of the British North American colonies, with permission to those fishermen to land on the coast of those colonies for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, that in so doing, they do not interfere with the owners of private property, or with the operations of British fishermen. Her Majesty's government, however, would require as an indispensable condition, in return for this concession, that all fish, either cured or fresh, imported into the United States from the British North American possessions in vessels of any nation or description, should be admitted into the United States duty free, and upon terms, in all respects, of equality with fish imported by citizens of the United States."

N. B. As the concession above stated applies solely to the sea fishery, the fisheries in estuaries and in the mouths of rivers are not, of course, included.

Her Majesty's government do not propose that any part of this arrangement should apply to Newfoundland.

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## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE OREGON BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON, *January 13, 1848.*

SIR: Mr. Pakenham, in the early part of last year, suggested to her Majesty's government the expediency of endeavoring to arrive at an early settlement of such matters of detail as are still wanting to a complete and final adjustment of every thing connected with the Oregon boundary.

In the propriety of this suggestion, her Majesty's government concurred, so far, at least, as certain portions of the boundary in question are involved; but finding from the admiralty and from the Hudson Bay Company, that some important parts of the space through which the boundary line is to run, namely, the Gulf of Georgia and Fuca's straits, are still very imperfectly known, and that further information respecting them was to be shortly expected by means of the reports of the commander of her Majesty's surveying vessels "Herald" and "Pandora," which were engaged during the previous summer in surveying those waters, her Majesty's government were of opinion that it would be better to postpone any further proceedings respecting the boundary until those reports shall be received.

Her Majesty's government have however learned, by further inquiries at the admiralty, that the survey which was carried on last year in the Straits of Fuca and the Gulf of Georgia, by her Majesty's ships "Herald" and "Pandora," did not extend beyond the entrance to Hood's Canal on the south and Canal de Arro on the north; and that thus the greater part of the space in the Gulf of Georgia through which the line of boundary, as provided by the convention of the 15th of June, 1846, is to be carried, remains unexplored.

This being the case, and there being no probability that her Majesty's government will acquire, within any reasonable time, that detailed knowledge of those parts which they had been led to expect, there seems, to her Majesty's government, to be no reason for any further delay in communicating with the United States government, with a view to the adoption of early measures for laying down such parts of the boundary line as the two governments on mutual consultation deem it advisable to determine.

I have, accordingly, been furnished by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with such instructions as may be necessary for this purpose. But her Majesty's Government believe that it may be useful that I should first briefly recapitulate what has been done in regard to determining the whole of the boundary which separates the North American territory of Great Britain from that of the United States.

Assuming that the commission of which Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt and Mr. Albert Smith were members, has now finished its work, the boundary line may be considered as having been marked out on the ground from the Bay of Fundy to the head of Lake Huron, the point to which it was completed under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent.

From the head of Lake Huron to the head of Lake Superior, the line was surveyed and marked out on the ground by the commissioners under the seventh article of the Treaty of Ghent; but in consequence of a difference of opinion between them on certain points, that portion of the boundary was not definitively determined by those commissioners, and consequently was not agreed upon by the two governments. But this part of the line has since been so definitely described in the second article of the Treaty of Washington, of the 9th of August, 1842, that no serious doubt or difference of opinion can well arise about it. And the boundary line having by the same Treaty of Washington, been farther carried on, by equally circumstantial description, to the point where the forty-ninth parallel of latitude strikes the western shore of the Lake of the Woods, it may fairly be assumed that the portion of the boundary line which extends from the head of Lake Huron to the Lake of the Woods may, without inconvenience, be allowed for the present to rest upon verbal description without being actually marked out upon the ground. For it is to be borne in mind that the desert condition of the country through which this portion of the boundary line passes, while, on the other hand, it prevents any pressing necessity for marking that line out, would render the operation of marking it out excessively expensive, by reason of the cost and difficulty of subsisting the persons who would be employed in that operation. As bearing upon this point, I enclose a copy of a memorandum which Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt has drawn up for the use of the Foreign Office, and which states the most eligible mode and the estimated expense of marking out either the whole or certain detached parts of the boundary from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Georgia. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, upon a full consideration of the matter, would not be inclined at present to propose any measures for actually marking out upon the ground the boundary line from the head of Lake Huron to the western shore of the Lake of the Woods.

From the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Georgia the line is described by the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, as running along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and the ascertainment of that parallel on the surface of the ground being an operation of astronomical observation, can be accomplished with as much precision at a future time as at present.

But between the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca, the line is less distinctly and accurately defined by the verbal description of the treaty by which it is established; and local circumstances render it probable that, if this part of the line were not to be precisely determined, the uncertainty as to its course might give rise to disputes between British subjects and

citizens of the United States. It appears, therefore, to her Majesty's government, that it would be wise to proceed forthwith to take measures for marking out that portion of the line of boundary.

For this purpose, her Majesty's government are of opinion that it might probably be sufficient that each government should appoint a naval officer of scientific attainments and of conciliatory character, and that those officers should be directed to meet at a specified time and place, and should proceed in concert to lay down the abovementioned portion of the boundary line.

The first operation of these officers would be to determine, with accuracy, the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of latitude strikes the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia, and to mark that point by a substantial monument.

From that point they would have to carry on the line along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the centre of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the continent; and this point, as it probably cannot be marked out by any object to be permanently fixed on the spot, should be ascertained by the intersection of the cross-bearings of natural or artificial landmarks.

The two officers would then have to carry on the line down the centre of that channel, and down the centre of the Straits of Fuca to the ocean. And this water-line must, as it would seem, be determined also by a series of points to be ascertained by the intersection of cross-bearings.

But in regard to this portion of the boundary line, a preliminary question arises, which turns upon the interpretation of the treaty rather than upon the result of local observation and survey.

The convention of the 15th June, 1846, declares that the line shall be drawn down the middle of the "*channel*" which separates the continent from Vancouver's island. And upon this it may be asked what the word "*channel*" was intended to mean.

Generally speaking, the word "*channel*," when employed in treaties, means a deep and navigable channel. In the present case, it is believed that only one channel, that, namely, which was laid down by Vancouver in his chart, has, in this part of the gulf, been hitherto surveyed and used; and it seems natural to suppose that the negotiations of the Oregon convention, in employing the word "*channel*," had that particular channel in view.

If this construction be mutually adopted, no preliminary difficulty will exist, and the commissioners will only have to ascertain the course of the line along the middle of that channel, and along the middle of the Straits of Fuca down to the sea.

It is, indeed, on all accounts, to be wished that this arrangement should be agreed upon by the two governments, because, otherwise, much time might be wasted in surveying the various intricate channels formed by the numerous islets which lie between Vancouver's island and the main land; and some difficulty might arise in deciding which of those channels ought to be adopted for the dividing boundary.

The main channel marked in Vancouver's chart is, indeed, somewhat nearer to the continent than to Vancouver's island; and its adoption would leave on the British side of the line rather more of those small islets, with which that part of the gulf is studded, than would remain on the American side. But these islets are of little or no value; and the

only large and valuable island belonging to the group, namely, that called "Whidbeys," would of course belong to the United States.

This question being, as I have already said, one of interpretation rather than of local observation, it ought, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, to be determined before the commissioners go out, which cannot be earlier than in the spring of next year.

In bringing this matter under the consideration of the government of the United States, I am directed to present to you a copy of the proposed draft of instructions to the commissioners to be so appointed, which I have the honor herewith to enclose.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

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DRAFT.

Her Majesty's government and the Government of the United States, having determined to appoint commissioners for the purpose of marking out that part of the line of boundary between the British and United States' possessions in North America, which passes through the Gulf of Georgia and Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean, I have to acquaint you, &c., &c., &c.

The first article of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between Great Britain and the United States, provides as follows:

"From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific ocean: provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of said channel and strait south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties."

The first operation which, in conjunction with the United States commissioner, you will have to undertake in tracing the above-mentioned boundary line, will be to determine with accuracy the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude strikes the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia, and to mark that point by a substantial monument.

From that point you will carry on the line of boundary along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel between Vancouver's island and the continent. The whole breadth of the Gulf of Georgia in this part being, as far as is known, navigable, the term "middle of the channel" used in the treaty, may here be assumed to mean the middle of the Gulf. But as it is probable that the point which constitutes the middle of the gulf cannot well be marked out by any object to be fixed



permanently on the spot, it must be ascertained and fixed by the intersection of the cross-bearings of natural or artificial landmarks. This matter the commissioners will have to settle by mutual agreement; but it will be essential that the point in question should be marked out as accurately as the nature of things will admit.

You will then proceed to carry on the line of boundary from this point down the middle of the Straits of Fuca to the ocean. In tracing and marking out this continuation of the boundary, the water-line must probably still be determined by a series of points to be ascertained by the intersection of cross-bearings. In performing this operation it will, of course, be desirable to observe as much accuracy as may be attainable. But independently of the impossibility of arriving at mathematical precision in such a matter, such precision is the less important, because the treaty stipulates that the navigation of the whole of the channel of the Gulf of Georgia and of the Straits of Fuca shall remain free and open to both parties.

That part of the channel of the Gulf of Georgia which lies nearly midway between the forty-eighth and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude appears by Vancouver's chart to be obstructed by numerous islands, which seem to be separated from each other by small and intricate channels as yet unexplored; it has, therefore, been mutually determined between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, in order to avoid the difficulties which would probably attend the exploration of all those channels, that the line of boundary shall be drawn along the middle of the wide channel to the east of those islands, which is laid down by Vancouver, and marked with soundings, as the channel which had been explored and used by the officers under his command. You will find the line thus described, traced in red in the copy from Vancouver's chart hereto annexed.

It must necessarily be left to the discretion of the commissioners to connect this part of the line through Vancouver's channel with the other parts of the line which, being drawn through portions of the gulf free from islands, must pass exactly half-way between Vancouver's island and the main; but the slight deviations of the boundary from the accurate midway, which may for some short distance be required for this purpose, cannot be of any material importance to either party.

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*Memorandum relating to the tracing and marking the line of boundary between the British possessions, in North America, and the United States, comprehended between Lake Superior and the Pacific ocean.*

There are four questions for consideration in regard to the amount of boundary it may be desirable to mark.

1. It may be considered sufficient to determine and mark only two points along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, viz.: the eastern extremity on the Lake of the Woods, and the western extremity on the Gulf of Georgia.

2. It may be desired to trace and survey the line of boundary from Lake Superior to the western extremity of the forty-ninth parallel of north lati-

tude on the Lake of the Woods, and thence along that parallel to the Red river.

3. To determine and trace the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude from the Gulf of Georgia to the intersection of the Columbia, west of the Rocky Mountains.

4. To trace and survey the whole line from Lake Superior to the Pacific.

The estimated distances are as follows:

	Miles.
1. From Lake Superior to the eastern extremity of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, on the Lake of the Woods - - -	273
2. From the eastern extremity of the forty-ninth parallel, as above, along that parallel to the Red river - - -	91
3. From the Red river along the forty-ninth parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains - - -	818
4. From the summit of the Rocky Mountains westerly to the Columbia - - -	159
5. From the Columbia to the western extremity of the forty-ninth parallel, on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia - - -	205
	1,546
Say - - - - -	1,600

With reference to No. 1, two British astronomers should move up with the first opening of the navigation from Montreal, and upon arrival at the Lake of the Woods, they should there, in company with American astronomers, determine and mark in some durable manner the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, near the shore of the lake, whilst at the same time the Lake of the Woods itself should be surveyed.

Perhaps the best monument to erect would be a high mound of earth, and on it a cast-iron monument with a suitable inscription. That would be sufficient for the eastern extremity.

The officers should then move over to the western extremity and do the same there: or, which would be better, other officers should be sent round by sea to the Gulf of Georgia in a ship of war.

The same description of monument should be erected at the point on or near the shore of the Gulf of Georgia, determined by observation to be the forty-ninth degree of north latitude.

A survey should be made of the coast, including northwards the mouth of Frazer's river, and southwards any remarkable headland or river which might present itself.

*Strength of party required to perform the service described above on the eastern extremity of the forty-ninth degree, near the Lake of the Woods.*

Astronomers - - - - -	2
Sappers - - - - -	6
Laborers - - - - -	50





Depots of provisions to be formed from three principal depots mentioned as to be prepared before the previous winter.

*Depots.*

For the supply of that portion of the boundary between Lake Superior and the eastern extremity of the forty-ninth parallel	-	5
At the intersection of Reed Grass river by the forty-ninth parallel	-	1
At the intersection of the Red river by the forty-ninth parallel	-	1
		<hr/>
		7
		<hr/>

The three astronomers destined for the forty-ninth degree north latitude, after taking up their respective stations, viz: on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, 1; on the Reed Grass river, 1; at Pembina, 1; will, by trial, determine the forty-ninth degree north latitude. Then they will mark it in conjunction with the American commission.

They will then run the parallel between the stations thus:

That on the shore of the Lake of the Woods will run west; that on the Reed Grass river will run both east and west; that at Pembina will run east.

At the end of every ten miles they will observe for a new meridian.

The two astronomical parties destined for the boundary between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, will form a chain of stations connecting them in longitude by interchanges of chronometers. They will in that way complete the connection of Lake Superior with the eastern extremity of the forty-ninth parallel on the Lake of the Woods.

The surveyors will be disposed in detail, thus:

One surveyor, who, with the astronomers, will have previously wintered at the Red river settlement, will, when able to move out in the spring, ascend the Red river, and proceed to survey that river and Reed Grass river within convenient distances of the forty-ninth parallel, comprehending at least the mouth of Reed Grass river.

The other three will be distributed thus: On Lake Superior, one; on Rainy lake, two; of these two, one will survey towards Lake Superior, and the other towards the Lake of the Woods.

They will dispose their sappers into different parties, as they think best, so as to cover the ground to be surveyed.

The astronomical party on the Lake of the Woods will be able to furnish one additional surveying party, at least for a time. That party to be employed in surveying the Lake of the Woods itself, which should be laid down with minuteness.

*Instruments required.*

Transits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Altitude and azimuth instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Theodolites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Cronometers, box	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Chronometers, pocket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sextants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Chains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Schmalcalda compasses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Barometers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Thermometers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Spare levels for transits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Telescopes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Heliostads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

*Estimate of expenses.*

Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£08,000
Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500
Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
								£33,500
								£33,500

No. 3. To trace and mark the boundary mentioned in No. 3, *i. e.*, along the forty-ninth parallel from the Gulf of Georgia to the intersection of the Columbia, west of the Rocky mountains.

One astronomical party should determine the forty-ninth degree of north latitude near the shore of the Gulf of Georgia. That parallel should then be run. Every ten miles a new meridian should be observed for. Cutting parties should be employed to open the line to thirty feet as rapidly as it is run. These parties should consist of ten men each.

Whilst the parallel is being traced, one astronomer should remain at a fixed observatory on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia to observe for absolute longitude.

The time required for the service would be from one hundred and fifty to two hundred days.

The party should be sent either by sea, or it should move over by the Red river settlement.

But at any rate it would be most convenient to send the principal equipments and the instruments by sea.

*Strength of the party.*

Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Astronomers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Surveyor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sappers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200

The surveyor should be employed on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia, and should comprehend in his survey the mouth of Frazer's river, and as much of the river itself as time would permit.

If it should be desired to survey the sound and the island between Vancouver's island and the main, a proportionate addition should be made to the party to suit that service. The above only contemplates the tracing the forty-ninth parallel and the survey immediately dependent on it.

*Instruments required.*

Transits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Altitude and azimuth instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sextants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Theodolites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chronometefs, box	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Chronometers, pocket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Chains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Schmalcalda compasses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Barometers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Thermometers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Spare transit levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Telescopes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Heliostads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

*Estimate of expenses.*

Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£8,200
Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
								<hr/>
								£32,000

No. 4. To determine and trace the boundary mentioned in No. 4, *i. e.*, the whole line from Lake Superior to the Pacific.

The survey of that portion of the boundary between Lake Superior and the eastern extremity of the forty-ninth degree north latitude near the Lake of the Woods, to be the same as that described in the operations required for No. 2.

That should be the work of the first season.

From the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Georgia the distance is about 1,273 miles.

As the boundary along that part is a parallel of latitude, it would, probably, be sufficient to mark it at intervals of about twenty-five miles by a chain of astronomical stations.

The number of astronomical parties should be *twelve*.

They should move along the line and take up stations in succession at about twenty-five miles distance one from the other.

Each party upon taking up its station should observe for latitude and time.

Upon having agreed upon and determined upon the forty-ninth degree north latitude, it should be marked.

Having done that, the party should move westward, comparing chronometers with each station on its journey.

After having passed the most westerly station, the party should move on about twenty-five miles, establish itself, and observe as before.

Thus the whole line of boundary along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude may probably be marked at intervals of from twenty to twenty-five





Thermometers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Spare transit levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Telescopes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Heliostads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

*Estimate of expenses.*

Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£48,400
Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,800
Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
								<u>£174,700</u>

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,  
*Lieutenant-colonel.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, October 25, 1849.*

SIR: You were pleased, in a recent conversation, to call my attention to the note which, by direction of your government, you addressed to this Department on the 13th of January, 1848, relative to the marking out of that part of the Oregon boundary line which passes through the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific ocean.

The importance of this subject, which has since been inquired into by me, is fully admitted, and I have the honor to inform you that the papers relating to it will be laid before Congress at its next session, in order that if, in its judgment, it shall at this time be deemed expedient to accede to the proposal of her Majesty's government, the preliminary step of making the appropriation necessary for the purpose may be taken.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

J. M. CLAYTON.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

## REPORT

OF

## THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, November 29, 1851.*

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of this Department during the year which has just expired.

The subject which has most engaged the attention of the Department, has been the defence of Texas, New Mexico, and the Mexican territory adjacent to our own, against the incursions of the neighboring Indian tribes.

In my last annual report, I briefly adverted to the nature of these incursions. Unlike their race in this part of the continent, these tribes are actuated, not so much by hostility to the whites as by motives of plunder. Accustomed, from time immemorial, to carry on a predatory warfare against the Spanish settlements in their vicinity, they submit with reluctance to the efforts of a new and more powerful race to put a stop to their incursions. The character of the country, which affords wonderful facilities to escape, and presents almost insurmountable barriers to pursuit, is wonderfully adapted to these marauding expeditions. As infantry is of little use in a service which consists principally in pursuing small parties, who are always mounted, I recommended in my last report the raising of an additional mounted regiment, equipped with special reference to this service. Congress not having adopted this recommendation, all that remained for the Department to do was to make such a disposition of the force at its disposal as would most effectually protect our own territory, and fulfil our treaty obligations to Mexico. Accordingly prompt measures were taken to concentrate, on the confines of Texas and New Mexico, as many of the troops adapted to this service as could be spared from other quarters.

The Indians in California and Oregon having always appeared of an unwarlike character, and disposed to cultivate the good will of the whites, it was thought that the services of the regiment of mounted riflemen might be dispensed with on the Pacific. It was therefore ordered to Texas. Brevet Major-General Smith, its commander, was put in command of the eighth military department, and Brevet Brigadier-General Hitchcock was ordered to succeed him in the command of the Pacific Division.

In the interval of several months which elapsed between the death of Brevet Major-General Brooke and the arrival of Brevet Major-General Smith in Texas, the command of that department devolved on Brevet Brigadier-General Harney—during which time this officer displayed his accustomed activity in arresting the incursions of the Indians, and the good effect of the measures adopted by him, are already discernible in the comparative tranquillity which that section of the country has, for some time past, enjoyed.

Some of the fiercest and most insolent of the tribes in all that region occupy the northern portion of Texas, where the streams that flow into the Mississippi, as well as those that empty themselves directly into the Gulf,

find their sources. From this region these tribes make frequent forays, not only into Texas and New Mexico, but across the Rio Grande into the Mexican territory, with the double object of overawing these tribes, and of affording protection to such emigrants as may take that route to Texas, New Mexico or California, I deemed it advisable to establish a chain of military posts on that frontier. For this purpose, the fifth regiment of infantry, (which was already stationed high up the Red river and the Arkansas) was ordered to advance further into the interior and to establish a chain of posts extending in a western direction and following, as nearly as practicable, the route called (from the name of the officer who traced it) "Marcy's route."

The seventh regiment of infantry was ordered from Jefferson barracks to occupy the stations abandoned by the fifth.

In New Mexico, the Indians had become so bold as to commit their depredations within a few miles of the military posts, and I regret to say that in no instance was their audacity chastised. To remedy, if possible, this state of things, Brevet Colonel Sumner was ordered to the command of that department.

He arrived at Santa Fé in the month of July last, and his first step was to make a new, and, it is believed, a more judicious arrangement of the military posts. His next was to set out with a portion of his command on an expedition into the country of the Navajos, a powerful tribe which has long spread terror, not only in Texas and New Mexico, but even in the State of Sonora. The result of this expedition is not yet known, but if he should accomplish no more than to establish a military post among them and retaliate upon them by capturing their herds and destroying their fields, the expedition will not have been fruitless.

Experience has shown that the most effectual way to protect our settlements is to overawe the Indians by a constant display of military force in their immediate neighborhood; for this reason, as well as on account of the demoralizing influence of the towns and villages on the troops, the commanding officers, both in Texas and New Mexico, were directed to remove the stations as near the frontiers as circumstances would permit. Both these officers have, with their accustomed promptitude, taken steps to carry this measure into effect, and made an entirely new arrangement of posts, looking, as far as practicable, alike to the defence of our own territory and that of Mexico. Strong hopes are entertained that, when their plans shall have been fully developed, the Indians will be disposed to make treaties and to observe them.

The United States have thus endeavored to fulfil, to their fullest extent, the obligations imposed upon them by their late treaty with Mexico. It surely was never contemplated that the entire expense and responsibility of defending her territory against these incursions should devolve upon us. The language of the treaty admits of no such construction, and if it did, it would require of us what it would be obviously impossible for us to perform. As the United States have no right to station their troops within the limits of Mexico, how is it possible for them entirely to protect her against tribes, most of whom occupy the vast desert lying between the two countries? All that we can do is to make common cause with her; to make her wrongs our own; to chastise, if possible, the tribes by whom they are committed; to compel them, whenever it is possible to do so, to make restitution of Mexican prisoners and property; and, finally, in our treaties with them, to guard the interests of Mexican citizens as carefully

as those of our own, and to punish any violation of the one as severely as we do that of the other. It is manifest, too, that whatever efforts we may make for the protection of Mexico, will not only be fruitless but absolutely prejudicial, unless they are aided by corresponding efforts on her part. The number of our military posts, the vigilance, activity and courage of our troops, all tend to drive these marauders from our border towards that of Mexico, where they can carry on their depredations with almost certain impunity.

The difference in the character of the inhabitants of the two countries also tends to the same result. Our people are all familiar with the use of arms, and readily form themselves into militia companies for their own defence. It was this circumstance, joined with a native hardihood of character, that enabled the pioneers of all our States to subdue tribes far more formidable than the robber bands that infest the frontiers of Mexico. The inhabitants of Mexico, on the contrary, have little skill in fire-arms—nothing that deserves the name of a militia, and little of that daring intrepidity which distinguished the early settlers of our own country. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Indians stand less in awe of the Mexicans than they do of our people, and that, where both countries present equal temptations to plunder, they should direct their incursions towards the former rather than the latter.

It is not improbable, also, that the feebleness of the federal authority in Mexico, the distracted state of that republic, and the civil contests that have so long divided her people, may impair her influence among savages who know no right but power, and no motive but the fear of its exercise.

The portion of Mexico which is said to have suffered more from these depredations, is the State of Sonora. Between that State and the inhabited portions of Texas and New Mexico, there is an extensive range of mountain and desert for the most part uninhabitable, and, at certain seasons of the year, almost impassable. To send, therefore, to that frontier a sufficient force to afford it any effectual protection, and to maintain it there, would be attended with difficulties almost insuperable. A post, however, has been established at the junction of the Gila and the Colorado, and the commander of the Pacific division has been directed to examine whether it would not be practicable and expedient to establish one or more posts higher up the Gila. His report on that subject has not yet been received. It has been fully ascertained, however, that to maintain even an inconsiderable force in that region would be attended with an enormous expense.

These depredations in Sonora are committed chiefly by the Apaches and the Navajos—the same tribes that are the most troublesome in Texas and New Mexico. The troops employed in the defence of our own settlements are, therefore, indirectly aiding in the defence of Sonora; for if we can succeed in compelling these tribes to make treaties and to fulfil them, the measure will be as conducive to the protection of the Mexican territory as of our own.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Indians that infest the Mexican settlements all reside within our limits. It is difficult to assign any definite boundaries to wandering tribes who subsist almost entirely by the chase, or on herds of cattle which they drive before them in their migrations, but it is well known that some of them have their habitual haunts within the limits of Mexico.

There are strong reasons, too, to believe that the vague rumors that

have reached this country of ravages committed by Indians in the Mexican states have been grossly exaggerated, and sometimes entirely fabricated. An idea seems to have gone abroad among the people of that country, that this Government was bound, by its treaty with Mexico, to indemnify citizens of that country who might sustain losses by depredations of the Indians, and from information that has reached the Department there can be no doubt that, in some instances, tales of depredations have been invented with a view of bringing fictitious claims for damages against the Government.

The Indians, west of the Rocky Mountains, are represented to be less warlike in character than those on the eastern side of the continent, and, until recently, had manifested no unfriendly feelings towards the white settlers in their neighborhood. Several outbreaks however have, within a few months past, occurred both in California and Oregon. There is reason to believe that, in some instances, the Indians have been goaded on to these acts of hostility by the conduct of our own people. Treaties have recently been made with some of these tribes, which, if they are faithfully observed on our part, and if the white inhabitants are compelled to respect the boundaries of the territory assigned to them, will go far towards reconciling this unfortunate race to their fate, and preventing future outbreaks. I recommend, therefore, that the laws restricting intercourse with the Indians and encroachments on their lands be rigidly enforced, and, if necessary, more stringent enactments be passed for that purpose.

It would not be safe, however, to rely on any pacific policy, however wise and just, for the protection of our fellow-citizens in that remote region. Since the withdrawal of the regiment of mounted riflemen, the military force on the Pacific is extremely small. By the returns of the Adjutant-General, appended to the report of the General-in-chief, it appears that the entire force stationed on the Pacific amounted at the last return, to only seven hundred and thirty-six (736) men. This force is deemed entirely inadequate for the protection of the inhabitants — particularly of Oregon. The governor of that Territory has represented this fact, and has urged an increase of the force stationed within it. The means now at the disposal of the Department do not enable it to comply with this demand.

In my last annual report I recommended the creation of a new regiment of mounted men. The withdrawal of the regiment of mounted riflemen from the Pacific has, to some extent, diminished the necessity of creating an additional regiment of that description of force, as that country is not peculiarly adapted to cavalry, and its place may well be supplied by infantry. Nevertheless, by the report of the General-in-chief, it will be seen that he considers not only this additional regiment of cavalry, but also an increase in the rank and file of the infantry and artillery as indispensably necessary. While I feel some hesitation in urging upon Congress any addition to the force on the frontier, where the support of troops is attended with such enormous expense, I cannot but acknowledge the force of his remarks and the weight that is due to his recommendation. I hope, therefore, that the matter will be submitted to Congress.

The entire number of men borne on the rolls amounts to ten thousand five hundred and thirty-eight, (10,538) which, according to the usual estimate, will furnish an effective force of not more than eight thousand five hundred (8,500) men. When it is considered that this small force is scattered over a frontier of several thousands of miles in extent, its insufficiency will be apparent.

In my last annual report, I adverted to the enormous increase in the expense of supporting the army, and to the causes that produced it. These causes are principally,

1st. That, as has been already stated, more than one-half of the whole army is stationed on our remote frontier, and so far as expenses are concerned, may be considered as in active service in time of war.

2d. That the military posts on the frontier were formerly on or near navigable rivers, but now, on the contrary, are either far in the interior of the country or on the Pacific, and, consequently, can only be reached by an overland journey of hundreds of miles, or by a sea voyage of several thousand.

The following is a list of what were our most remote posts in 1845, and their respective distances from navigation.

Fort Snelling, accessible by steamboats.

Fort Leavenworth, accessible by steamboats.

Fort Wilkins, accessible by steamboats.

Fort Gibson, accessible by steamboats.

Fort Smith, accessible by steamboats.

Fort Jesup, 24 miles from steamboat navigation, by wagons.

Fort Atkinson, 24 miles from steamboat navigation, by wagons.

Fort Towson, 6 miles from steamboat navigation, by wagons.

Fort Washita, 86 miles from steamboat navigation, by wagons.

Fort Scott, 90 miles from steamboat navigation, by wagons.

Compare this list with that of some of the most remote posts at the present time.

Indianola, now the depot for the greater part of the posts in Texas, and some of those in New Mexico, is five hundred and forty miles, by water, from New Orleans: from this depot it is, by wagons,

To Fort Worth, - - - - - 420 miles.

To El Paso, - - - - - 803 "

To Dona Ana, - - - - - 859 "

To the post at the copper mines, - - - - - 979 "

Fort Towson and Fort Smith, both depending upon New Orleans, are the frontier depots for the posts on the north line of Texas; the transportation by wagons is, from Fort Towson to Fort Belknap, 302 miles; from Fort Smith to Fort Arbuckle, 167 miles.

Fort Leavenworth, four hundred and twenty miles from St. Louis, by water, is the frontier depot for the posts on the Santa Fé and Oregon routes. Thence it is, by wagons,

To Fort Laramie, - - - - - 637 miles.

To Fort Union, - - - - - 728 "

To Santa Fé, - - - - - 821 "

To Socorro, - - - - - 981 "

To San Juan, - - - - - 1048 "

From St. Louis to Fort Snelling, by water, is 725 miles, and thence to Fort Ripley, by wagons, 125 miles.

From St. Louis to Keokuk, by water, 179 miles, and thence to Fort Dodge, by wagons, 280 miles.

A large portion of the supplies for the posts on the Pacific are drawn from the Atlantic States.

3d. The frontier posts, as may be seen by the foregoing list, were then

situated in the midst of a fertile and productive country, where nearly all the supplies for the troops could be procured. Now, on the contrary, they are, for the most part, in one of the most unproductive regions in the world, which furnishes but a small portion of the necessary supplies for an army. Those supplies must, therefore, all be drawn from the older States and transported immense distances. The consequence is that, while in 1845 the cost of transportation (of troops and supplies) was \$130,053.52, in 1850-1851 it amounted to \$2,094,408.51. In the former the cost of forage was \$99,794.20, in the latter it was \$1,287,327.91. The great increase in this last item arises not only from the causes just mentioned, but also from the great increase of animals in the Quartermaster's department, which in 1845 amounted only to 847, and in 1850-51 to upwards of 8000; and also to the fact that the mounted force has been greatly increased.

4th. The great distance which troops have now to be transported in going to and from the several posts.

This is a very important item. Owing to the smallness of our army, changes of station are very frequent, and instead of being made, as they formerly were, by water, they are now made by land. When it is recollected what a vast amount of transportation is necessary for an army on a long march, when not only their baggage, but supplies of every kind (including provisions for their daily consumption,) must be carried with them, some idea may be formed of the expense attending these changes of station. The above facts will serve, in some degree, to explain the great increase that has taken place in the expenditures of that Department. For fuller explanations on this subject, I refer to the accompanying report of the quartermaster-general.

It is probable, however, that in some instances, the expenditures both of the quartermaster's and the commissary departments may have been increased by mal-administration. The transactions of both these departments involve such a variety of details, and their agents are so far removed from the supervision of their chiefs, that abuses may exist a long time before they are discovered. Every effort, however, has been used to detect these abuses, and to prevent their recurrence. Inspectors have been sent to the frontiers to inquire into the manner in which the affairs of these departments are administered, and a rigid scrutiny into accounts has been ordered. I regret to say that the department has some reasons to fear that its apprehensions on this subject were not altogether without foundation.

From statements carefully prepared by the different bureaus of this department, it appears that the increased expenditures in the army, resulting from our newly-acquired territory, (including Texas) amounted to \$1,556,709.75.

Congress, at their last session, omitted to provide for a deficiency which was ascertained to exist in the appropriations for the quartermaster's department for the year ending 30th June last. Serious embarrassment would have resulted to the service from this omission, had there not existed some unexpended balances of former appropriations, which, under the act of August 26, 1842, were transferred to the quartermaster's department. Congress also reduced all the items of appropriations but one, for the same department, for the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, fifty per cent. below the estimates; the consequence of which is, that the appropriations for that department are entirely inadequate to its wants, and that Congress will be called upon, at an early period, to supply the deficiency.

Congress having clearly manifested a determination to reduce, as far as possible, the expenditures of the army, I felt it my duty, as far as was practicable, to carry their views into effect. I have accordingly labored to reform abuses, to enforce rigidly all regulations looking to economy, and to retrench every unnecessary expense. I will enumerate some of the measures adopted for this purpose:—

The number of enlisted men in the ordnance department prior to the late war, amounted to two hundred and fifty (250) men, but during the war it was increased to five hundred and eighty-seven (587) men. By an order of the department they were reduced to their original number.

Prior to the late war there were only four light artillery companies; after the war broke out, four more of the artillery companies were converted into light artillery, making, in all, eight companies. This description of troops, although extremely effective in a regular war, are utterly useless in the kind of service in which the army is now employed. The department did not hesitate, therefore, to direct that six of these companies should be dismantled. Of this number, four will continue dismantled, unless Congress should otherwise direct; but as it is deemed important to preserve a portion of this description of force, the two remaining companies will be remounted as soon as the department is provided with the means of doing so. This will make, in all, four companies, or one to each of the regiments of artillery, which seems to have been contemplated by the act of 1821.

A number of persons from civil life are employed in the service in various capacities, such as clerks, &c. An order was issued whereby their number has been greatly reduced, and their duties required to be performed by officers and soldiers.

An order was issued last spring, that at all the permanent posts on the frontier, where it was practicable, farms should be established, to be cultivated by the troops. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to ascertain the result of the experiment. If it should prove successful, it will not only effect a considerable reduction of expenses in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments, but will greatly promote the health and comfort of the troops.

Besides these measures, various others, which it is needless to enumerate, have been adopted with a view to promote economy, and to insure fidelity and attention on the part of disbursing officers.

The fact is not to be disguised, that a great laxity of expense, and a disregard of the regulations looking to economy, had become somewhat prevalent in the army. The department has exerted itself to remedy this evil, and is gratified to say, that in all its efforts for this purpose it has received the aid and zealous cooperation of the superior officers. The effect of the measures it has adopted for this purpose is already discernible, in a considerable reduction of the expenditures; and I have the satisfaction to announce that the estimates of the department, for the next fiscal year, are considerably below the expenditures of the present and preceding years.

The expenditures for the support of the army, for the	
fiscal year ending 30th June last, were-----	\$9,060,268 58
The estimates for the next year are-----	7,898,775 83
	\$1,161,492 75
Showing a reduction of-----	



There are some other measures of economy which the department would have carried out, had the aid of legislation not been necessary to enable it to do so.

A number of arsenals have from time to time been established at points where they were then needed, but where, in consequence of the extension of our frontier and the vastly increased facilities of transportation, they are now entirely useless. As it is doubtful whether it be competent for the executive to abolish these establishments, it is desirable that this authority be vested in it by law.

In my last report I recommended that the department should be authorized to enlist men specially as teamsters, and stated, at length, my reasons for this recommendation. Further experience confirms me in the opinion that this mode of obtaining the aid of this indispensable class of persons (of whom five or six hundred are constantly employed by the quartermaster's department) is far preferable to the plan now resorted to, of employing them sometimes at enormous wages. It has been suggested, however, that instead of enlisting men specially as teamsters, it would be better to increase the number of privates in each company on the frontier to one hundred, and to authorize the allowance of a higher rate of pay to such of them as should be detailed as teamsters. This arrangement would enable the officer in command to use them either as teamsters or as soldiers as circumstances might require.

The removal of the obstructions to the navigation of Red river and of the Rio Grande, would greatly reduce the expense of supplying many of the posts in Texas and New Mexico, by diminishing the amount of land transportation. I have little doubt that the amount that the government would save by means of this improvement in two or three years would defray the cost of the work.

But whatever efforts may be made, either by Congress or by the department, to curtail the expenditures of the army, they must continue to be enormous so long as it is necessary that so large a portion of it should be stationed on the frontier. The history of the world affords no instance of an army being permanently stationed at so great a distance from the main source of its supplies. It is evident, therefore, that Congress should resort to every means to diminish the necessity of regular troops for the defence of the frontiers. Permit me to offer a few suggestions on this point, though they do not immediately relate to the operations of this department.

In the first place, I would suggest that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to the formation of a local militia, in which our new possessions, like all the Mexican States, are very deficient. As the first step towards the accomplishment of this object, I would recommend that the executive be authorized to distribute arms among the inhabitants. I am fully persuaded that the advantages that would result from the adoption of this measure, in familiarizing the people with the use of arms, in inspiring them with confidence, and in encouraging the formation of militia companies, would more than compensate for the trifling expense that would attend it. The very fact that the inhabitants were known to be armed would tend to intimidate the Indians. The distribution should, of course, be made with such precautions as would prevent their being sold or converted to an improper use.

The quantity of arms to which the new States and Territories are respectively entitled under the act of 1808, is so small as to be of no practical

advantage, and as they have not participated in the issues heretofore made, it would seem to be but just that they should now receive more than their distributive share. At all events they might be permitted to receive their quota for several years in advance. As the arms are lying idle in the depots, no loss to the government would result from this course, and they will, probably, be never more needed than they are at present.

In the next place, policy and humanity both require that we should employ some other means of putting a stop to these depredations than the terror of our arms; we should try the effect of conciliatory measures. There is no doubt that the Indians are frequently impelled to commit depredations by despair and hunger. As the white population has advanced upon them, they have been compelled to recede before it. The lands that afford nourishment to cattle and game are also the best adapted to cultivation, and consequently the first to tempt the settler, so that the Indians are compelled to take refuge in arid plains and mountains that afford little sustenance to animal life, and even there the circle of white population seems rapidly closing around them. This is particularly the case in Texas. The United States, as the owners of the public domain, have always acted on the principle that the aboriginal race had, at least, a right of *occupancy* in the soil, and when it was needed for settlement, this right has been extinguished by voluntary sale. Texas, on the contrary, as the owner of all the vacant land within her limits, acknowledges, it is said, no such right, and she has from time to time taken possession of the territory occupied by the Indians—laid it off into counties, and proceeded to survey and sell it. Nothing could be more calculated to alarm and exasperate the Indians and to bring about collisions between them and the white settlers, than the adoption of this policy. That such has been and must continue to be its consequence, there can be no doubt. It would seem, therefore, to be for the advantage both of Texas herself, and of the United States, that these Indians should be left in undisturbed possession of a small portion of her vast territory.

I would also recommend that measures be taken to furnish, for a series of years, food and other necessaries to such Indians as will abandon their predatory habits and cultivate the soil. Authentic information, recently received at this Department, leads to the belief that these tribes are far less numerous than they are generally supposed to be, and I have no doubt (laying aside considerations of humanity) that it would be far less expensive to feed than to fight them.

During the last summer, the Florida Indians voluntarily surrendered up to the agent stationed among them, three of their people who had murdered the youth mentioned in my last report. The Secretary of the Interior, considering this act as an evidence of their desire to remain at peace with the whites, suggested that there was no longer any reason for their continuing under the charge of this Department; and upon his demand, they were placed in the charge of the Department over which he presides.

I took occasion, during the last summer, to visit the Military Academy, and am enabled, from personal observation, to bear testimony to the admirable method of instruction pursued, and the excellent discipline that prevails at this most useful institution. A building, in which lessons in horsemanship could be given, when the weather will not admit of this exercise in the open air, would greatly conduce both to the health and the improvement of the cadets.

I also visited the National Armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry,

and I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the order and regularity that prevail at those establishments, and of the admirable economy with which they are conducted.

The operations of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers have been various and important during the last year.

The survey of the northern lakes, a work of which the importance can hardly be estimated, has been prosecuted with great activity, and it would have advanced still more rapidly had the appropriations for that object admitted it. With a view to hasten the completion of the work, the estimates for it for the next year have been increased.

The survey of the creek boundary from the frontiers of Arkansas to nearly the one hundredth degree of longitude west, and that of a route for a road from St. Louis to the great bend of Red river, have been completed and are ready to be laid before Congress.

The expedition to the Salt Lake of the territory of Utah has also returned. The report which, by a resolution of the Senate at the last session, was ordered to be printed, will be ready for delivery during the approaching session.

The expedition under Brevet Captain Sitgreaves, mentioned in my last annual report, from Santa Fé to the head waters of the Zuni, and down that river to its mouth, is still in the field.

The survey of the delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of overflows, for which an appropriation was made the session preceding the last, has been nearly completed. One of the gentlemen charged with this highly important work has made his report. That of the other has been delayed by his illness, but it is in course of preparation, and as soon as it is received, both reports will be laid before you.

In consequence of the numerous demands made on the corps of Topographical Engineers, not only for the duties that properly devolve on it, but to meet the demands of other departments under whose charge surveys are made, the head of that corps strongly urges that the number of the officers of that corps be increased. The remarks on this subject, contained in his report, which is hereto appended, are entitled to, and I hope will receive your attention.

I beg leave, also, to call your attention to the laws organizing the Subsistence Department. It was the intention of Congress that this branch of the staff should consist of a fixed number of officers, who should be regularly appointed by the President, and should give bonds before entering upon the discharge of their duties. This plan, however, has never been fully carried into effect. The number of assistant commissaries was limited by the act of 1821 to fifty, but this number being found insufficient, several laws, subsequently passed, were so construed as to dispense with the limitation, and occasionally thrice that number have been in service. Notwithstanding this great increase, it not unfrequently happens that, by changes in the distribution of the troops, a post or detachment is left without any assistant commissary, in which case it is the practice for the commanding officer to designate some subaltern officer as *acting* Assistant Commissary.

As the posts where these officers are stationed are frequently very remote, it often happens that the assistant and acting assistant commissaries are in the actual discharge of their duties, and entrusted with money and property for a long time before they can receive regular appointments and furnish

bonds. The consequences of this mode of transacting the business of the subsistence department are, that its highly important duties must often devolve on young and very inexperienced officers, that large sums of money and property of great value frequently pass into the hands of officers who have furnished no bonds, and finally great confusion in accounts, and consequent embarrassment and delay in their settlement. I know no other mode of remedying these evils than by appointing a few additional commissaries so as to enable the department to send several to the different military departments on the frontier, and to assign to each one the charge of a certain number of posts. Some of the assistant commissaries could thus be dispensed with, and the accounts and transactions of the remainder placed under more immediate and strict supervision. This plan would not be more expensive than that now pursued, and would afford better guarantees for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of those officers.

The Board to whom the management of the military asylum for disabled and destitute soldiers, established at the last session of Congress, was committed, have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the selection of suitable sites. They have determined on one in the vicinity of this city, the terms of the purchase have been agreed on, and as soon as the titles shall have been examined and approved, the agreement will be carried into effect.

I beg leave, again, to suggest the expediency of creating a retired list of disabled officers. Further observation has confirmed me in the opinion that this measure would conduce both to the efficiency and the economy of the service.

By the act of 28th September, 1850, making appropriations for the support of the army, a small additional pay was allowed to the officers and soldiers stationed in California and Oregon. That provision expires by its own limitation on the 1st March next. The reasons for its adoption still exist, and I recommend that it be continued in force, and that it include also New Mexico, where these reasons apply with at least equal force.

The act of 1808, providing for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, directs that the distribution of arms provided for by that act among the States and territories, should be based upon the number of their "effective militia." As the act specifies no mode in which this number shall be ascertained, each State and territory adopts a method of its own. The consequence is, that some States make very imperfect returns, and some no returns at all, whereby the law is rendered unequal in its operation. This inequality might be prevented and some unnecessary trouble and expense saved, by simply declaring that the number of free white male inhabitants over the age of — years and under that of — years in the respective States and territories, as shown by the latest census, shall hereafter be the basis of distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

To the PRESIDENT.

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

## I.—Papers respecting military and Indian affairs in Texas.

1. Instructions to General P. F. Smith.
2. Report of Colonel S. Cooper.
3. Report of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Hardee.

## II.—Papers respecting military and Indian affairs in New Mexico.

4. Instructions to Colonel E. V. Sumner.
5. Report of Colonel John Munroe.
6. Letter from Governor J. S. Calhoun.

## III.—Papers respecting military and Indian affairs in California.

7. Report of General P. F. Smith.
8. Letter from Governor John McDougal.
9. Reply of the Secretary of War.
10. Instructions to General E. A. Hitchcock.

## IV.—Papers respecting military and Indian affairs in Oregon.

11. Letter from Governor John P. Gaines.
12. Letter from the same.
13. Reply of the Acting Secretary of War.
14. Report of the Adjutant General.
15. Report of General E. A. Hitchcock.
16. Report of Major R. Allen.
17. Letter from Governor John P. Gaines.

## V.—Papers respecting Indian affairs in Florida.

18. Letter from Governor Thomas Brown.
19. Reply of the Secretary of War.
20. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior.
21. Reply of the Secretary of War.
22. Order to Captain John C. Casey.

## VI.—Report of the General-in-Chief.

## VII.—Report of the Quartermaster-General.

## VIII.—Report of the Paymaster-General.

## IX.—Report of the Commissary-General.

## X.—Report of the Surgeon-General.

## XI.—Report of the Colonel of Engineers.

## XII.—Report of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers.

## XIII.—Report of the Colonel of Ordnance.

## XIV.—Report of the Third Auditor.

No. I.

## MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

No. 1.

*The Secretary of War to General Smith.*WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 30, 1851.

SIR: You are about to assume the command of the Eighth Military Department.

It is believed that material changes ought to be made in that department, both with a view to a more efficient protection of our territory and of Mexico, and to diminution of expense.

You will, therefore, immediately on assuming the command, revise the whole system both of defence and of administration. Serious doubts are entertained whether the posts now occupied by the troops are the most eligible; and if not, you will make such changes as you may deem proper.

In the selection of posts, you will be governed mainly by the following considerations, viz:

1. The protection of the inhabitants of Texas.
2. The defence of the Mexican territory, which we are bound by treaty to protect against the Indians within our borders.
3. Economy and facility in supporting the troops, particularly in regard to forage, fuel, and adaptation of the surrounding country to cultivation.

The Department is induced to believe that both economy and efficiency of the service would be promoted by removing the troops out of the towns or settlements where they are now stationed, and stationing them more towards the frontiers, either in or near the country occupied by the Indians.

From all the information that has reached the Department, it is induced to believe that no permanent peace can be established with them, and no treaty will be regarded by them until they have been made to feel the power of our arms, and that this can only be effected by invading their own country, and inflicting a severe chastisement upon such of them as have shown themselves to be hostile. If you should succeed in capturing any of them, you will retain them as hostages for the faithful observance of any treaty that may be made with them.

In all negotiations and pacific arrangements with the Indians, you will act in concert with the Indian agents in Texas. You will permit them to accompany you in any expeditions you may make into the Indian territory, and will afford them every facility for fulfilling the object of their mission.

Instructions will be given them by the Department of the Interior to act in concert with the military commander in all transactions with the Indians.

You will bear in mind that the Mexican territory is as much entitled as our own to the protection of our troops against the Indian tribes within our limits. Complaints have already been made that adequate protection is not afforded, and that great losses have been sustained by Mexican citi-

zens in consequence of Indian hostilities; whether these complaints are well founded or not, the Department has not the information necessary to enable it to determine. Your attention is particularly called to this subject, and you are directed to report as soon as practicable what posts have been selected, and what other steps have been taken in reference to it. You will also report whether the force under your command is considered by you sufficient to protect Texas and the adjacent Mexican territory against Indian hostilities and depredations. If it be not sufficient, what additional force you deem necessary, and of what description.

You will use every effort to reduce the enormous expenditures of the army in Texas, particularly in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments: you will scrutinize the administration of these departments, and will rigidly enforce all regulations having reference to the economy of the service.

It is believed that the number of employées may be diminished without inconvenience to the service, and that material changes may be made in the ration, whereby its cost may be reduced without interfering with the health or comfort of the soldiers. You are authorized to make all such changes as you may deem advisable.

For the purpose of enabling you to execute the General Order, No. 1, (current series,) you will be supplied with such seeds, agricultural implements, &c., as you may require.

In carrying out these measures, and such others as your own judgment may hereafter suggest, you will exercise a larger discretion than would be allowed where the communication between the commander and the Department is more frequent and more rapid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

To General PERSIFER F. SMITH,  
*Commanding Eighth Military Department.*

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No. 2.

*Report of Colonel Cooper.*

FORT GRAHAM, June 14, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that being at this post within striking distance of some of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country near the Clear Fork of the Brazos, I determined to make a visit to their villages, in the hope and expectation of obtaining some information which might prove interesting to the authorities in Washington.

I accordingly left the post on the 5th inst. in company with Major Sibley of the Second Dragoons, attended by a small escort from his command, and proceeded in a north-north-west direction to Barnard's trading-house, on the left bank of the Brazos, distant thirty-two miles, over a high prairie country, with occasional timber (post and live oak) which was found chiefly on small streams. Forging the Brazos at this point, we continued our course west-north-west ten miles to Comanche Peak, which we passed

on our left, and encamped twenty-two miles beyond the peak, on the border of a stream which emptied into a small lake enclosed in thick foliage. The country passed over was high, rolling, and even mountainous. Still pursuing our course west-north-west, we recrossed the Brazos sixteen miles beyond our last camp, and entered a rich and extensive valley upon the border of that river. Fourteen miles beyond this valley, and pursuing the same direction over a high precipitous and exceedingly rocky country, we came to the Ione village. Here we again crossed the Brazos and continued the same course for eight miles over a rolling country, mostly prairie, with some muskeet timber sparsely scattered, where the country became mountainous and rocky for a few miles to the borders of the same river, which we again crossed by fording. After crossing, the country suddenly assumed a more rugged and mountainous aspect, continually ascending to table lands in steps, from the margin of which were opened extensive and beautiful views, with high mountainous peaks in the distance. One of these peaks was passed on our left within a mile of the river; another, to which we gave the name of "Baldhead," from its characteristic features, some ten miles further on, and which we left a little to our right, after passing a stream which we named "Fish-eating creek," from the number of perch and bass taken from its waters. About eight miles from this stream, still ascending in a west-north-west and west direction over an exceedingly rocky and mountainous country, we came to the Keeche village, situated in a rich and extensive valley on the left bank of the Brazos, directly opposite to which, on the right bank, is the Caddo village, about fifteen miles below the Clear Fork of the Brazos. We found as we ascended to this point, which we estimated to be about two thousand feet above the level of Fort Graham, that the timber became more and more dwarfish as we proceeded, and the mountains more and more bold and with less verdure.—During the second day's march we frequently met with thick clusters of post oak—the third day, dwarf elm and muskeet, sparse—the fourth day, principally muskeet, and generally upon the water-courses elm, muskeet, and cedar. As we ascended the Brazos, the mountains approached nearer the river, with less bottom lands, which eventually disappeared, giving place, in some of the extensive lands of the river, to rich and extensive valleys.

Returning, we crossed to the right bank of the river at the Caddo village, and pursued a course east-south-east, still on the right bank, until we struck our former trail near the Comanche Peak—the first thirteen miles through mountain gorges and valleys, crossing in our course a creek (High Bluff or Styx) the borders of which were precipitous, presenting cliffs of rock about one hundred feet vertical, thence through prairie covered with loose limestone, and descending some four hundred feet over almost impassable rock to a beautiful valley; thence thirteen miles over table lands, valleys and deep mountain gorges, exceedingly rocky and impracticable for roads, until we arrived at the village of José Maria, chief of the Anandacs, situated in an extensive rich valley on the right bank of the Brazos, and opposite to the Ione village. At this village we came to the first post oak, which was in great luxuriance; above this we had passed nothing but muskeet and stunted elm, interposed occasionally with pecan, and a species of the acacia. Continuing to descend through gorges still more rugged than any we had heretofore passed, we came to the Palo Pinto (nine miles from



the village) a bold and rugged stream, with a rocky, shingly bed, on the immediate western border of which stream were beautiful valleys about half a mile in width; thence five miles through scrub oak and high dry sand hills, until we crossed another stream; thence forty-two miles, descending over a high rolling country, parts of which were well timbered with post oak, and part prairie, with some rough declivities; we passed Comanche Peak on our right and joined our former trail, crossing the Brazos at the trading house.

During the excursion, I visited four out of the six of the Indian villages located upon the Brazos within the section of country over which I passed, to wit: the Ione, Keeche, Caddo, and Anandacos. Two other tribes, the Wacoos and Tawacones, who have their villages upon the Brazos about six miles beyond the Keeche village, are connected with those tribes and have the same general character, but being beyond the limit which I had prescribed to myself, I did not visit them. These six tribes are united in two separate bands, and each band is governed by a head chief, each tribe having its own particular chief, who is subordinate to the head chief of the band. Thus, José Maria is chief of his own particular tribe, the Anandacos, Towgsh of the Ione tribe, and Haddebar of the Caddo tribe; and those three tribes are united under José Maria as head chief. So also, Acaquash is the chief of his own particular tribe, the Wacoos, Chacheruck of the Keeche tribe, and Ocherash of the Tawacone tribe, and these three again form a separate band under the head chief Acaquash. These several tribes number in all about two hundred and forty warriors; and, including their women and children, they amount in the aggregate to about one thousand.

I found these people perfectly peaceable, and every way disposed to cultivate friendly relations with the whites; they were tilling the earth, raising corn and vegetables extensively, and their crops appeared in a fine state of forwardness and well cared for; but with all their labor and exertion they find it difficult to rub along on account of the sparseness of game in the country, which is their chief reliance; at times they are in a starving condition. They appear to want the fostering hand of government to aid and encourage them, and they yet indulge the hope that assistance will be given to them, agreeably to the terms of a treaty which they represent to have been made with them in 1846, when their chiefs visited Washington. According to their statement, the stipulations of that treaty have not been complied with by our Government. They expressed a desire to be provided with some few farming implements, in order that they might cultivate their crops to better advantage and to greater extent. At present they have only a few hoes which are mostly worn out, and which they originally obtained by barter. They also wish that some few cows and hogs may be furnished to each tribe to enable them to raise their own stock, and thus supply the want of game, which is very sparse throughout this whole section of country; and, finally, that a blacksmith may be allowed them to keep their implements of husbandry in order. A little encouragement of this kind, and which would involve but a trifling expenditure of money, would greatly contribute to their comfort; and might, through this influence, effect a salutary change in the temper and feelings of other tribes along this border, who are now disposed to be hostile.

A few miles from the Keeche village we crossed a broad trail leading to the north-east. I was told by Acaquash that this was the great Comanche

trail, which, passing by the Caddo and Keeche villages, led directly across the Red river to the Washita settlements, and was used by the Comanches in driving their stolen horses and mules to those settlements, where they were disposed of to traders; and that within the last three months, two parties had passed by their villages with a large amount of this stolen property for barter. The establishment of a military post near the Caddo village, where this trail passes, would have the effect to check this traffic, and by that means lessen the inducements to this species of theft. A healthy site for a military post could be selected near the Caddo village, where good water and timber abound, and here also should be permanently located the agent for those several tribes.

I also found upon the left bank of the Brazos, and about two miles below Barnard's trading-house, a small band of Delawares and Shawnees, in all about forty warriors with their families. They had recently moved to this place from the neighborhood of Fort Graham, on account of the recent department orders, which require that Indians found within the line of military posts shall be put to death. They are cultivating corn, and are peaceable and well disposed. Some of them are occasionally used as interpreters, guides and hunters.

In respect to the Comanches who occupy the country within the boundary of this State, I am unable to give any certain intelligence; but from the best information I have been able to obtain, I am satisfied that their numbers do not exceed two thousand warriors in all, and that they cannot concentrate at any one time for hostile purposes one-fourth of that number, on account of the difficulty of subsisting so large a body. For this reason they are generally separated into small parties; the largest number that has been known to visit any of our military posts at one time, has not exceeded seventy warriors. They are all under the control of two principal chiefs, Buffalo Hump and Yellow Wolf, the last the most active and energetic of the two. They occasionally visit some of the posts upon this line, and always profess friendly dispositions, but no reliance can be placed in their professions.

I enclose a sketch of the route recently passed over to the Indian villages, which was prepared by Major Sibley.

I leave here to-morrow for Fort Worth, and thence to Washita. My report of this department will be rendered soon after completing the inspection of Fort Worth.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,

*Brevet Col. Asst. Adjt. General and acting Inspector.*

Major General ROGER JONES,

*Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 3.

*Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardee.*

AUSTIN, (Texas,) August 29, 1851.

MAJOR: During the recent expedition into the Indian country, under my command, I had the honor to address you three communications, which

contained all the principal events as they occurred. I deem it unnecessary to do more, in conclusion, than to briefly recapitulate those events and to add such other facts and suggestions as may be of interest.

Agreeably to an understanding which I had with the Comanches and Lipans, assembled on the Llano, they delivered to Judge Robbins, a special Indian agent for Texas, seventeen Mexican captains, who have since been restored to their families in Mexico. These are the only Mexican prisoners delivered up by the Indians, since the establishment of the eighth military department. Judge Robbins, unsupported by a military force, had never ventured to make a demand for their surrender. On one occasion he spoke to Buffalo Hump on the subject, who told him that if the Comanches were required to give up their prisoners, they might as well go to war. The subject, says Robbins, is one about which the Indians are extremely sensitive, and it should be approached with delicacy. I answered, that the Indians, by their treaty with him in December last, had agreed to deliver up their prisoners, and a peremptory demand must be made for their surrender. He replied, that the Indians had never agreed to deliver up their Mexican prisoners; and when I referred him to the eighth article of his treaty, which required the Indians to deliver up, on the 5th of February, 1851, to the commanding officer at Fort Martin Scott, or to the Indian agent, "all white persons and negroes in their possession," he answered, that "white persons" referred to American citizens, and not Mexicans, and added, "God forbid that I should call a Mexican a white man."

This conversation would not have been deemed worthy of record, had it not been stated in an article in the Western Texan, of which Judge Robbins is the acknowledged author, that the troops were of no use in getting the prisoners, as they had always been delivered up by the Indians "without reward or reluctance." If this statement be true, it seems strange that previous to our interview with the Indians, on the Llano, but one captive had been reclaimed by Judge Robbins; this was the daughter of a Mr. Thomas, and for her the Indians received a Comanche boy captured by Captain Ford, and held as a prisoner. This was not an absolute exchange, as the girl was delivered previous to the surrender of the boy; but it must have been regarded as an exchange by General Brooke, for he obtained no other equivalent for the surrender of the boy.

It is not my wish to disparage the services, or to impugn the motives of the special Indian agent; but, under the circumstances, I may be pardoned for saying that he had either asserted what is not true, or he has grossly neglected his duty.

I reported beyond the San Saba, that Ke-tum-see came into my camp, and stated that he had Mr. Hart's son in his possession, and was willing to surrender him. He was subsequently brought into San Antonio by Capt. Steele, and sent to his parents.

I also reported, at the proper time, the impossibility of finding the murderers of the German boy, near Craig's trading-house on the Llano, and the captors of the white girl, near the town of Lamar, on Copano Bay. These offenders belong to the bands of Pahayuka and Schonacho, who reside on the Clear Fork of the Brazos in the winter, but who go away either on predatory excursions, or to hunt the buffalo, in the summer. They were all absent when I visited that stream.

The most important fact obtained by the expedition is, I consider, a tol-

erably accurate general knowledge of the number of Indians on the Texan frontier. This number has been greatly exaggerated; the general belief is, that there are ten thousand Comanche warriors on the frontier, while, in fact, there are *not half as many hundred*. My information has been obtained from the most reliable sources. In some instances the chiefs have been induced to bring in bundles of sticks, to make the number of men, women, and children, contained in their respective tribes. In other cases, intelligent Delaware chiefs have been consulted, and their information carefully compared with the facts and figures obtained from the Indians themselves.

In reference to the bands of Pahayuka and Schonacho, I have been compelled to rely entirely on information obtained from the chiefs above-named, and from José Maria, but their estimate may be considered a near approximation, as they frequently visited the encampments of those Indians and counted their lodges.

Mr. Jesse Stern, a special Indian agent of Texas, who accompanied my command to the Clear Fork of the Brazos, devoted much attention to this subject, and my acknowledgements are due to him for much valuable information. Our conclusions do not differ materially.

The Comanches of Texas are divided into the lower and upper, or southern and northern Comanches. The lower Comanches are represented by Buffalo Hump, Yellow Wolf, and Ke-tum-see as principal chiefs; they number about seven hundred souls, or one hundred and forty warriors.

The upper Comanches are represented by Pahayuka and Schonacho as principal chiefs, and number about one thousand five hundred souls, or three hundred warriors.

The Lipans are represented by Chipoti and Chikito as principal chiefs, and number about three hundred and fifty souls, or seventy warriors.

These Indians, the Comanches and Lipans, when in Texas, live habitually between the Llano and the Clear Fork of the Brazos.

The following is an enumeration of the Indians residing on the main fork of the Brazos, carefully counted by their chiefs and principal men:

Wacoos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	
Tawacanoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	
Keeches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	
									293
Caddoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	
Anandacos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	
Ionies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	
									476
Delawares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	
Shawnees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	

The Wacoos, Tawacanoes, and Keeches are associated bands under Acaquash, and number ninety men.

The Caddoes, Anandacos, and Ionies are associated bands under José Maria, and number one hundred and sixty-one men.

The Delawares and Shawnees are more friendly and more civilized than any other tribe in Texas, and number about sixty men.

In addition to these Indians there are two other tribes residing about the Brazos and Trinity, whose numbers I have not ascertained accurately—they are the Tonkaways and Guapas; the former I suppose to number about

three hundred souls, or sixty men; the latter about two hundred souls, or forty men.

These are the only Indians of whom I have any knowledge, except the Muscalarocs and Apaches, in the great bend of the Rio Grande. The troops have never been brought in contact with these Indians, and their numbers I have never heard estimated.

This enumeration shows, on the borders of Texas, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-two Indians of all tribes, sexes, and ages, with a warrior force of nine hundred and twenty-one men.

It is probable, from information I received, that the Comanches who reside beyond the borders of Texas occasionally visit in the winter in considerable numbers, for grass and timber, the country between the Clear Fork of the Brazos and the Red river, but they are peaceable and commit no depredations. They usually cross the Red river at the mouth of the Big Washita.

In my estimate of the Comanches I do not include the entire nation, but only that portion of it residing on the borders of Texas, and from whose incursions the inhabitants have suffered.

The officers who served with me in the expedition are Brevet Major Merrill, Captain Newton, Brevet Captain Steele, and Lieutenants Stewart, Delans and Walker of the second dragoons, Assistant Surgeon Guild, medical staff, and Lieutenant Bryan, topographical engineers, to all of whom my acknowledgements are due for their prompt attention to duty.

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,  
*Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.*

Major GEORGE DEAS,  
*Assistant Adjutant General, San Antonio.*

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH DEPARTMENT,  
*San Antonio, September 7, 1851.*

True copy.

GEORGE DEAS,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*

## No. II.

## MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO.

## No. 4.

*The Secretary of War to Colonel Sumner.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, April 1, 1851.*

SIR: You have been selected to take the command of the ninth military department, and will repair to it as early as practicable.

It is believed that material changes ought to be made in that department, both with a view to a more efficient protection of the country, and to a diminution of expense.

You will therefore immediately, on assuming the command, revise the whole system of defence; you will examine particularly whether the posts now occupied by the troops are the most suitable, and if not, will make such changes as you may deem advisable.

In the selection of posts you will be governed mainly by the following considerations, viz:

1st. The protection of New Mexico.

2d. The defence of the Mexican Territory, which we are bound to protect against the Indians within our borders.

3d. Economy and facility in supporting the troops, particularly in regard to forage, fuel, and adaptation of the surrounding country to cultivation.

The Department is induced to believe, that both economy and efficiency of the service would be promoted by removing the troops out of the towns where they are now stationed, and stationing them more towards the frontier and nearer to the Indians.

From all the information that has reached the Department, it is induced to believe that no permanent peace can exist with the Indians, and no treaty will be regarded by them until they have been made to feel the power of our arms. You will, therefore, as early as practicable, make an expedition against the Navajoes, and also one against the Utahs and Apaches, and inflict upon them a severe chastisement. If you should succeed in capturing any of them, you will retain them as hostages for the faithful observance of any treaty that may be made with them.

In all negotiations and pacific arrangements with the Indians, you will act in concert with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, whom you will allow to accompany you in the expeditions into the Indian territory, if he should deem it proper to do so, and to whom you will afford every facility for the discharge of his duties.

Instructions will be given by the Department of the Interior to the superintendent and agents, in all their transactions with the Indians, to act in consultation and concert with the military authorities.

You will use every effort to reduce the enormous expenditures of the army in New Mexico, particularly in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments; you will scrutinize the administration of these departments,

and will rigidly enforce all regulations having reference to the economy of the service.

It is believed that the number of employées may be diminished without inconvenience to the service, and that material changes may be made in the ration, whereby its cost may be reduced, without interfering with the health or comfort of the soldiers. You are authorized to make all such changes as you may deem advisable.

For the purpose of enabling you to execute the general order, No. 1, (current series,) you will be supplied with such seed, agricultural implements, &c., as you may require.

In carrying out these measures, and such others as your own judgment may hereafter suggest, you will exercise a larger discretion than would be allowable where the communication between the commander and the Department is more frequent and more rapid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. CONRAD,

*Secretary of War.*

Col. E. V. SUMNER,

*1st Dragoons, St. Louis, Missouri.*

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No. 5.

*Report of Colonel Munroe.*

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 30, 1851.*

SIR: I transmit you herewith,

1. Lieutenant A. Pleasonton's report of a scout in pursuit of Navajo Indians.

2. Copy of a letter from Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, enclosing a report of Lieutenant Adams, with accompanying papers.

3. Copy of a letter from Governor Calhoun to myself, giving information as to depredations committed by Navajo Indians near the new placer, with a report of Major Kendrick, who was detached with a mounted party from this post in pursuit, and a report of Lieutenant Holliday, who was ordered out from Albuquerque by Major Howe for the same purpose.

By reference to papers [7 to 11] marked No. 3, you will perceive that Governor Calhoun, besides asking protection for the inhabitants at the new placer, desired that the Indians who had been for months located not far from Manzana might be expelled or exterminated. Major Kendrick's report renders it a matter of doubt whether or not the Indians had been at the new placer, and the report of Lieutenant Holliday will explain why the Indians near Manzana were neither expelled or exterminated; a consequence which might have followed if Lieutenant Holliday had not thought proper to deviate from his instructions which were based on the hopes of the Executive of this Territory.

A letter from a Mr. W. S. Skinner, an inhabitant of this Territory, advising Major Howe that some Apaches were at Manzana, is also enclosed. The letter is dated January 23, 1851; his intention in making the report is at least questionable, when it is seen that scarcely two months had

elapsed when he informs Lieutenant Holliday that those Indians had been *protecting* the flocks of the inhabitants for a *number* of months. (See Lieutenant Holliday's report.)

From the report of Lieutenant Adams you will perceive that but for his accidental encounter with the "pastor" of the flock of sheep which had been reported as stolen, the report made by Mr. Waters would have been believed as true, and I have no doubt, so reported, and a claim on the Government the consequence.

The above mentioned reports are typical of the character of a large proportion, in which, if the assertions made by individuals as to depredations of Indians were thoroughly sifted, the result would show characteristics of the people as portrayed by Lieutenant Pleasonton, or a disregard for facts from motives of self-interest, proved in the instance mentioned in the report of Lieutenant Adams.

Various statements emanating from persons in this Territory, and circulated in the United States through the public prints, with I believe representations made more directly to the Department of War, having in view to disparage the military force in this department, and more immediately commanding officers, teem with direct violation of truth, or with gross misrepresentations intentionally made. The objects mainly to be attained being to prepare the public mind and the Congress of the United States to consider favorably the claims proposed to be set up for the payment of all the stock which has been, or which they will represent to have been driven off by the various bands of surrounding Indians through the supposed neglect of the Government to give that protection which has been guaranteed to the people of the Territory, and by deprecating the services of the regular army, expect that Congress will authorize the creation of a local force as a substitute, or partial substitute for it, the official positions of which there is already a surplus of aspirants ready to fill.

The enclosed official reports will serve as an illustration to show that the troops have properly performed their allotted duties, and the few remarks I have indulged will point out the unworthy motives by which both myself and other commanding officers have been assailed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MUNROE,

*Major 2d Art'y, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Commanding.*

Major-General R. JONES,

*Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.*

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COMPANY K., 2d DRAGOONS,  
*Albuquerque, N. M., March 28, 1851.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions received from the commanding officer, I submit the following report of a march made by company K, second dragoons, in pursuit of some Navajo Indians early in February last.

About eleven o'clock, A. M., on the — of February last, I was directed by the commanding officer to start immediately in pursuit of some Navajos, said to have committed extensive depredations some fifteen miles below this place in the valley of the Rio Grande, that morning.

By twelve o'clock I had started in company with Don Francisco Sari-



ceno, the prefect of the county, who told me he had six good guides on the opposite side of the river, waiting to show me the trail made by the Indians. Literally indeed did they fulfil his promise, for no sooner did we strike the trail than they informed me their mission was ended.

To my inquiries of the number of Indians, they unanimously agreed their number was over a hundred warriors, well mounted and armed, and that they had taken some thousand sheep, besides a large number of mules, horses, and oxen. From the deplorable picture drawn by these worthy citizens of the waste and desolation to which their ranchos had been subjected, I was induced to believe that all the stock in the Rio Abajo had been driven off, and could not reconcile the small trail pointed out to me, as having been trampled by hundreds of herds.

Left to my own resources I followed the trail, and soon observed there were no sheep-tracks, and very few of either horses or mules; I further perceived that the Indians were on foot. In a short time the trail divided. Following the largest branch as long as it was visible, I encamped in the valley of the Puerco about eight o'clock in the evening, without water or provisions, the packs not being able to come up.

The next morning Mr. Hubbell, an American who had lost his stock, (nearly all which had been stolen belonging to him,) and his party, came to my camp. This was the first intimation given me that he was out in pursuit. He informed me that it was useless for me to proceed any farther; that he had overtaken the Indians the day before, at three o'clock, about eight miles from where I then was; that there were only *nine Indians, two with guns*, and seeing it impossible to escape with their booty, they had killed all their animals, mounted their own horses, which had been led up to that time, took different routes and escaped. I then returned to Albuquerque, having travelled sixty miles in twenty hours, without food or water.

Mr. Hubbell's report, transmitted with this, shows the greatest discrepancy between the real state of things and the reports of Don Francisco Sariceno and his party, both as to the number of Indians and the amount of property stolen.

The prefect was the very first man to leave me on crossing the river. His dilatory movements in allowing six hours to elapse before reporting the Indians; his not mentioning to me that Mr. Hubbell had gone out; his inertness in not causing the trail to be followed up, at least to the Puerco; and his cowardice in permitting *nine Indians with but two guns*, to run off his stock with impunity, without daring to defend himself, are amply sufficient to prove that he is neither worthy of his office or of protection from the Government.

There is not a single settlement in Rio Abajo that has not a sufficient number of able-bodied men to repel any attack that is to be apprehended from the neighboring tribes; but the name of Indian, like that of *Richard of England among the Saracens*, seems to them a spell of terror from which they cannot recover.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,

1st Lieut. 2d Dragoons, Com'dg Co. K.

Brevet 2d Lieut. J. W. ALLEN,

3d U. S. Inf., Post Adjutant, Albuquerque, N. M.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, LAS VEGAS, N. M.  
 - March 10, 1851.

SIR: Having on the night of the 5th inst., received a letter from a Mr. Watrous living near the Moro (Barclay's fort,) reporting that a large number of sheep, &c., had been driven off by the Indians, I immediately ordered out a command under Lieutenant Adams to ascertain the facts and to render such assistance as he might deem necessary. He left early the next morning and returned the following day.

A copy of his report I herewith enclose.

E. B. ALEXANDER,  
*Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.*

Lieutenant L. McLAWS,  
*Act. Asst. Adj. Gen., Santa Fé, N. M.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 20, 1851.*

A true copy.

L. McLAWS,  
*First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry,  
 Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

[Enclosure No. 4.]

DEAR SIR: I have just received information that the Indians have killed the major domo of Don Juan Vaca, and taken off four or five thousand sheep, about eight miles below here. All the stock from here and a great deal from the Moro is eight or ten miles further out, and very likely gone also. As we are left without arms, we expect assistance will be given us. José Manuel Angel brought the news here, and he is well known in Las Vegas as a man of truth. He says there has a trail of Indians gone out in the direction of the other stock. It is not known what Indians they were.

Yours in haste,

S. B. WATROUS.

Colonel ALEXANDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 20, 1851.*

A true copy.

L. McLAWS,  
*First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry,  
 Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

[Enclosure No. 5.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, LAS VEGAS, N. M.  
 March 5, 1851.

SIR: From the enclosed communication you will see that the Indians have been running off stock and committing other depredations near the Moro.

To ascertain the truth of the report, you will select from the squadron two non-commissioned officers, two buglers and thirty men, (best horses) and repair with the least possible delay to the place where the outrage was said to have been committed, to render such assistance or protection as you may deem necessary.

Should you not find the trail, or the report not true, or have accomplished the object of your mission, you will return immediately with your command to this post.

You will take with you eight days rations on pack mules, (those of the squadron.)

The Assistant Quartermaster will hire Mr. Donaldson as guide to the detachment, and as many Mexicans as may be required as packers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,  
*Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.*

Lieutenant J. ADAMS,

*First Dragoons, commanding squadron.*

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[Enclosure No. 6.]

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,  
March 8, 1851.

COLONEL: In compliance with your instructions dated March 5, 1851, I left this post on the morning of the 6th instant, to ascertain the truth of a report from a Mr. Watrous living at the Junta, concerning depreddations committed near that place by some Indians, and if true, to pursue them and recapture the stock.

About three miles this side of Watrous' house I saw, about half a mile from the main road, some five or six thousand sheep. Upon going up and inquiring of the pastor to whom they belonged, I was greatly surprised at his answer, which was that—"they were Juan Baca's" the *same* sheep which Mr. Watrous reports to have been stolen. The pastor also states that upon going to the "sheep ranche" the day previous (the same place as mentioned by Watrous) he found the dead body of a Mexican, but upon examination he could not find tracks or any *sign* of Indians, nor was there a *single* sheep missing. My guide, Mr. Donaldson, at once said "there is no truth in this report, but the Mericans have had a quarrel with this man and murdered him." This was also my opinion, but in order more fully to satisfy myself, I rode down to Watrous' house, called for him, and found that he had gone to his own ranche. His wife, however, told me that there had been *Indians* at Juan Baca's ranche, and taken *some* of the sheep, which story does not agree with the "pastors."

Watrous' son-in-law, (an American, I am sorry to add,) came out and not having heard Mrs. Watrous' statement, told me that *every one* of Juan Baca's sheep had been run off. I then proved *strongly* to him the fallacy of his statement, and left word for Mr. Watrous in future to be more careful in sending reports to Las Vegas, and *always* address them to the prefect, or some civil officer, and *not* to the commanding officer.

From thence I went to Barclay's fort, and from Mr. Doyle's statement

(who is equally as interested as Mr. Watrous) I determined to camp there—still under the impression that Mexicans had murdered the man. While there I sent out an express with a letter to Mr. Mitchell, who, together with Watrous, was at his ranche some twenty miles from the fort, asking him to come or write me a full account of the affair; he did neither, but sent me word that at *his* camp there had been six Shiannes Indians; he pursued them, took back what they had taken, which was one hundred sheep and three horses. The Indians themselves escaped unhurt, but that it was useless for me to go any further.

I have therefore returned to this post with the conviction that the Indians reported by Mr. Watrous were never at Juan Baca's ranche—that the murder was committed by Mexicans, and that Mr. Watrous or others, who have perhaps influenced him, sent in the report for some other object—such as selling corn—getting the loan of fire arms, &c.

That there might have been *five or six* Indians at Mr. Mitchell's ranche (some distance from Baca's) is probable, but he himself says there was no need of *troops* to drive off such a number.

I am, colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS,

*Lieutenant First Dragoons, commanding squadron.*

Colonel E. B. ALEXANDER,

*Commanding Las Vegas, New Mexico.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 20, 1851.*

A true copy.

L. McLAWS,

*First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

[Enclosure No. 7.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 16, 1851.*

SIR: The following is a copy of a letter which I have this moment received.

“NEW PLACER, *March 15, 1851.*

“This is to inform you that the Indians have killed one of our citizens (Don José Marié Baca) on the 13th instant, within five miles of this place on the road leading to Santa Fé, and they also wounded his peon in the side with an arrow. The amount of damage done is not yet known. The Indians were seen in our mountains last night; their number is not ascertained. A party of the same Indians (Navajoes) are said to be in San Domingo at this time on a trading expedition.

“JAMES CUMMING, *Alcalde.*

“To His Excellency the GOVERNOR of New Mexico.”

I hasten to place before you this information, under the hope that you will be able to afford the necessary protection in the premises, and to extermi-

nate or expel the Indians, who have been located for months not very far from Mazana.

With great respect, I am, &c.,

JAMES S. CALHOUN.

Col. JOHN MUNROE,  
*Command'g 9th Military Department, Santa Fé, New Mexico.*

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 20.*

A true copy.

L. McLAWS, *1st Infantry.*

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[Enclosure No. 8.]

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 16, 1851.*

MAJOR: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from General Calhoun to Colonel Monroe, giving information of certain depredations committed by Navajo Indians near the New Placer.

Colonel Monroe directs that if you have not received such information as to enable to act with more probability of success against the marauding party, that you send at once a mounted party in the direction of Tajeke to gain information, to be followed as soon as possible by the rest of the disposable force of company K.

You will send at once the accompanying communications to Socorro and Cibolletta, with such information as to the movements of the Indians as you can collect.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. McLAWS, *7th Infantry.*

Major M. S. Howe,  
*Commanding Albuquerque.*

P. S. You will report your actions in the matter.

Respectfully,

L. McLAWS.

A true copy.

L. McLAWS, *7th Infantry.*

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[Enclosure No. 9.]

[Orders No. 19.]

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
*Albuquerque, March 18, 1851.*

I. The services of Brevet 2d Lieutenant J. P. Holliday, 2d dragoons, being required on detached service, he will be relieved from the duties of post-adjutant by Brevet 2d Lieutenant J. W. Allen, 3d infantry.

II. Lieutenant J. P. Holliday, 2d dragoons, will proceed immediately with company K, 2d dragoons, to Chilili, and take the trail of a band of Indians reported to have committed murder at the New Placer, and follow up and exterminate said band.

III. The company will be provisioned for twenty days and will make an economical use of the provision, having in view to remain out as long as possible with the twenty day's provision.

IV. Lieutenant H. B. Schrøder, acting assistant quartermaster, will employ four packmen and one guide to accompany the command.

By order of Major Howe.

J. W. ALLEN,  
*Brevet Lieutenant 3d Infantry, Post-Adjutant.*

A true copy.

J. W. ALLEN,  
*Brevet Lieutenant 3d Infantry, Post-Adjutant.*

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[Enclosure No. 10.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., *March 28, 1851.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of a march made by a detachment of company K, 2d dragoons, under my command, in obedience to order No. 19, dated head-quarters, Albuquerque, N. M., March 18, 1851, a copy of which is transmitted.

Late in the afternoon of the 18th, I started with forty-four men and non-commissioned officers, and twenty days' rations. After six days' marching, on the morning of the 23d I reached the vicinity of the Indians' camp, near the Smoky mountains, sixty miles east of south-east from Manzana, and one hundred and twenty miles from Albuquerque. Manzana is a small Mexican town on the frontier, furnished with water from a large spring, and occupied by a most villainous and miserable population: it is sixty miles south-east of Albuquerque. On that morning a son of the principal chief of the band (Hickoria, of the Apaches) came in and asked the object of my march. I told him I wished to talk to his father; he then led me to his camp, where I found two hundred Indians, sixty of whom were warriors. The principal chief, Francisco Chacon, told me, himself and his band desired to be at peace with the Americans and New Mexicans; that they had lived heretofore peaceably, and had not committed any depredations; that they had passed the winter in that vicinity, trading with both Mexicans and Americans; and that nothing had occurred to dissatisfy any of the parties. I then proposed to him to return with me, that he might see the Governor in person and express to him his desire. He readily consented, and accompanied me to this place, with three others of his band, on the 27th instant.

I was induced to be thus lenient with this band, from the good reports made to me of them everywhere on the road. I became satisfied that the depredations and murder that had been committed in that vicinity, and of which they were accused, had been perpetrated by a party of Navajos, thirty in number, eleven of whom ran off a large band of sheep, (three thousand it was said,) but which were retaken and returned to their owners by nine of these Hickorias, who killed one Navajo and wounded four others.

This report was confirmed, on my return, by Mr. Skinner of Peralto, who also informed me that this band had been protecting the flocks of the inhabitants of the neighborhood for a number of months past. I returned

to this post by the way of Peralto, it being a better and shorter route than the one I had taken going out.

The country between this and Manzana, on the route by Chilili, is very rugged and broken, and possesses few inducements to the agriculturists, and no favorable position for a military post; through the canon which extends nearly to Chilili, eighteen miles from Manzana, it is very rocky and barren, the only wood being scrubby cedar; beyond Manzana the country is generally level, grass tolerably good; water none at all, wood scrubby cedar. A good wagon road might be made to the Smoky Mountain with a little trouble. At Manzana I apprehended a man by the name of Anderson, who had escaped from the authorities in Santa Fé; he acted as guide and interpreter for me, which duties he performed well and faithfully: he did not attempt to escape, although he might easily have done so.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. P. HOLLIDAY,

*Brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Dragoons.*

J. W. ALLEN,

*Brevet 2d Lieut. 3d Infantry, Post Adjutant.*

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[Enclosure No. 11.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

*March 25, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding the Ninth Military Department, that in proceeding to execute his orders of the 16th instant, to proceed to the new placer and destroy a band of Navajo Indians, said to have committed depredations in that quarter, we could find no reason to believe that any such band had been in that vicinity since the 13th instant—the day on which Don José Marie Baca was killed by Navajoes, as we were *told*. We were informed that in the party which killed Baca there were ten Indians, having in their possession fourteen riding animals; that on the same day and at the same hour, but in an opposite direction, another party of *three* Navajoes were seen some two miles from the placer, and that during the burial of Baca a runner had come in stating that he and five other Mexicans had seen “from a hill at too great a distance for them to interfere, three Navajoes take three riding animals and a beef, having also some fresh beef in their possession.”

A locality in the mountains was indicated in which *all parties* at the placer *assumed* that the Indians would be found. On the 17th, a party on foot was sent through this, the remainder being so posted, according to the statements of those who professed to know perfectly the ground, as to effectually intercept the Indians when they should be driven from their retreat. At nightfall we returned without having seen anything to warrant the conclusion that Indians had ever been on the ground that we traversed. The Mexicans who guided the foot party, starting from the point where Baca's body had been found, and finding but the track of one man and a mule leading into the mountains, abandoned all idea that the Navajoes had taken that direction. A Mexican, posted on a hill which commanded a view of the country for many miles, saw no appearance of Indians, “all the sign showing the other way.”

We were *then* told that the Indians were in the "fastnesses of the mountains," and to ferret them out would require from a day and a half to six days, and that the Pueblos of Santo Domingo would be there the next day and take the matter in hand.

The following morning, in endeavoring to procure guides for parties going into the mountains, we could obtain none, although we obviated one excuse after another until it was pretty plainly intimated that money was wanted. We thought to pay people for aiding in defending themselves against what we believed to be entirely an imaginary danger, would be an unsafe precedent to make in New Mexico. Accordingly one party was sent to re-examine the spot where Baca was killed, and search for another trail and pursue it. No other trail, however, was found, than the one noticed the day previous.

Another party returned to Santa Fé by way of the old placer, where, from the fact that no one from the latter had visited the new placer for some days, it was feared that the Indians had done some damage. No signs of Indians were seen on the road, none had been seen at the old placer, the people of which said they had not been to the new placer because they had no occasion to do so, but had been there quite as often as ever.

It is proper to remark that the statement that Navajo Indians had been to Santo Domingo on a trading expedition was founded entirely on what the wounded man, Pablo, said. A Pueblo from that place was at the new placer on the 17th, and denied that any Navajoes had been there, and all admitted that Pablo had at his leisure been mistaken in reckoning the friendly *Pueblos* of Acoma, &c. as *Navajoes*, although no doubt was entertained that in the second instance, under some excitement, he was right in seeing *ten* Navajoes, (he told us *nine*) and fourteen riding animals.

In relation to the other party said to have been seen on the same day, the Mexican Alcalde told me that one Pedro Ortix was one of the men who saw them; this same Pedro was also one of the party of six who saw the Navajoes on the 16th. We took him with us as our guide on the 17th. He told Lieutenant Griffin that he had seen *three* Indians on the 16th; he told me that he had seen *six*, and afterward admitted that he had at no time seen any at all, but judged entirely from the tracks. These tracks were at once examined, and were found to afford no such evidence, but very clearly were made some six days before, and for aught we could see by Mexicans. We did, however, easily find the place which he affirmed we could only do with great difficulty, where he said the beef had been killed the day before. It had been dead at least five days. When this was related at the new placer, we were given to understand that our guide Pedro, had probably killed that beef himself, and for his own consumption.

Notwithstanding we made every possible effort to have pointed out to us *some one* other than Pablo who would affirm that he had seen a Navajo, and indicated very largely to the American alcalde, Mr. Cumming, that none such in our opinion existed, we failed to find any. That Indians were seen in the mountains on the night of the 14th was inferred solely from the appearance of tracks, which tracks were not pointed out to us. These details have been noted in order to justify to Colonel Munroe the conclusion to which we have come very decidedly, that if Navajoes have been in the vicinity of the placer *at all*, none have been there since the 13th; and that if any stock has been taken from that locality by these Indians, the mule ridden by Baca comprises the whole. I have purposely delayed making this report until



I could learn the result of the search made by the Pueblos. The Mexican alcalde informs me that they saw no Navajoes.

It is proper to add that I was asked if the loan of arms could be had in Santa Fé from the Government. I promised to mention the subject to Colonel Monroe, but said if he had any authority to make such a loan I was unaware of it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. L. KENDRICK,  
*Brevet Major, &c., United States Army.*

Lieutenant L. McLaws,  
*Act. Asst. Adjutant-General, &c.*

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No. 6.

*The Governor of New Mexico to the Secretary of War.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

*Santa Fé, New Mexico, Aug. 31, 1851.*

SIR:—Col. Facundé Pino, the Adjutant-General of this Territory, laid before me yesterday evening, a circular from your Department, signed, June 14, 1851, by R. Jones, Adjutant-General, with established forms for the return of militia, &c., &c., &c.

The object of this communication is to place before you facts not well understood in the States. Of the sixty thousand inhabitants in this Territory, I am satisfied there are not five hundred persons, unconnected with the army, who can read the English language. Hence the necessity, in communicating with the people, of writing, or printing, both in English and Spanish. This necessarily increases the number of public laborers, and the expenses of the territory. At present, we have not one dollar in the treasury, nor is there any probability of there being one in it at an early day, because of a combination of tax payers, who refuse to pay taxes. This combination is, in part, the result of a determination to bring into disrepute the Executive of this territory. As a matter of course, I am greatly embarrassed. The last legislature of the territory authorized the organization of the militia; but the foregoing statement shows you, I have not the means of rendering it effective, and the object of the circular, before mentioned, cannot be accomplished except through the medium of the Spanish language.

At this moment the necessity of an organization of the militia, is oppressively felt. Colonel Sumner is advancing into the Navajo country, and bands of Navajoes are now in his rear. On the 26th inst., they approached our settlements, about thirty miles west of this city, killed a young Mexican girl, and drove off a flock of goats. They have so successfully committed murders and depredations, and carried off captives, they do not fear the possibility of being caught by our troops. I will only add, until we can procure munitions of war, and the Executive is clothed with authority to call out the militia, there will be no quiet in this territory.

Very respectfully,

S. S. CALHOUN.

To Hon. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

## No. III.

## INDIAN AND MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

## No. 7.

*Report of General Smith.*

HEAD-QUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,  
*Sonoma, March 13, 1851.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the General-in-chief of the date of December 26, 1850, which reached me on my return from the Gila. It requires me to report, "what reduction in the number of troops now in (these) two departments may be made with safety to the public service."

The object of maintaining troops in this division is, I presume, to protect the Territory and people from hostile aggression, either from foreign nations by sea or from the Indians on the frontier; and to aid in the execution of the laws. As the Indians and maritime frontier are each over a thousand miles long; as the latter is open to the fleets of all the nations of the world, and the former lined with Indian tribes—many of whom have been provoked to hostility by intrusions on their lands and outrages on their people, and are now arrayed in arms—it cannot be supposed that any diminution of the already inadequate military force here would be suggested, unless with the intention of replacing it by some other description of force calculated to answer the purposes intended.

The only other such force is the militia of the State, and the general and Secretary of War can decide on the relative efficiency and economy of the two. I must observe, however, that the militia in California are not organized. The State is indeed divided to form corps, and officers, especially the higher ones named, but the men have not been mustered or enrolled.

It is not certain, however, that economy will be eventually consulted by employing regular troops only, for the State is raising a military force not to be mustered into the service of the United States, the privates of which are to receive as much pay as any officer of the division except myself; and the Federal Treasury it is expected will finally pay the expense.

As to aid in executing the laws—especially those protecting the Indians and restraining intercourse with them—it can hardly be expected from those engaged in the very infractions to be prevented.

Whatever arms are delivered to the frontier people here will be lost to the United States; many of them will be soon sold to the storekeepers in the mines and will be purchased by the Indians for gold, which they bring from the mountains.

Whatever may be the result of the efforts of the commissioners in making treaties with the Indians, I have now no hope that peace will be maintained, for certain persons have determined that there shall be a war, and there is not sufficient military force and no judicial authority to restrain them. On this subject, the Indian commissioners can give the Government *more direct* information than I can.

It will be seen that in my opinion the diminution or increase of the mili-

tary force in this division will depend entirely on the selection the Government may make of the means to be employed here.

With respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFER F. SMITH,

*Brevet Major-General Commanding Pacific Division.*

Brevet Major-General R. JONES,

*Adjutant-General of the Army.*

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No. 8.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

*San José, California, March 1, 1851.*

SIR: The disturbed condition of our entire Indian frontier, of the state of which you must be already advised by the immediate agents of the Federal Government here, has compelled me to make the matter the subject of a special and urgent despatch to your excellency.

The rapid settlement of an extensive country, until within a few years savage, has brought into close and sudden contact two races of entirely opposite pursuits and character; that this contact has resulted in a mutual and determined hostility, the accompanying papers will afford your excellency most disagreeable proof.

The valley of Los Angeles, of the San Joaquin, of the tributaries of the Sacramento, and the country around the main sources of that river, and the northern coast contain an Indian force estimated at not less than one hundred thousand warriors, all animated by a spirit of bitter hostility, and whom pacific and forbearing policy encourages into renewed acts of outrage.

Rendered bold by impunity and encouraged by success, they are now everywhere rising in arms, and every day brings the report of some new outbreak. There is no alternative but to coerce submission, and in my efforts to accomplish this, I confidently ask the aid and support of the general Government.

Experience of Indian character in the settlement of all new States had unavoidably warned all what was to be looked for in the settlement of this. Yet, notwithstanding, I am ignorant of any adequate steps having been taken by the general Government to avert evils so plainly imminent.

Of the regular force at the disposal of the commanding officer of this military division, and the character and amount of arms and ammunition I am not officially advised, not having received a reply to my communication to that officer upon these subjects, bearing date the 28th January past, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. I, however, take occasion to state that the number of troops originally sent to California, considered in relation to the frontier to be protected, was totally inadequate.

This has been, by desertion, almost reduced to nothing, and the few soldiers who remain are posted at stations on the coast, where they are entirely unavailable.

I can well appreciate the difficulties under which the Executive Department of the general Government must labor, in any attempt, however earnest, to meet and discharge the obligations of the general Government to our remote and peculiarly situated State. Yet the discharge of these

obligations has become a matter of urgent necessity, and, as Governor of this State, with the whole body of my fellow-citizens looking to me for the interposition of some governmental relief, I must be allowed earnestly to insist that some relief must be afforded from the general Government.

I regret to state that it is my clear conviction, derived from personal observation and experience, that no aid to be derived from the present military system of the United States will meet the present necessities of California; and further, that the regular troops of the United States are unfit for a desultory Indian war, to be carried on among the fastnesses of our mountains. While this is true, we have among our citizens a large number of hardy and experienced frontiersmen and mountaineers, also a number that have distinguished themselves as officers in our past frontier wars.

Were the other requisite facilities at hand, it would not be difficult to organize and properly officer, here, a temporary force of rangers, who, in a shorter time than the Government troops would commence operations here, might settle the whole of our difficulties. This the State cannot do; she is already seriously embarrassed by the extraordinary expenses of her organization, and the expenses of the Indian wars she has already been forced to undertake, and she is without either credit or money to accomplish the purpose.

I know of no way to resolve these difficulties other than this: Give to the Executive of this State the authority to call out and organize the proper number of troops, the number to be determined by him and to be called out as emergencies shall arise — to be disbanded by him immediately upon their services becoming unnecessary, and to be equipped, provisioned and paid by the general Government.

It may seem to your Excellency that this is an extraordinary suggestion, but you will remember that we occupy an extraordinary situation — very far removed from the seat of the general Government, with conditions peculiar to California, and necessities that admit of neither question nor delay.

Protection by our people is regarded as their constitutional right; it is about the only benefit they can derive from their relation to the Federal Government, while their burthens are not light ones.

It is not to be disguised that there is a feeling, and that a growing one, of dissatisfaction here with the general Government. They are aware and feel that they have been taxed, but not protected.

These considerations have led me to make suggestions that may seem extraordinary, but believe me, sir, nothing but the deep sense of my duty to this State and to the Federal Union have induced me to adopt my present course.

In connection with this subject, allow me to call your attention to the matter of the quota of arms and ammunition to which this State is entitled. For reasons that must be well understood our militia has not been regularly organized, neither have our census returns yet been made, yet the necessities to which I have before adverted bear with equal force upon this matter. Our census returns will show a population of about 175,000, of whom not less than 100,000 are capable of bearing arms and subject to military duty. The peculiar force of our country and the nature of our present and prospective difficulties, makes it desirable that we be furnished with arms somewhat different from those usually distributed, and I request that you may also take this matter into consideration.

That the matters herein brought to the notice of your Excellency may be fully and in detail laid before you by a gentleman well informed and of reliable authority, I have commissioned Mr. P. Rodgers, Esq., a citizen of this State, well acquainted with our Indian relations and the character of our Indian enemies, on the part of this State, to make all proper representations and give all required information, and on the part of this State to aid in the execution of such measures (if any) as your Excellency may think proper to adopt for our relief.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
JOHN McDOUGAL.

To his Excellency MILLARD FILLMORE,  
*President of the United States.*

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No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, April 30, 1851.*

SIR: Your Excellency's letter of the 1st ult., directed to the President, has, together with the documents accompanying the same, been referred to this Department, and I am directed to make the following reply.

The Department had already been apprized that the Indian tribes in California had recently manifested a more hostile attitude than they had hitherto exhibited, but all the information it has been able to procure in relation to these Indians, had induced a belief that they were neither as warlike in character, nor as numerous as your Excellency seems to consider them. It had been represented to the Department, indeed, that the hostile disposition recently manifested by them was, in a great measure, provoked by encroachments of the white population on territory hitherto in their exclusive occupancy, and perhaps also by wrongs perpetrated on them by straggling parties who roam through the country in quest of gold. Hopes were entertained, therefore, that when the agents recently appointed to negotiate treaties with them shall have accomplished their mission and procured treaties, whereby fixed and determinate boundaries shall be assigned to their territory, that hostility which your Excellency considers as the necessary consequence of the two races being "brought into sudden and close contact" would be avoided. The President would be very reluctant to conclude that a state of perpetual war between the Indians and the white inhabitants of California is inevitable, and that the wise and humane policy by which the more warlike tribes on the eastern side of the continent are held in peaceable subjection, would be found impracticable on the Pacific.

Be that as it may, however, the Executive can only employ such means as Congress has placed at its disposal. As large a force is stationed in California as could be spared from other points where troops are more urgently necessary. If, as your Excellency states, this force has, in consequence of the frequent desertions, "been almost reduced to nothing" — that is an evil for which no adequate remedy has yet been found. Indeed, if the opinion expressed by your Excellency — an opinion as you say "derived from personal observation and experience," that, "no aid to be derived from the present military system of the United States will meet the present necessities of California; and further, that the regular troops of the

United States are unfit for a desultory Indian war to be carried on among the fastnesses of (your) our mountains" be correct, it matters little what number of troops of this description are sent there.

Your Excellency suggests that the militia of California alone are adapted to this warfare, and recommends that that description of force be substituted for regulars and that *authority be given to your Excellency to call out and organize the requisite number of troops*, the number to be determined by you, and to be called out as emergencies shall arise, to be disbanded by you immediately upon their services becoming unnecessary, and to be equipped, provisioned and paid by the general government.

The President does not feel authorized to adopt this suggestion. The laws confer upon him no power to authorize the Executive of the State to call out and organize the militia thereof at such times and in such numbers as such Executive may deem proper. The only law upon this subject is the act of 1795 which empowers him to call forth the militia of a State in such numbers as *he* (the President) may deem proper, "whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe."

Whether California can properly be said to be "in danger" of invasion from the Indians may admit of a doubt. But supposing such to be the fact, the only authority conferred on the President would be to call the militia into *the service of the United States*, in which event they would be subject to the articles of war and be entitled to receive only the pay of regular troops.

This is not what your Excellency proposes should be done.

In his last annual message, the President strongly urged upon Congress an augmentation of the military force of the country, with special reference to the protection of the frontier against the Indians. Congress did not adopt this suggestion, and it is understood that considerations of economy exercised no small influence on their determination. Indeed, considerations of this character weighed so strongly with them, that the appropriations for the support of the army as it now stands, were reduced much below the amount estimated by the department to be necessary. Experience has shown that volunteers are every where more expensive than regular troops, and there is reason to believe that the difference between them would be greater in California than elsewhere. Your Excellency is silent on this subject, but this department has learned from other sources entitled to credit, that the pay stipulated to be paid, both to the officers and men belonging to certain volunteer companies in California recently raised, by what authority I am not prepared to say, is exorbitant and beyond any thing ever known in this country. For these reasons the Executive would not feel justified in authorizing the calling out of the militia in the mode recommended by your Excellency. There are other objections to the plan. Is there not some reason to fear, if that plan were adopted, that in a population like that of California, where there are so many ardent young men, the love of adventure with some and the high pay with others, would operate as inducements to perpetual collisions with the Indians? Your Excellency can best determine whether there be any ground for this apprehension, but this department is not left entirely to conjecture on this point. Independently of its experience in other parts of the country, it has been informed that a partial and temporary adoption of the plan recommended by your Excellency has already produced these results in California. The President deems

it his duty to make these suggestions, not doubting that your Excellency will do all in your power, to prevent abuses as injurious to the State as they are revolting to humanity.

The demand made by your Excellency for the quota of arms to which California is entitled, has been anticipated. The act of 1808, which authorizes the distribution of arms among the States, appropriates an annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars "for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States," and provides that "the arms shall be transmitted to the several States composing this Union and territories thereof, to each State and Territory respectively, in proportion to the number of the effective militia in each State and territory." A regulation of the department requires that the distribution shall be based upon actual returns required by the act of March 2d, 1803, to be made to the President by the Adjutant-General of the State of the number of the militia actually enrolled. In view, however, of the peculiar condition of California, and at the earnest solicitation of the Honorable Mr. Gwinn, the department determined to dispense with this condition in her case, and to assume that the number of her militia was one hundred thousand men, the number at which they were estimated by Mr. Gwinn, and as it now appears by your Excellency also. Directions were accordingly given that the quantity of arms equivalent to the proportion of California upon this estimate and of the description recommended by Mr. Gwinn, should be forthwith sent to San Francisco and delivered to your Excellency's order. The executive has no power to furnish arms to the several States, except that which is conferred by the above act.

The President directs me to assure you, that he has seen with pleasure, the rapid strides of California in all the elements of prosperity, and would regret exceedingly if any injury or inconvenience should result to her citizens for want of adequate protection against the Indians. While he is disposed, on his part, to exert all the powers vested in him to arrest these evils, they must bear in mind that every State in the Union has in time been exposed to them, and that in the case of California they are in some measure occasioned by the very rapidity of her advance.

Very respectfully your obd't servant,

C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

To his Excellency JOHN McDUGAL,  
*Governor of California, San José, California.*

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No. 10.

*The Secretary of War to Gen. Hitchcock.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, May 3, 1851.*

SIR: You will, immediately on assuming the command of the Pacific division, revise the whole system both of defence and of administration.

It has been suggested by persons whose opinion is entitled to some weight, that the posts now occupied by the troops, being for the most part on or near the seacoast, are not the most eligible, with reference to the

protection of the country against the Indians; if such should be your opinion, you will make such changes therein as you may deem proper.

In the selection of posts, you will be governed mainly by the following considerations, viz :

1. The protection of the inhabitants of California.
2. The defence of the Mexican territory, which we are bound by treaty to protect against the Indians within our border.
3. Economy and facility in supporting the troops, particularly in regard to forage, fuel and adaptation of the surrounding country to cultivation.

In all negotiations and pacific arrangements with the Indians, you will act in concert with the commissioners now in California for the purpose of negotiating treaties with them, and also with the superintendent and agents of Indian affairs in California and Oregon, and will afford them every facility for fulfilling the object of their mission.

Instructions will be given them by the Department of the Interior to act in concert with the military commander in all transactions with the Indians.

You will bear in mind that the Mexican territory is as much entitled as our own to the protection of our troops against the Indian tribes within our limits. Complaints have already been made that adequate protection is not afforded, and that great losses have been sustained by Mexican citizens in consequence of Indian hostilities.

Whether these complaints be well founded or not, the Department has not the information necessary to enable it to determine. Your attention is particularly called to this subject, and you are directed to report as soon as practicable what posts have been selected, and what other steps have been taken in reference to it. Would it not be advisable to establish one or more posts on the Gila, beyond its junction with the Colorado ?

You will also report whether the force under your command is considered by you sufficient to protect California and the adjacent Mexican territory against Indian hostilities and depredations. If it be not sufficient, what additional force you deem necessary, and of what description.

You will use every effort to reduce the enormous expenditures of the army in California and Oregon, particularly in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments. You will scrutinize the administration of these departments, and will rigidly enforce all regulations having reference to the economy of the service.

It is believed that the number of employees may be diminished without inconvenience to the service, and that material changes may be made in the ration, whereby its cost may be reduced without interfering with the health or comfort of the soldier. You are authorized to make all such changes as you may deem advisable.

For the purpose of enabling you to execute the general order, No. 1, (current series,) you will be supplied with such seed, agricultural implements &c. as you may require.

In carrying out these measures, and such others as your own judgment may hereafter suggest, you will exercise a larger discretion than would be allowed where the communication between the commander and the Department is more frequent and more rapid.

Very respectfully, your obed<sup>t</sup> serv't,

C. M. CONRAD,  
Secretary of War

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Commanding Pacific Division,



## No. IV.

## MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN OREGON.

## No. 11.

*The Governor of Oregon to the President.*

OREGON CITY, O. T., June 13, 1851.

SIR: I took the liberty of addressing you on the 10th of April last upon the subject of the removal of troops from this Territory, and as I am now compelled to revert to the same subject, I beg leave to quote some passages from that communication. I therein stated that the Indians inhabiting the mountain ranges dividing Oregon from California, have been long and notoriously among the most treacherous and untamed of the West, and the number of emigrants and miners robbed and murdered by them has been and continues to be great. The establishment of a permanent and strong military post, either upon the Umpqua, the Klamet, or Rogue river, which it was hoped would this year be effected, is an object of great importance to the Territory at all times, and is rendered doubly so now that a great part of our small population has again departed for the mines upon the Klamet. The report, which will be known by those Indians before it even reaches the whites, that the troops have been recalled from the territory, may produce the most disastrous effects—disastrous not merely in their immediate results, but as creating an idea of want of purpose or a want of power in the American Government.

“Again, in regard to the incoming emigration, the presence of these troops was calculated to keep in check all the tribes upon Snake river and Upper Columbia, some of whom are of very uncertain temper and well-disposed to theft and insolence, and their withdrawal so soon following their arrival here will very certainly create unfavorable surmises.”

I regret now, sir, to be compelled to inform you that in both respects these anticipations have proved well-founded. Some parties of emigrants who arrived here a few days since, having wintered at the Salt Lake, have been followed and fixed upon by the Snake Indians, and although they met with no actual loss, have ascertained a spirit to exist which may create much trouble and difficulty later in the season when broken and exhausted trains shall arrive from the States.

But upon the southern border a far more serious state of things has already manifested itself. Before this time, the attacks of the Indians have been confined for the most part to single individuals wandering from their parties; now, however, these have been not only renewed, and more frequent solitary murders, but one small party has been robbed, an armed band of thirty-five men has been driven off the field after a fight of four hours, and it is finally reported that another party of six has been cut off and killed to a man. A number of persons, citizens of intelligence and credit, have come in bringing intelligence of these affairs; they report that great excitement and a general feeling of alarm exists in the country, and the general impression is, that a combination of the Indians among the mountains has taken place, for the purpose of driving the whites out of the district.

A letter from General Lane, a copy of which I enclose, conveys his sentiments upon the subject, which are the more worthy of regard from his thorough knowledge of that country and its inhabitants.

I have also received a communication from Mr. Tharp, a member of the late legislature, to the same effect, and urging the raising of a company of mounted rangers to be despatched thither immediately.

Under these circumstances, I believe that the Government will recognize the impolicy of having stripped the country of troops at this time. There are in the whole territory of Oregon but the skeletons of two companies of artillery, and those are divided between four posts: one at Steelacoom on Puget's Sound, one at the Dallis, one at Fort Vancouver, and one at Astoria; and these are no more than sufficient to take care of the public property at those places. Neither are there any horses belonging to the Government that could be obtained for the purpose.

On receiving intelligence of the Indian difficulties, I despatched a messenger to Fort Vancouver to confer with Lieutenant Talbot and Captain Ingalls, the quartermaster; but although both these officers manifested every disposition to assist me, they were not able to leave their posts, or possessed of men or animals which could be placed at my disposition.

The late legislative assembly, although urged thereto, failed to pass any act for organizing the militia of the Territory, and no provision exists for an emergency of this nature. To call the recently-elected legislature together would take up too much time at a moment when very speedy and decisive measures may be required. I shall therefore immediately proceed to the scene of disturbance, and if I find that it is necessary to organize a force to put an end to it, I shall assume the responsibility of doing so.

In the management of this business some expense will unavoidably be incurred, but I will take care that this shall be as small as possible, collecting the men as near the spot as can be done, and keeping them in service no longer than is absolutely necessary. In this step, I trust that my action will be approved by the Government. I should be glad if at the earliest practicable moment funds sufficient to meet the probable expenditures should be placed at my command, with instructions how to account for the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. GAINES.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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[Enclosure.]

NESSMITH'S MILLS, *June 13, 1851.*

DEAR SIR: I have met a number of persons just in from the mines, all of whom concur in saying that the Rogue river Indians have commenced war upon our people; that they have in open daylight attacked several parties, one of them thirty-five strong, and handled them roughly for four hours, and succeeded in carrying off considerable property. One other smaller party was attacked the next morning and robbed of their all, and that the Indians are collecting and organizing their forces, for the purpose of prosecuting a destructive war upon all persons who may travel in the direction of the mines.

I can say from my acquaintance with the Indians on and near Rogue river, that they are numerous and warlike, and that they can, and I am fearful will do much harm. They will cut off our trade with the mines, kill many of the whites travelling in that direction, and seriously injure the prospects and interests of the people of this Territory.

Now, sir, I feel much inclined to the opinion that prompt measures should be taken to chastise these Indians. They will have to be punished severely before we can have security or peace in that quarter. Our people will go to the mines and they must have protection. I now think of raising a small party, say twenty or thirty men, and await in Umpqua for instructions from you, provided they could reach me in a few days. There is much feeling among the people on this subject.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant and friend,  
JOSEPH LANE.

His Excellency JOHN P. GAINES.

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No. 12.

*Governor Gaines to the Secretary of War.*

NESSMITH'S MILLS, POLK CO., O. T.  
June 19, 1851.

SIR:—A few days ago I addressed the President in relation to difficulties with the Indians near the line between this territory and the State of California.

On my way to the scene of the disturbances, I have received an account of the skirmish to which I have before alluded, from Doctor McBride, who commanded the whites, and also a strong petition from a great many inhabitants urging me to afford them protection.

The Doctor's account represents the attack of the Indians as without the least provocation—their numbers from fifty to one hundred and fifty armed with guns and bows and arrows—his party about thirty men, with fifty or sixty horses, and with about fifteen guns. The conflict lasted about four hours and terminated in the whites withdrawing from the field. The attitude assumed by the Indians, and the high excitement in the public mind, will require at my hands the embodying a small force to protect the highly lucrative trade now being carried on between the territory and the miners, and save our citizens from being murdered while prosecuting their lawful pursuits. If, however, in my progress up the country I shall become satisfied that this step can be dispensed with without compromising the safety of the lives and property of our people, it will not be resorted to; but from all that I have yet learned, some steps would seem to be necessary. A company of rangers to serve six months I think would effectually put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, until some permanent arrangement can be made. In my letters to the President I have alluded to the establishment of a military post on Rogue river, and I cannot too earnestly urge the immediate adoption of these suggestions.

I hope the steps I find it necessary to take, will meet the approval of the

Government, and that full instructions will be forwarded at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JNO. P. GAINES.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington City.*

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No. 13.

*Acting Secretary of War to Governor Gaines.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, August 8th, 1851.*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th June, giving information respecting the difficulties with the Indians near the California line, and the measures which you deem necessary for the protection of the citizens of your territory.

The President is now absent from this city, but so soon as he returns, that portion of your letter relating to the employment of a military force (by which it is presumed you mean a volunteer or militia force) will be laid before him, and instructions given in accordance with his views. The expediency and practicability of establishing a military post on Rogue river will be taken into immediate consideration. In the meantime, the department can only say that whatever measures absolutely necessary for the defence of the territory may be adopted by you, will be approved by the President: you are however aware that no expenses which may be incurred for this purpose can be paid until appropriations therefor be made by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,  
*Acting Secretary of War,*

His Excellency JOHN P. GAINES,  
*Governor of Oregon, Nessmith's Mills, Polk Co., Oregon,*

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No. 14.

*Adjutant-General's report on Governor Gaines' letter.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, September 1, 1851.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have examined the communication of Governor Gaines, of the 13th of June, relative to the military service in Oregon. The withdrawal of the rifle regiment was a measure determined upon for two reasons: First, their services were deemed to be more needed for the protection of the frontiers of Texas and Mexico; and second, that the representative of the Territory assured the Department that its presence was not necessary, and that the regular force might be dispensed with without detriment to the public interest in that quarter.

The suggestion of the Governor to establish a new post, either upon the *Umpqua*, *Tlamath* or *Rogue* river, is fully concurred in. About twenty miles above the mouth of the first mentioned river the Hudson Bay Company have an establishment called *Fort Umpqua*, to which point, from the ocean, it is said there is twelve feet draught of water. But how distant from any navigable stream the site for the new post proposed by the Governor would be fixed, would depend upon circumstances; if far in the interior, the expenditures for its maintenance would be great. The *Tlamath* river is some distance to the south of this, and in its course to the ocean a part of it runs through California, and it is somewhere in this region where the people from Oregon, it is said, are profitably engaged in the digging of gold. It is on this route of travel, from Oregon city south to the *Tlamath* and California, where the miners and other travellers need protection; and as it is said that the Indians near *Rogue* river are numerous and warlike, will cut off the trade with the mines, and do much harm to the interests of the people of the territory, it would seem to be proper to give immediate instructions to the commanding officer in California to reconnoitre the country with a view to the selection of a proper site, and establish a post without loss of time.

There are no troops disposable, nor any that can now be sent to Oregon; nor could any force be put en route at this time, which could reach that distant region in season to meet the then existing state of affairs mentioned in the Governor's letter.

The Governor states that, should he find it necessary to organize a force, he shall assume the responsibility of doing so. As the expense of establishing many posts, and maintaining their garrisons in the interior of Oregon, to give protection and hold the Indians in check, must be at great cost, it may be well to consider whether a portion of the necessary force might not consist of militia companies, occasionally mustered into service for short periods, and which, under a proper system, might be sent with a portion of regulars in pursuit of the Indians, whenever the exigences of the service would require such expeditions.

In the general arrangement of the troops pursuant to general orders, No. 49, of 1848, it appears that four posts have been established in Oregon, but at this time but two are occupied, each with a garrison of one skeleton company of artillery.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. JONES,

*Adjutant-General.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

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No. 15.

*Report of General Hitchcock.*

HEAD-QUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,  
*Benicia, October 25, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions of the 3d ultimo, accompanied by a copy of a communication of the 13th of

June last from Governor Gaines, and addressed to his Excellency the President of the United States, in which communication Governor Gaines urged the necessity of establishing a military post on the Umpqua, Tlamath or Rogue rivers, and I beg to refer in the first place to my letter of the 29th of August to the Adjutant-General, reporting my having ordered a post to be established at Port Orford, with an express view to the country referred to by Governor Gaines.

Port Orford has been recently ascertained to be one of the very best harbors on the Pacific coast, accessible to the largest class of vessels and situated at a convenient intermediate point between the outlets of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers. It is a point from which that whole range of country may be readily commanded.

I have now to report that on hearing a few days since of the murder of several Americans on the Coquilla river, some forty miles north of Port Orford, I immediately ordered an expedition to that country, instructing the commander to punish and subdue the Indians on that river, or any other hostile Indians within reach, and to open a communication to the "trail" from Oregon to California, the results of which expedition will be communicated as soon as reported at these headquarters.

I am convinced that the measures adopted in view of the country in question, are the best practicable at this time. Port Orford being the most available harbor (for supplies) on that coast, it being central and the Oregon not being it is supposed over sixty miles east of the harbor, whereas access to the country from the north or the south by the interior, requires a march of some three hundred miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
*Col. 2d Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.*  
 Hon. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

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No. 16.

*Report of Major Allen.*

DIVISION DEPOT,  
*California, October 30, 1851.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a detachment of troops consisting of one hundred and thirty men, fifty of which are to be mounted, sailed from this post for Port Orford, on the 18th instant, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Casey, 2d Infantry.

I was ordered by General Hitchcock to provide transportation for this command (including horses, mules, and stores,) by steam-vessels, it being a war movement, the successful issue of which, in the judgment of the general, required haste and speed.

The Indians, according to report, have recently been committing outrages upon certain parties of white men in the vicinity of Port Orford, have killed some five or six peaceable citizens of Oregon, refuse to treat with the commissioners, and avow determined hostility. I mention these facts to advise you that Indian expeditions are not diminishing, or Indian troubles subsiding; and I may again repeat what I have in previous letters written,

that it is in vain to hope for any diminution in expenditures in this division, unless the troops become stationary and remain at rest.

The transportation to Port Orford will sum up as follows: officers at sixty-five dollars each; one hundred and thirty men, at thirty-five dollars each; eighty horses and mules, at forty dollars each; one hundred tons of freight, at thirty dollars per ton.

This is but the commencement of the movement. I cannot tell how long the land-march will continue, nor how much it will cost per month, until I have better information of the nature of the service to be performed and the amount of land transportation which may be employed or required. The command will of course return at very little less cost than it went out.

The command of Major Wessells is still on the march. He has required supplies to be sent to meet him at Reddings' ranche; wagons cannot make the trip in less than thirty days, and at this season of the year there is not a spear of grass growing at any point on the route. As the animals must be fed, full rations going and coming, each wagon is half loaded with forage for the consumption of its own team. Thus the amount of transportation is necessarily double what it would be if the country afforded grazing.

Major Wessell's command may be expected here in about fifteen days. He has now been absent since the 6th of August. His employees will return entirely destitute, and I will be obliged to draw upon you for funds to pay them, and to meet other pressing dues.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBERT ALLEN,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

P. S. Enclosed please find a copy of my letter of instructions to Captain E. K. Kane, assistant quartermaster, who went as quartermaster and commissary of the expedition to Port Orford.

The summary of the cost of the outset may be thus stated:—

7 officers, at \$65 each	-	-	-	-	\$ 455
130 men, at \$35 each	-	-	-	-	4,550
87 animals, at \$40 each	-	.	-	-	3,480
100 tons freight, at \$30 per ton	-	-	-	-	3,000
					\$11,485

To Col. C. THOMAS,

*Deputy Quartermaster-General.*

No. 17.

*The Governor of Oregon to the Secretary of War.*

OREGON CITY, O. T.

September 28, 1851.

SIR: After much delay caused in collecting the vouchers for my expenditures in quelling the hostilities of the Rogue river Indians, I have succeeded in getting them altogether except one, which is due in the account for subsistence (marked in the abstract) to a Mr. Grier of \$360, which I will forward as soon as obtained. Vouchers for the balance of the amount,

with the different abstracts, and also some papers relating to the matter in the parcel marked "A," I have the honor herewith to transmit.

I have the honor to forward also the correspondence with Major Hathaway, commanding at Astoria, urging him to send a small military force to Rogue river. I regret that my efforts were unsuccessful. (In parcel marked "B.")

I arrived at Rogue river on the 29th of June, just as Major Kearney was leaving with the troops under his command, and thirty prisoners captured by his command from the Indians. Having but ten men with me, I immediately despatched an express to him which overtook him at the foot of the Asken mountain, by which I requested him to suspend his march until I could see him, which very much to my regret he declined; finding myself thus left in the heart of the enemy's country with so few men, I increased the number from returning miners to fifteen, and sent into the Umpqua valley to procure an interpreter, and busied myself in endeavors to learn the whereabouts and disposition of the enemy.

It being understood that Major Kearney intended to take the prisoners (all of whom were women and children) to San Francisco and return them by water to Oregon, the Indians were said to be highly exasperated; and that any attempt to terminate hostilities with them would be unavailing. Most fortunately General Lane, who was about returning to this place from the mines, meeting with Major Kearney, tendered his services to conduct the prisoners back to Rogue river, and arrived with them at my camp on the 8th day of July. Up to this time the Indians had evinced no disposition whatever to come to terms. Indeed, I was informed that they rejected with scorn Major Kearney's tender of peace; but when they saw their women and children returning, and received an assurance from General Lane that they would be kindly received at our camp, and that peace would be granted them if they would come in and give assurances of a friendly disposition, they promised to do so and acknowledged their condition to be wretched, and their utter inability to prosecute a war with the whites. Being thus in possession of the prisoners, I found it necessary further to increase my force, which I did to twenty-five men or thereabouts, and having in the meantime procured an interpreter, I sent him with a half-breed and one of the prisoners to the Indians, by which means they were induced to come in, and the result was a treaty of peace, herewith enclosed in the parcel marked "A."

The correspondence with the military commandant in this Territory, and my letters to Mr. Dart, superintendent of Indian affairs from Rogue river of date July 8, 1851, all herewith enclosed, will show the steps taken by me to procure a small military force and an efficient Indian agency in this part of the Territory, and I can but deeply regret my failure in both particulars. My great reliance in the efficacy of the treaty was based upon my firm conviction that both would have been readily furnished. Had I believed at the time that both or either would have failed, I should have had but little confidence that peace would have been preserved. But contrary to my expectations, the Indians have, up to this time, shown a disposition to observe the treaty and keep peace, notwithstanding their naturally thieving disposition, being sorely tempted by the numerous opportunities offered for them to commit depredations by persons going and coming from the mines, when they are well aware of the distance it is to where troops are stationed, and the respite they would have before they could be punished for the thefts. This temptation would be removed, I apprehend, if there were a small number



of troops stationed somewhere in either the valley of Umpqua or Rogue river, on the route from this valley to the mining district. They would then be restrained from committing any depredation for fear of the immediate punishment. A slight immediate punishment with an Indian, is much more effectual than a terrible punishment long delayed.

I cannot but express my regret that the small force which has lately been sent to that quarter of the Territory, should have been sent to a place where they will be entirely useless, except to the very small district of country they are in, where there are no white settlers except at the point where the troops are stationed. The trade between this valley and the mines in the vicinity of Rogue river is the most lucrative and extensive that there is in the Territory, and the whole of it must of necessity, at present, pass through or near the territory of these Indians. The troops that have been sent, are to be stationed at a point on the coast called Port Orford—unknown until a month or two since—which is separated from the valleys of Rogue and Umpqua rivers by the coast range of mountains, and as yet no practicable route has been found—nor do I suppose, from the information I have upon the subject, one can be found or made without much trouble and expense between this point and the valleys abovementioned. The troops therefore can be of no more use to the mining and trading interests of the Territory, nor to the settlement of that portion of the country by the whites, nor to the preservation of peace among the late hostile Indians, than they were at Astoria; whereas, the same number stationed in the valley would have kept peace and have conduced to the settlement of that country, which is most desirable, and have effectually, with the aid of the Indian agent, guarded the interests of the traders and miners.

I cannot, therefore, but repeat my belief that; without a military post in either the Umpqua or Rogue river valley, I apprehend great trouble and expense from the hostilities and depredations of these Indians. The other papers in the parcel marked "A" are communications received from men of influence, and upon whose account of the matter I based my actions until I arrived at the scene of hostilities myself. They will tend to show the views of the state of things anticipated by some of the most influential settlers in that part of the Territory.

One of the papers of this parcel is a report of Doctor M'Bride, whose party while returning from the mines were, without provocation on their part, attacked by the Indians. In a communication I had the honor to address his Excellency the President of the United States, dated from this place, June 13, 1851, speaking of the attack Doctor M'Bride and his party sustained, I stated that the party, after a fight of four hours, were driven off the field; and in a communication addressed to yourself, dated at Nessmith mills, June 19, 1851, written while on my way to Rogue river, I stated in relation to the same matter, "that the conflict lasted about four hours, and ended in the whites withdrawing from the field." The first of these statements was based upon rumors; the second from information received from Doctor M'Bride. In neither of these statements do I mean in the least to imply any want of bravery in the party under Doctor M'Bride, nor to censure the manner of conducting the fight. I think the explanation is due to Doctor M'Bride and his party, as my not stating the manner of their withdrawing, may have been construed, that I questioned their bravery and ability to sustain the attack. The party, after sustaining the attack for four hours, the firing having ceased, withdrew in good order.

I have received no answer to any of the communications I have addressed to yourself or to his Excellency the President upon this subject. I would therefore be pleased to be informed of the reception of this, and the safe arrival of the enclosed accounts, as is convenient.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN P. GAINES,  
Governor of Oregon Territory,

To the Hon. C. M. CONRAD,  
Secretary of War.

No. V.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

No. 18.

*Letter from Governor Thomas Brown.*EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Tallahassee, February 13, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of an act passed at the late session of the General Assembly of this state, from which you will see that it is made my duty to "correspond with the proper department" of the General Government, and to urge the necessity for a speedy removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians yet remaining in Florida.

The anxiety manifested by our people on this subject I am sure will not be regarded as unreasonable, when you take into consideration the injuries they have suffered, and are hourly liable to suffer from such lawless neighbors, whose presence have been a continual blight upon the prosperity of our state, and will so continue to operate, as long as any of them are permitted to remain within our borders. Since the withdrawal of the United States troops from the posts established between the Indians and the white settlements, many of the settlers who had purchased lands and made plantations have broken them up and removed out of the state, and thousands are deterred yearly from emigrating to the state, from a knowledge that within its borders are bands of lawless savages.

It is quite certain that, if the Indians are left to their own choice, they never will remove, and, so long as any of them are allowed to remain, all that the United States government has done and expended accomplishes nothing for Florida, and is of very small benefit to the General Government; because the same system of military posts and Indian agency must be kept up. Whilst the most interesting and valuable part of our state — the only portion of the United States capable of yielding to any degree of perfection the tropical productions — is cut off from any benefit to her citizens, and sealed from the knowledge of the world, to be used only as the hunting grounds for a few roving savages.

I shall be very happy to cooperate with the Government of the United States in any measures which the President may determine upon for the removal of the Indians remaining in Florida. But I will very respectfully propose a plan for consideration, which will, I think, accomplish the object with the least delay and expense, and probably without violence.

The Indians, we know, have as great a horror of a surveyor's staff as they have of the soldier's rifle. I would propose that orders be given for the immediate survey of the whole Florida peninsula; and, as experience has shown that the soldiers of the regular army are not as capable of penetrating the swamps and hammocks of Florida as a class of men raised in the Indian frontier and accustomed to hunting, known as *Cattle Minders*, who understand the Indian character and the wilds they inhabit, as well as the Indian himself, and have always been a terror to the Indians, let a volunteer regiment of such men be raised as an escort and protection to the

surveyors, and to serve as their pioneers, with instructions to capture all the Indians they fall in with, and destroy their towns; and let the posts in the line of frontier be garrisoned with the regular troops, for the purpose of protecting the frontier settlements and receiving all the Indians that may be captured or voluntarily come in, and to serve also as depots for supplies for the surveyors and the volunteers. At the same time let the agent notify the chiefs of the determination of the General Government to survey and settle the country and to remove the Indians; offering such bounty as may be deemed sufficient to all who will quietly come in by a given day, for the purpose of removing to the west; but all who do not come in by that time will be treated as enemies and outlaws.

I verily believe that some plan of the kind I have crudely suggested, would effect the peaceable removal of the Indians, with the least delay and cost, while it would accomplish the double purpose of completing the public surveys in Florida, and open to the people the only portion of the United States suitable to tropical productions.

I shall be pleased if you will favor me with your views on this subject, in which the people of Florida are so deeply interested.

I am, with high respect and consideration, your most obedient servant,  
**THO. BROWN.**

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

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[Enclosure.]

AN ACT to provide for the final removal of the Indians now remaining in Florida, beyond the limits of the State.

Whereas, There is still remaining within the boundaries of this State a remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Payne's landing, and the just and reasonable expectations of the people who have purchased the public lands and settled in the Indian frontier; and whereas, by the terms of the act of Congress admitting Florida into the Union, her jurisdiction is declared to extend over all the territory within her boundary, except certain reservations for military purposes, but which is rendered inoperative by reason of the continuance of the Indians within our borders contrary to these solemn obligations and engagements of the Federal Government; and whereas, these Indians having repeatedly passed beyond their prescribed bounds, and in the most treacherous and unprovoked manner murdered our peaceable citizens and destroyed their property, creating terror and insecurity throughout the whole line of our frontier settlements, rendering the tenure of property precarious, retarding emigration to our State and operating most injuriously against our prosperity and improvement; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida, in general assembly convened,* That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized to urge upon the President of the United States, through the proper department, the necessity for the speedy and final removal of the remnant of Seminole Indians now remaining in Florida, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty of Payne's Landing and the repeated assurances of the general Government; and until this can be

effected, the necessity of maintaining the amount of force and the chain of posts designated by the Secretary of War in 1842.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor is hereby authorized and required, when it shall be expedient and proper, to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers to be commanded by one colonel with a regimental staff, one lieutenant-colonel and one major, and to consist of ten companies of eighty rank and file each, and commanded each by one captain and two lieutenants, and to increase the same if need be to two regiments not exceeding eight hundred men rank and file to each regiment, with their proper officers, which said troops shall be properly armed and equipped.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have full power and authority to use said troops so authorized to be raised and commissioned, to co-operate with any force of United State troops which the President may order to Florida for the purpose of removing the Indians as contemplated by this act, and for the protection and security of the frontier settlements, or as commander-in-chief of the militia of this State, to employ them when in his judgment it may become necessary as an independent force for the removal of the Indians, and the protection and security of the frontier settlements.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the troops so raised whilst in service shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and compensation as are allowed to the same description of troops by the army regulations of the United States, and that the Governor be required to make application to Congress to make provision for the payment of the expenses so incurred.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted*, That \$50,000 be appropriated, subject to the control of the Governor of this State, to provide for the necessary supplies and munitions for putting into force and effect the provision of this act, and that the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized to pledge the faith of the State in raising the money hereby appropriated if necessary.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of this State shall be authorized to appoint the commanding officer of the troops so to be raised under the forgoing bill.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted*, That should the federal authorities decline or refuse to take prompt steps for the immediate and final removal of the Indians beyond the limits of this State, as hereinbefore proposed and contemplated, then the Governor of this State shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered on the part of the State of Florida to propose to undertake their removal for the sum of not less than two millions of dollars: Provided, the United States will furnish at Tampa bay or some other point, on the requisition of the Governor, sufficient means for their transportation under the charge of a proper agent to receive and conduct the said Indians to the home provided for them in the west; and upon the acceptance of the foregoing proposition on the part of the General Government, the State of Florida will assume the responsibility and expense of the removal of the said Indians beyond her limits without further charge to the United States. Provided, that in no case shall the State be held responsible for any other or greater amounts than the money appropriated by the general Government.

Passed the House of Representatives December 19, 1850.

Passed the Senate.

Approved by the Governor, January 20, 1851.

## STATE OF FLORIDA.

I, Charles W. Downing, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy from the original in file in my office.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the Capitol in Tallahassee, this the 11th day of February, A. D. 1851.

C. W. DOWNING,  
*Secretary of State.*

No. 19.

*The Secretary of War to the Governor of Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, March 21, 1851.*

SIR:—Your letter of the 13th ultimo, enclosing the copy of an act recently passed by the legislature of Florida, “to provide for the final removal of the Indians now remaining in Florida, beyond the limits of the State,” was received in the due course of mail, but constant and urgent business has prevented me from making an earlier reply to it. I have no doubt that the Indians still remaining in Florida, are a source of annoyance and injury to that State; and I regret exceedingly that all the efforts of this Department to prevail upon them to migrate, have thus far proved unavailing. The Department will, however, persevere in these efforts, and does not despair of their ultimate success. For the present, however, it can employ none but peaceable means to effect this object. The small military force which it has at its disposal is absolutely necessary for the protection of the frontier, not against such inconvenience and injury as those to which the inhabitants of Florida are exposed by the vicinity of a small remnant of a tribe who have for several years been harmless, but against the continual incursions of numerous and powerful tribes of Indians in a state of actual hostility. Such is the situation, at this moment, of the inhabitants of Texas, of California and New Mexico, and I am quite sure that the good people of Florida would regret to see any portion of the very inadequate force employed in the protection of that distant and defenceless region diverted from its purpose.

There is another difficulty—the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the army during the approaching fiscal year, are entirely inadequate to the purpose—and even if the Department had at its disposal the military force necessary to enable it to make war against the Indians in Florida, it would be prevented from doing so by the want of funds. By the seventh section of the act, a copy of which is enclosed in your letter, it appears that the legislature of Florida (who are presumed to be well informed on this subject) estimate that the expenses of effecting the forcible removal of the Indians would not be less than \$2,000,000 (two millions of dollars.) You will readily perceive, therefore, that the Executive would reluctantly embark in an undertaking which would involve such a heavy expenditure until Congress had sanctioned it, and provided the means of carrying it into execution.

As regards the plan suggested by you of sending a party to survey the

lands now occupied by the Indians under an escort of a regiment of volunteers, with orders to "capture all the Indians they fall in with and to destroy their towns" I have only to remark that this department has neither the authority to survey public lands or to raise a volunteer regiment for the purpose of protecting those engaged in such an operation.

I beg leave, however, to assure you, that this department is employing, and will continue to employ all the means at its disposal, to effect a speedy removal of these Indians, and to express the hope and the belief that neither the government nor the inhabitants of Florida, will, by any precipitate proceedings, interfere with and thwart its efforts. I have no doubt that such proceedings would rather retard than expedite the accomplishment of the object they have in view.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obd't servant,  
 C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

His Excellency THOMAS BROWN,  
*Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.*

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No. 20.

*The Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
 Washington, April 12, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter of yesterday's date from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which it appears that the causes which, in 1849, led to the transfer to your Department of the management of Indian Affairs in Florida, no longer exist, and that for reasons stated, it is now desirable that they be recommitted to this Department.

I have to request, therefore, that the necessary orders may be issued for the surrender of the management of those affairs to such persons as may be designated by this Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 ALEX. H. H. STUART,  
*Secretary.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

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[Enclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
 Office Indian Affairs, April 11, 1851.

SIR: In the month of September, 1849, the Indian Sub-agency in Florida was discontinued, and the management of Indian affairs in that State transferred to the War Department. As the necessity which caused this arrangement no longer exists, and as this office has it in contemplation to adopt measures by which it is hoped the removal of said Indians may be

speedily and peaceably accomplished, but which cannot be regularly adopted unless the management of Indian Affairs in that State is recommitted to the Department of the Interior, I have the honor to recommend that the Secretary of War be requested to make the necessary order for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. LEA, *Commissioner.*

HON. A. H. H. STUART,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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No. 21.

*The Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, April 15, 1851.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a request from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that, for reasons stated by him, the management of Indian Affairs in Florida, which was transferred to this Department in 1849, may be recommitted to the Department of the Interior, and in answer thereto, have the honor to inform you that your request is acceded to, and orders have been given to Captain J. C. Casey, the special agent of this Department, to turn over to such agent as may be designated by you all property, funds, &c., belonging to the Indian Department which may be in his hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

N. B. I do not understand you as intimating a desire that the troops should be withdrawn from Florida.

HON. A. H. H. STUART,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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No. 22.

*The Secretary of War to Captain Casey.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, April 15, 1851.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Interior has applied to this Department to have the management of Indian Affairs in Florida recommitted to this Department, and his request has been acceded to.

You will, therefore, on the proper application of such agent as may be designated by the Department of the Interior, transfer the management, as well as all funds, property, &c., in your possession belonging to the Indian Department into his hands.



On being relieved from this duty you will report by letter to the commissary general of subsistence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War.

Captain JOHN C. CASEY.

A. C. S. and special agent, Tampa Bay, Florida.

## No. VI,

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, November 21, 1851.*

SIR: The organization of the army, its actual number on the rolls, and its distribution among divisions, departments and posts, are exhibited by the returns of the Adjutant General appended to this report, viz:

1. Organization of the army of the United States as established by law, marked A.
2. General returns of the army, showing the present numbers borne on the rolls, B.
3. Positions or distribution of the troops within the eastern division, C.
4. Positions or distribution of the troops within the western division, D.
5. Positions or distribution of the troops within the Pacific (or third) division, E; and
6. Statement of the number of recruits enlisted from October 1, 1850, to September 30, 1851.

Our military posts have been generally visited in the past year by the Inspector General, whose reports show a satisfactory state of discipline.

Within the same period, many wholesome reforms have been ordered in the several administrative (financial) branches of the service, which, without impairing the efficiency of the troops, cannot fail, in another year, to effect a large diminution of expenditure. I allude more particularly to General Orders No. 1, January 8, 1851, "to promote the health of the troops and to reduce the expense" of subsisting men and horses at remote posts—as on the Indian frontiers of Texas, of New Mexico, California and Oregon—by systematic gardening and farming. This will be made more than probable by considering the details of that order hereto annexed.

To effect another considerable saving, it is proposed to abandon Fort Atkinson, at the Great Crossings of the Arkansas, as also Forts Kearney and Laramie on the Platte river, which are distant from the Missouri (say at Fort Leavenworth) four hundred, three hundred and ten and six hundred and forty miles respectively. The three distant posts being in regions which almost forbid attempts at farming or gardening, they can only be supplied with necessaries for man and horse by land transportation, and at prices the most enormous. The object being to protect the lines of emigration to New Mexico and Oregon—the proposed substitutes for the abandoned posts are some two or three annual columns of dragoons or mounted riflemen, as in former years—experience having shown that small bodies of horse traversing the prairies as far as the gorges of the Rocky mountains, and always seen in a condition to pursue and to strike, exert a greater pacific influence over the wild Indians, than would, perhaps, ten times the number of troops tied down throughout the year, in the same country, to a few fixed positions. The columns setting out from high points of navigation on the Missouri, at the beginning of the grazing or buffalo season, and returning early in

the autumn, would cost but little more than if they had remained at the steamboat landings.

I must here repeat (from my reports of 1849-50) that experience continues to demonstrate the necessity, for *peace objects alone*, of a moderate increase of the army.

In the former of those reports, I specified for the protection of our new frontiers and the execution of a treaty obligation in favor of Mexico, the addition of two new regiments, with an increase from forty-two, fifty and sixty-four privates per company of artillery, infantry, dragoons, and riflemen, respectively, to eighty-four privates in all companies.

No new regiment has since been added; but by an act approved June 21, 1850, (second section) the President was authorized "to increase the number of privates in each and any of the companies of the existing regiments of the army," "*at the several posts on the western frontier, and at remote and distant stations, to any number not exceeding seventy-four.*"

Under this provision of law, the President, June 22, 1850, (General Order, No. 20) directed that some ninety companies, out of one hundred and fifty-eight, should be carried up to the new maximum strength of seventy-four privates each.

If Congress would authorize a like extension in the remaining sixty-eight companies, add two to the forty-eight of artillery, and organize the fifty companies into five, instead of four regiments, as at present, with a new regiment of mounted riflemen, it would give us (which might suffice) a nominal force of 15,353 enlisted men, (exclusive of officers) or only 3,416 more than the peace establishment of 1815-21. (Please see my annual report of November 3, 1849.)

With the proposed augmentation of the army on the supposition that the whole be kept in a state of activity resembling a campaign, it is possible that our extended frontiers may be guarded against Indian depredations, and our treaty obligation to Mexico, faithfully executed. Left with our present numbers, a failure, in both objects, will, it is feared, be inevitable.

The experiment, however, is now again on foot, with extraordinary zeal and energy, under the directions of three distinguished officers—Brevet Major General P. F. Smith, in Texas, Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock, on the Pacific, and Brevet Colonel Sumner, in New Mexico.

In connexion with the proposed new regiment of mounted riflemen, I beg to suggest, should one be added to the army, that the authority given to the President by the act of 1850, cited above, to equip and mount, as cavalry, any number of foot soldiers (artillery and infantry) might be repealed. This mode of creating cavalry, on the spur of the moment, has always proved a failure, accompanied by a great loss of arms, horses, and horse-equipments, as well as a loss of efficiency in the foot soldiers on returning to their proper duties.

As a company cannot be divided, except momentarily, the advantage of extending the number of privates in each, besides obtaining a large augmentation without the expense of an additional officer, is that, in many cases, a single company becomes sufficient to guard a post before occupied by two; two a post before requiring three or four, &c., &c.; thus enabling the same regiments to defend an increased extent of frontiers.

"*A bill to increase the efficiency of the army by a retired list for disabled officers,*" has several times met with favor in the military committees of the two houses of Congress. One, with that title, passed the Senate Septem-

ber 6, 1850, and would no doubt have become a law, if a direct vote on its merits could have been taken in the House of Representatives. It may be added that the measure would not have cost the Treasury a dollar extra, and hence we may hope it will be taken up anew by the present Congress.

By the act of September 28, 1850, "making appropriations for the support of the army, for," &c., Congress gave two dollars a day extra pay to all commissioned officers, and double pay to all enlisted men whilst serving in Oregon and California, up to the 1st of March, 1852, when the extra compensation will cease unless renewed by Congress, and this I hope may be done for the period of two or three years, and the same extras, and for the same reasons, extended to the officers and men serving in New Mexico.

The constitution declares that "a well regulated militia [is] necessary to the security of a free State," and gives power to Congress "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia."

Highly important as the subject must be considered, it would hardly find a place in a report of so limited a range as this, were it not that it must always be in the future, (as it has been in the past) the fortune of our regular troops, in time of war, to find themselves in the open field and behind fortifications, in attack as well as in defence, side by side, with large masses of our militia or volunteers. If these—no matter what their valor or patriotism—should, from a deficient organization, arms, instruction or discipline, be compelled to give way before an enemy, disaster on the spot and disgrace to the country would be almost inevitable. Hence, and from a long professional experience, I beg to submit the remarks which follow.

A uniform organization of the militia is established by the act of May 8, 1792, (since but slightly modified) and \$200,000 have annually been appropriated towards "arming the whole body of the militia of the United States" since the act of April 23, 1808, making a total of \$8,600,000.

So much in respect to *organizing* and *arming*. For *disciplining*, Congress has passed the act of May 12, 1820, "to establish a uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States," the first section of which directs "that the system of discipline and field exercise which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the regular army of the United States, in the different corps of infantry, artillery [cavalry,] and riflemen, shall be observed by the militia in the exercise and discipline of the said corps respectively, throughout the United States."

Such systems of "discipline and field exercise," or instruction, for every branch of "the regular army," have recently been published, prescribed, and gratuitously distributed to our regular officers, viz: 1st, *Cavalry Tactics* (including dragoons and mounted riflemen,) in three pocket volumes; 2d, *Instruction for Field Artillery*, horse and foot, in one volume; and 3d, *Infantry Tactics*, for infantry of the line, light infantry, voltigeurs, and foot riflemen, in three pocket volumes. And being prescribed for the regular army, the same systems are by the act of 1820 equally prescribed for our militia officers. Hence, as in the case of arms and equipments, it would seem that they ought gratuitously to be "transmitted to the several States composing this Union and Territories thereof, to each State and Territory respectively in proportion to the number of effective militia," &c., &c., which is the precise language of the act in respect to the distribution of arms and equipments, and might be applied to the distribution of the books also.

It is estimated that an appropriation of \$40,000 per annum, for five suc-

cessive years in every half century, would spread the means of military discipline or tactical instruction (brought up to the science and experience of the age,) throughout the militia of the Union; and the books above enumerated furnish, by the texts, plates, explanations and remarks, the means of self-instruction for both officers and men.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HON. C. M. CONRAD,

*Secretary of War.*

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, January 8, 1851.*

1. To promote the health of the troops, and to reduce the expense of subsisting the army, the commanding officer of every permanent post and station where the public lands are sufficient, or private lands can be leased on reasonable terms, will annually cultivate a *kitchen garden* with the soldiers under his command, to enable him to supply the hospital and men with necessary vegetables throughout the year.

2. A system of more extended cultivation will also be commenced as soon as possible at such posts as may be designated by department commanders, under instructions from general head-quarters, in military departments Nos. 6, 7, 8, (Texas,) 9, (New Mexico,) 10, (California,) and 11, (Oregon.) This *field cultivation* will be carried on under the direction of commanding officers of posts by the troops, and at stations within the Indian country by hired Indians to be paid out of the proceeds of the farms. The field or farm culture will embrace, as far as practicable, grains for bread and forage, and long forage.

3. Supplies for component parts of the ration, and of forage, not exceeding the quantity required for the garrison, will be delivered to and receipted for by the assistant commissaries and assistant quartermasters of posts, and be paid for by them at the following rates: at the posts in departments Nos. 6, 9, and 11, according to the market price in St. Louis, and at the posts in departments 7, 8, and 10, according to the market price in New Orleans.

4. From the proceeds of the sales above directed, will be deducted the expenditures on account of seeds, farming implements, rent of land, and hire of Indian labor, and the surplus will be equally distributed, quarterly, by the assistant commissary of subsistence, under the direction of the commanding officer, among the enlisted men of the several garrisons, on separate receipt rolls prepared for this purpose.

5. The assistant commissaries of subsistence will make all necessary expenditures for the farm cultivation, on the warrants of the commanding officers of their posts, and will render a quarterly return of all receipts and expenditures on such accounts to the adjutant general, through the commanding officer of the post, according to the printed blanks which will be furnished for that purpose.

6. The commanders of departments will immediately, on the receipt of this order, report what portion of land in the vicinity of the posts within their departments is adapted to cultivation, and also what changes may be

made in the present position of the troops which, without impairing the defence of the frontiers, will afford more suitable locations with a view to field cultivation.

7. As soon as farm cultivation has been ordered at particular posts, the commanders thereof will adopt all necessary measures to carry it on successfully, and immediately thereafter report the measures adopted. They will report the state and prospect of their crops in the month of July of each year; and on the first day of October of each year, the quantity of each article cultivated and actually gathered in.

8. Whenever an officer is transferred or relieved from the command of a post where a garden or farm is cultivated, the vegetables, grain, and long forage on hand will be receipted for by his successors. He will make a statement of their condition, amount, &c., one copy of which will be forwarded to the commissary general of subsistence, and a duplicate entered in the post order-book for the inspection of the proper authority.

9. For any improper management, or loss not strictly unavoidable, the commanding officers will be held responsible.

By order of the Secretary of War :

R. JONES,  
*Adjutant General.*







A.—Continued.

	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Principal or chief musicians.	Chief buglers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farrriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	§Privates.	Enlisted men of ordnance.	Total non-commissioned officers.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	56
Medical department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95
Pay department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Military storekeepers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Corps of engineers.....	2	4	.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	2	.....	.....	78	.....	43	100	143
Corps of topographical engineers...	1	4	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Ordnance department.....	1	4	.....	.....	12	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	36	302	338
1st regiment of dragoons.....	1	2	1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	40	40	20	.....	10	.....	500	.....	35	615	650
2d regiment of dragoons.....	1	2	1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	40	40	20	.....	10	.....	500	.....	35	615	650
Aggregate of dragoons.....	2	4	2	†2	20	20	20	2	2	2	4	80	80	40	.....	20	.....	1,000	.....	70	1,280	1,300
Regiment of mounted riflemen....	1	2	1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	40	40	20	.....	20	.....	640	.....	35	765	800
1st regiment of artillery.....	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	526	.....	52	672	724
2d regiment of artillery.....	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	504	.....	52	650	702
3d regiment of artillery.....	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	526	.....	52	672	724
4th regiment of artillery.....	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	504	.....	52	650	702.
Aggregate of artillery.....	4	8	†4	†4	48	96	48	4	4	.....	.....	192	192	.....	96	.....	96	2,060	.....	208	2,644	2,852

1st regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
2d regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
3d regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
4th regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
5th regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
6th regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
7th regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
8th regiment of infantry.....	1	2	†1	†1	1	10	10	1	1	2	....	40	40	....	20	....	....	420	....	34	524	558
Aggregate of infantry.....	8	16	†8	†8	80	80	80	8	8	16	....	320	320	....	160	....	....	3,360	....	272	4,192	4,464
Grand aggregate.....	19	42	†15	†15	192	240	186	15	15	19	6	604	642	60	258	40	96	7,138	250	†896	9,238	†10,129

† The adjutants of artillery and infantry, (12,) and all the regimental quartermasters, (15,) being taken from the subalterns, and accounted for in their several regiments as belonging to companies, are excluded as regimental *staff* officers from the columns "Total commissioned officers" and "Aggregate" of their respective regiments.

§ By the act of June 17, 1850, section 2, the President is authorized, whenever the exigencies of the service require it, to increase to *seventy-four* the number of privates in any company "serving at the several military posts on the western frontier, and at remote and distant stations." The number of privates in a company is not, therefore, *fixed*, but may vary between the minimum given in the table and "*seventy-four*," at the discretion of the President. Under the act referred to, the President has directed that the number of privates be carried up to *seventy-four* in the several companies serving at the military posts in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, as well as those stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, on the Upper Mississippi; Forts Kearny and Laramie, on the Oregon route; Fort Dodge, on the Des Moines river; Fort Atkinson, at the crossing of the Arkansas, on the Santa Fe route; the post at the crossing of the Washita, near Wild Horse creek; and the new posts to be established by the fifth regiment of infantry from this last post in the direction of Dona Ana, New Mexico.

¶ One company "designated and serving as *light artillery*," and allowed, in consequence thereof, "*sixty-four*," instead of *forty-two* privates. See act of June 17, 1850, section 1st.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 26, 1851.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 26, 1851.

R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. A.  
WINFIELD SCOTT.





	PRESENT.																				
	FOR DUTY.																				
	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Regimental quarter-masters.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Principal or chief musicians.	Chief buglers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farrriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	
General staff.....																					
Medical department.....																					
Pay department.....																					
Military storekeepers.....																					
Corps of engineers.....	1	2	4			10	11	12	7					6	7		2		26		38
Corps of topographical engineers.....	1	1	4			10	9	10	4												
Ordnance department.....	1	1	4			11	10	6	2					52							214
Aggregate.....	3	4	12			31	30	28	13					58	7		2		26		252
1st regiment of dragoons.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	31	23	11		7			308
2d regiment of dragoons.....	1		1	1	1	9	5	8		1	1	1	1	25	23	13		4			380
Aggregate of dragoons.....	2	1	2	2	2	14	9	14	1	2	2	2	2	56	46	24		11			683
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....		1	1		1	5	1	3		1		1	1	22	17	14		4			423
1st regiment of artillery.....			1	1	1	11	13	9	2	1	1			27	27	3	15		12		288
2d regiment of artillery.....	1	1	1	1	1	10	12	11	2	1	1			36	32		20		11		398
3d regiment of artillery.....	1	1	2	1	1	10	7	8	2	1	1			24	28	2	16		13		313

4th regiment of artillery.....	.....	2	1	1	9	17	8	3	1	1	.....	.....	39	22	.....	19	.....	4	202	
Aggregate of artillery.....	2	2	6	4	4	40	49	36	9	4	4	.....	128	109	5	70	.....	40	1,241	
1st regiment of infantry.....	1	1	1	1	7	4	9	.....	1	1	1	.....	27	18	.....	16	.....	.....	191	
2d regiment of infantry.....	.....	2	1	1	6	6	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12	8	.....	7	.....	.....	83	
3d regiment of infantry.....	1	2	1	1	8	3	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27	26	.....	16	.....	.....	394	
4th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1	5	5	10	3	1	1	2	.....	31	24	.....	17	.....	.....	215
5th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	9	1	1	.....	1	.....	24	19	.....	12	.....	.....	161
6th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	.....	1	1	7	4	9	1	1	1	2	.....	21	24	.....	14	.....	.....	234
7th regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	2	1	1	8	6	7	.....	1	1	1	.....	26	27	.....	12	.....	.....	155
8th regiment of infantry.....	.....	1	1	1	1	8	5	8	1	1	1	2	.....	23	19	.....	8	.....	.....	353
Aggregate of infantry.....	4	6	11	8	8	52	40	68	6	7	6	10	.....	191	165	.....	102	.....	.....	1,786
West Point detachment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	62
General recruiting depot, Fort Wood, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	5	.....	27	.....	.....	277
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle, Pa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	3	.....	.....	137
Infantry recruiting depot, Newport, Ky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	92
Recruits at rendezvous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Grand aggregate.....	11	13	32	14	15	142	129	149	29	14	12	14	3	470	359	45	207	15	68	5,244

B.—Continued.

	PRESENT.											ABSENT.					
	SICK.				ON EXTRA OR DAILY DUTY.				IN ARREST OR CONFINEMENT.			DETACHED SERVICE.					
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.
General staff . . . . .											68						
Medical department . . . . .										1	91						
Pay department . . . . .						1					24						
Military storekeepers . . . . .											17						
Corps of engineers . . . . .				5				1			47	85					1
Corps of topographical engineers . . . . .			1								40						
Ordnance department . . . . .				9							1	35	276		1	1	8
Aggregate . . . . .			1	14		1		1	1	1	822		361		1	1	9
1st regiment of dragoons . . . . .				39				88			26	21	532		1	7	73
2d regiment of dragoons . . . . .				34				104			35	26	622	1	1	7	31
Aggregate of dragoons . . . . .				73				192			61	47	1,154	1	2	14	104
Regiment of mounted riflemen . . . . .				23				21			11	11	548	1	2	11	6
1st regiment of artillery . . . . .				52		1		76		1	14	40	466	2	1	9	87
2d regiment of artillery . . . . .				30		1		56			11	41	596	1		7	8
3d regiment of artillery . . . . .				31				38		1	14	34	481			15	4

4th regiment of artillery.....	1	37			96		17	42	528	1	2	8	15	
Aggregate of artillery.....	1	150		2	266		2	56	157	2,071	4	3	89	114
1st regiment of infantry.....		36			76		47	24	414		3	6	61	
2d regiment of infantry.....		7		1	47		8	25	169	2	3	5	17	
3d regiment of infantry.....		47		1	124		15	25	650		1	6	27	
4th regiment of infantry.....		14			39		13	29	357		5	1		
5th regiment of infantry.....		28			34		2	25	282		3	3	400	
6th regiment of infantry.....		46			118		11	25	472		2	4	69	
7th regiment of infantry.....		34			96		26	26	379	1	1	5	32	
8th regiment of infantry.....	3	39			109		51	29	606		1	3	20	
Aggregate of infantry.....	3	251		2	643		168	208	3,329	3	19	33	626	
West Point detachment.....		5			64		4		142					
General recruiting depot, Fort Wood, N. Y.....		39			21		7		385				4	
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle, Pa.....		16			7		8		180					
Infantry recruiting depot, Newport, Ky.....		7			3		1		113				4	
Recruits at rendezvous.....									291					
Grand aggregate.....	5	588		1 4	1,218		3	317	745	8,574	9	27	98	867



B.—Continued.

	ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.		Number of recruits required.	
	WITH LEAVE, OR ON FURLOUGH.				IN CONFINEMENT.	SICK.		WITHOUT LEAVE.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned of- ficers, musicians, ar- tifiers, and privates.	Non-commissioned of- ficers, musicians, ar- tifiers, and privates.	Commissioned offi- cers.	Non-commissioned of- ficers, &c.	Commissioned offi- cers.	Non-commissioned of- ficers, &c.			
General staff.....	1	1				1				56		
Medical department.....		2				1		1		95		
Pay department.....	1					3				28		
Military storekeepers.....										17		
Corps of engineers.....		1	1					1		86	186	14
Corps of topographical engineers.....											40	
Ordnance department.....				1	2	1				287	325	15
Aggregate.....	2	4	1	1	2	6		2		373	697	29
1st regiment of dragoons.....	1	1	3	4	3	4	9	1		621	660	210
2d regiment of dragoons.....			1	6	6	2				665	708	190
Aggregate of dragoons.....	1	1	4	10	9	6	9	1		1,286	1,368	400
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....	2	2	6	2	3	2		1		559	597	366
1st regiment of artillery.....	1		1	5	1		2			561	615	158
2d regiment of artillery.....		1	3	6	1	1				611	665	106
3d regiment of artillery.....		1	2	2	5	2				492	546	244

4th regiment of artillery.....				2	3	2	2			550	606	164
Aggregate of artillery.....	1	2	6	15	10	5	4			2,214	2,481	664
1st regiment of infantry.....	1			2	4			1		481	516	863
2d regiment of infantry.....		1	1				1			187	224	657
3d regiment of infantry.....		1	1	2	3	1	1			683	718	161
4th regiment of infantry.....			1	4	4	1				365	402	159
5th regiment of infantry.....	1	2		5	5	2	6			698	734	146
6th regiment of infantry.....			3	6	5	2	1	1		553	590	227
7th regiment of infantry.....		1		5	6		6			428	462	224
8th regiment of infantry.....	2			6	8	2	4			644	681	200
Aggregate of infantry.....	4	5	6	30	35	8	19	2		4,039	4,327	2,137
West Point detachment.....										142	142	
General recruiting depot, Fort Wood, N. Y.....				1						390	390	
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle, Pa.....					3					183	183	
Infantry recruiting depot, Newport, Ky.....										117	117	
Recruits at rendezvous.....										291	291	
Grand aggregate.....	10	14	23	59	62	27	32	6		5,594	10,568	2,413

NOTE.—Four of the assistant adjutants general, seven of the assistant quartermasters, and three of the commissaries of subsistence, holding also regimental commissions, are not included as *staff* officers in the "aggregate," 10,538. The like remark is applicable to the judge advocate, who holds a commission in the ordnance department.

The adjutants of artillery and infantry, (12,) and *all* the regimental quartermasters, (15,) being taken from the subalterns of the line, and accounted for in the strength of their several companies, are excluded as regimental *staff* officers from the aggregate of their respective regiments.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 26, 1851.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 26, 1851.

R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. Army.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

## C.

*Position and distribution of the troops in the Eastern Division under the command of Brevet Major General John E. Wool.—  
Military Department No. 1 (command suspended.)*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.								
					Brigadier General.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.
			Division staff.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
			Department staff.....	.....								1	.....
Fort Sullivan.....	Eastport, Maine.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Burke..	3d artillery.....	1									
Fort Preble.....	Portland, Maine.....	Brevet Major Anderson	3d artillery.....	1									
Fort Constitution...	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Wash- ington.....	3d artillery.....	1					1				
Fort Warren.....	Boston harbor, Mass..	Brevet Major Wyse....	3d artillery.....	2									
Fort Independence.													
Fort Adams.....	Newport harbor, R. I.	Colonel Gates.....	3d artillery.....	3			1						
Fort Wadcott.....					1			1					
Fort Trumbull.....			New London, Conn....	Brevet Colonel Belton..	3d artillery.....	1				1			
				9			1	1	1		1		

C—Continued.

*Military Department No 1 (command suspended.)*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.								
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	
			Division staff.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	11	13
			Department staff.....			1					2	2
Fort Sullivan.....	Eastport, Maine.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Burke..	3d artillery.....					2		44	2	46
Fort Preble.....	Portland, Maine.....	Brevet Major Anderson.	3d artillery.....		1		1	2		29	4	33
Fort Constitution....	Portsmouth, N. H. ....	Brevet Lt. Col. Wash- ington .....	3d artillery.....					1		34	2	36
Fort Warren.....	{ Boston harbor, Mass..	Brevet Major Wyse....	3d artillery.....		1		1	3		90	5	95
Fort Independence.		Newport harbor, R. I.	Colonel Gates.....	3d artillery.....	1			2	6		128	10
Fort Wadsworth.....	{	Brevet Colonel Belton..	3d artillery.....		1		1	2		48	5	53
Fort Trumbull....		New London, Conn....										
				1	3	1	5	16		373	30	403

C—Continued.

*Military Department, No. 1, (command suspended.)*

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Doc No. 2.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	ABSENT.							PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
			Field officers. Surgeons. Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.	
			Division staff.....							11	2	13
			Department staff.....							2		2
Fort Sullivan.....	Eastport, Maine.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Burke..	3d artillery .....	1	2	1	3	4	5	45		50
Fort Preble.....	Portland, Maine.....	Brevet Major Anderson.	3d artillery .....		2	1	2	3	6	30		36
Fort Constitution...	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Wash- ington .....	3d artillery .....	1	2	1	3	4	5	35		40
Fort Warren.....	{ Boston harbor, Mass..	Brevet Major Wyse....	3d artillery .....	1	5	4	6	10	11	94		105
Fort Independence.		Newport harbor, R. I.	Colonel Gates.....	3d artillery .....	1	4	2	5	7	15	130	
Fort Adams.....	{ Newport harbor, R. I.		3d artillery .....									
Fort Wolcott.....				3d artillery .....		2		2	2	7	48	
Fort Trumbull.....	New London, Conn....	Brevet Colonel Belton..	3d artillery .....		2							
			.....	4	17	9	21	30	51	382		433

C—Continued.

*Military Department, No. 2, (command suspended.)*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.								
					Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.
Fort Brady.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.....	Brevet Major Gore....	Department staff.....									1	1
Fort Mackinac.....	Michillimackinac, Michigan.....	Brevet Major Larnard.	4th infantry.....	1									
Fort Gratiot.....	Right bank of the St. Clair, Mich.....	Major Rains.....	4th infantry.....	1									
Detroit Barracks...	Detroit, Mich.....	Lieut. Col. Bonneville.	4th infantry.....	2					1				
Fort Howard.....	Green Bay, Wis.....			2				1				1	
				6				1	1			2	1

Doc. No. 2.

C—Continued.

## Military Department, No. 2.—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							
				Surgeon.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.
Fort Brady.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.....	Brevet Major Gore....	Department staff.....			1				3	3
Fort Mackinac.....	Michilimackinac, Michigan.....	Brevet Major Larnard..	4th infantry.....				1	2	24	3	27
Fort Gratiot.....	Right bank of the St. Clair, Mich.....	Major Rains.....	4th infantry.....	1			1	2	78	5	83
Detroit Barracks....	Detroit, Mich.....	Lieut. Col. Bonneville..	4th infantry.....				1	4	50	7	57
Fort Howard.....	Green Bay, Wis.....			1		1	4	9	178	20	198

C—Continued.

*Military Department, No. 2.—Continued.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
				Field officers. Surgeons. Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
			Department staff.....							3		3
Fort Brady.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Michi- gan.....	Brevet Major Gore....	4th infantry.....			1		1	1	4	24	28
Fort Mackinac.....	Michilimackinac, Michi- gan.....	Brevet Major Larnard..	4th infantry.....		1	1		2	2	4	26	30
Fort Gratiot.....	Right bank of the St. Clair, Mich.....	Major Rains.....	4th infantry.....		1	2	1	3	4	8	79	87
Detroit Barracks...	Detroit, Mich.....											
Fort Howard.....	Green Bay, Wis.....	Lieut. Col. Bonneville.	4th infantry.....		1	1	4	2	6	9	54	63
					3	5	5	8	13	28	188	211

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C—Continued.

*Military Department No. 3, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Walbach. Head-quarters, Baltimore, Maryland.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.										
					Brigadier generals.	Assistant adjutant generals.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence.	
Fort Niagara.....	Youngstown, New York	Lieutenant Angur.....	Department staff.....	1				1							
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego, New York...	Brevet Col. Wright....	4th infantry.....	1						1					
Madison Barracks..	Sacket's Harbor, N. Y.	Colonel Whistler.....	4th infantry.....	1				1			1				
Plattsburg Barracks	Plattsburg, New York.	Captain Wallen.....	4th infantry.....	1											
Fort Columbus... }		Brevet Col. Gardner...	4th artillery, one company and recruits.....	1						2	1				
Fort Hamilton... }	New York Harbor, N.Y.	Brevet Maj. Morris....	4th artillery.....	1											
Fort Lafayette... }															
Fort Mifflin.....	Near Philadelphia, Pa.	Captain Roberts.....	4th artillery.....	1											
Fort McHenry.....	Baltimore, Maryland...	Brevet Lt. Col. Taylor.	1st artillery.....	1											
Fort Washington...	Left bank of the Poto- mac, Maryland.....	Brevet Major Scott....	4th artillery.....	2											
				10				2		3	2				

*Military Department, No. 3, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Walbach.—Continued.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.								
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	
Fort Niagara.....	Youngstown, New York	Lieutenant Augur.....	Department staff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego, New York....	Brevet Col. Wright....	4th infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	41	3	44	
Madison Barracks..	Sacket's Harbor, N. Y.	Colonel Whistler.....	4th infantry.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	45	3	48	
Plattsburg Barracks	Plattsburg, New York.	Captain Wallen.....	4th infantry.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	66	6	72	
Fort Columbus... }	.....	Brevet Col. Gardner...	4th infantry.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	48	3	51	
Fort Hamilton... }	New York Harbor, N. Y.	Brevet Maj. Morris....	4th artillery, one company and recruits.....	.....	1	.....	2	8	96	14	110	
Fort Lafayette... }			4th artillery.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	56	4	60	
Fort Mifflin.....	Near Philadelphia, Pa.	Captain Roberts.....	4th artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	47	2	49	
Fort McHenry.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Taylor.	1st artillery.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	80	5	85	
Fort Washington... }	Left bank of the Poto- mac, Maryland.....	Brevet Major Scott....	4th artillery.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	53	6	59	
					2	5	.....	8	26	533	43	581



C—Continued.

*Military Department, No. 4, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General J. Bankhead. Head-quarters, Fort Monroe, Virginia.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.									
					Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aid-de-camp.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Adjutant.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermaster.	Commissaries of subsistence.
Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Bt. Brig. Gen. Bankhead	Department staff.....											
Fort Johnston... }	Smithville, N. C.....	{ Captain McCown....	2d artillery.....	3				1			1		1	
Fort Caswell... }				4th artillery.....	2									
Fort Macon.....	Beaufort, N. C.....		.....											
Fort Moultrie.....	Charleston Harbor, S. C.	{ Lieut. Col. Erving ..	2d artillery.....	4					1					
Castle Pinckney.. }			{ Captain Swartwout..	2d artillery.....	1									
Fort Sumter..... }			{ Brevet Maj. Ridgely..	4th artillery.....	2									
Augusta Arsenal... }	Augusta, Ga.....		.....											
Oglethorpe Barracks }	Savannah, Ga.....		.....											
Fort Marion.....	St. Augustine, Fla....	Brevet Major Lowd....	2d artillery.....	1										
Fort Capron.....	Opposite Indian River Inlet, Fla.....	Bt. Maj. Woodbridge..	2d artillery.....	1										
				14			1	1		1		1		

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*Military Department, No. 4, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General J. Bankhead.—Continued.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total-commissioned.	Aggregate.
Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Bt. Brig. Gen. Bankhead	Department staff.....								
Fort Johnston... }	Smithville, N. C.....	{ Capt. McCown.....	2d artillery.....	1			3	6	157	13	170
Fort Caswell... }			4th artillery.....				1	6	103	7	110
Fort Macon.....	Beaufort, N. C.....		.....								
Fort Moultrie... }	Charleston Harbor, S. C.	{ Lieut. Col. Erving..	2d artillery.....	1			2	7	225	11	236
Castle Pinckney.. }			{ Captain Swartwout..	2d artillery.....			1	3	54	4	58
Fort Sumter... }			{ Brevet Major Ridgely.	4th artillery.....			1	3	102	4	106
Augusta Arsenal.. }			.....	.....	.....						
Oglethorpe Barracks	Savannah, Ga.....		.....						1		1
Fort Marion.....	St. Augustine, Fla....	Brevet Major Lowd....	2d artillery.....		1		1	2	24	4	28
Fort Capron.....	Opposite Indian river inlet, Fla.....	Bt. Major Woodbridge.	2d artillery.....		1		1	1	37	3	40
				2	2		10	28	704	46	750

C—Continued.

Military Department, No. 4, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General J. Bankhead.—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.				
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Aggregate.
			Department staff.....											
Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Bt. Brig. Gen. Bankhead	2d artillery.....	1			4	1	5	6	18	158	178	
Fort Johnston.....	Smithville, N. C.....	} Captain McCown....	4th artillery.....				1		2	1	8	105	118	
Fort Caswell.....														
Fort Macon.....	Beaufort, N. C.....													
Fort Moultrie.....	Charleston Harbor, S. C.	} Lieut. Col. Erving... } Captain Swartwout.. } Brevet Major Ridgely.	2d artillery.....				2	5	3	7	10	18	1	1
Castle Pinckney..			2d artillery.....					1		1	1	5	54	59
Fort Sumter.....			4th artillery.....					1	4	10	5	15	9	112
Augusta Arsenal..	Augusta, Ga.....													
Oglethorpe Barracks	Savannah, Ga.....													
Fort Marion.....	St. Augustine, Fla. . .	Brevet Major Lowd....	2d artillery.....					1		1	5	24	29	
Fort Capron.....	Opposite Indian river inlet, Fla.....	Bt. Major Woodbridge.	2d artillery.....						3	4	7	6	41	47
				1			4	18	20	23	43	69	724	793

C—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	PRESENT.													ABSENT.					PRESENT & ABSENT.											
	Number of companies.	Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aids de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Major.	Adjutant.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissionaries of subsistence.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Aggregate.
Division staff.....		1	1	2				1	1	1	1	3	1			2	11	13										11	2	13
Military Department, No. 1....	9				1	1		1		1	1	3	1	5	16	373	30	403			4	17			9	21	30	51	382	438
Military Department, No. 2....	6				1	1				1	1	1	4	9		178	20	198			3	5			5	8	13	28	183	211
Military Department, No. 3....	10			2		2					2	5	8	26		533	48	581			3	11			17	14	31	62	550	612
Military Department, No. 4....	14			1	1	1		1		1	2	5	10	28		704	46	750	1				4	18	20	23	43	69	724	798
	89	1	1	2	4	3	6	2	2	2	7	10	5	27	80	1,790	155	1,945	1		14	51			51	66	117	221	1,841	2,062

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 26, 1861.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 26, 1861.

R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. Army.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

## D.

*Position and distribution of the Troops in the Western Division under the command of Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs.—Military Department, No. 5, (command suspended.)*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.								
					Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant-general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.
			Division staff.	.....	1	1	2	1				1	1
			Department staff.										1
Fort Meade.....	Pease Creek, Fla.....	Captain Grafton.....	1st artillery.....	1									
Fort Myers.....	Caloosahatchee, Fla...	Brevet Lt. Col. Winder.	1st artillery.....	3									
Fort Brooke.....	Tampa Bay.....												
Key West barracks.	Key West, Fla.....	Captain Vogdes.....	1st artillery.....	1									
Fort Pickens.....									1	1			
Fort McKee.....	Pensacola harbor, Fla.	Brev. Brig. Gen. Childs.	Detachments.....										
Barrancas barracks.													
Fort Morgan.....	Mobile Point, Ala.....												
Fort Pike.....	Petite Coquille, La.....												
Fort Macomb.....	Chef Mentem, La.....												
N. Orleans barracks	New Orleans, La.....	Lieut. Ricketta.....	1st artillery (detachment)										
Baton Rouge barracks	Baton Rouge, La.....	Brev. Lt. Col. Webster.	1st artillery.....										
				6					1	1			1



## Military Department No. 5—Continued.

Post.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.
			Division staff.	....	1	2	.....	.....	10	10	
			Department staff.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Fort Meade.....	Pease Creek, Fla.....	Captain Grafton.....	1st artillery.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	26	5	41
Fort Myers.....	Caloosahatchee, Fla...	Brev. Lt. Col. Winder.	1st artillery.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	105	6	111
Fort Brooke.....	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Key West barracks.	Key West, Fla.....	Captain Vogdes.....	1st artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	39	3	42
Fort Pickens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McKee.....	Pensacola harbor, Fla.	Brev. Brig. Gen. Childs.	Detachments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	18
Barrancas barracks.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Morgan.....	Mobile Point, Ala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fort Pike.....	Petite Coquille, La....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fort Macomb.....	Chef Mentem, La.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
N. Orleans barracks	New Orleans, La.....	Lieut. Ricketts.....	1st artillery.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	11	2	13
Baton Rouge barracks	Baton Rouge, La.....	Brev. Lt. Col. Webster.	1st artillery.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	43	5	48
				2	2	.....	5	12	254	24	278

D.—Continued.

Military Department No. 5—Continued.

Posts.	Situations.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.				
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Aggregate.
			Division staff.	1					1	1	11			11
			Department staff								1			1
Fort Meade.....	Pease Creek, Fla.....	Captain Grafton.....	1st artillery.....				2	7	2	9	7		48	50
Fort Myers.....	Caloosahatchee, Fla...	Brev. Lt. Col. Winder.	1st artillery.....			1	6	25	7	32	13		130	143
Fort Brooke.....	Tampa Bay, Fla.....												1	1
Key West barracks.	Key West, Fla.....	Captain Vodges.....	1st artillery.....				1		1	1	4		39	48
Fort Pickens.....														
Fort McKee.....	Pensacola harbor.....	Brev. Brig. Gen. Childs.	Detachments.....		1				1	1	8		16	19
Barrancas barracks.														
Fort Morgan.....	Mobile Point, Ala.....												1	1
Fort Pike.....	Petite Coquille, La.....												1	1
Fort Macomb.....	Chef Mentem, La.....							1		1			2	2
N. Orleans barracks.	New Orleans, La.....	Lieut. Ricketts.....	1st artillery.....								2		11	13
Baton Rouge bar'ks.	Baton Rouge, La.....	Brev. Lt. Col. Webster.	1st artillery.....				1	1	1	2	6		44	50
					1	1	10	34	12	46	36		288	324

Military Department No. 6, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General N. S. Clarke. Head-quarters, Jefferson barracks, Mo.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.									
					Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence.
Fort Ripley .....	Minnesota Territory ...	Captain Todd .....	Department staff .....			1		1					1	1
Fort Snelling .....	Minnesota Territory ...	Brevet Colonel Lee....	6th infantry.....	1									1	
Fort Dodge.....	On Des Moines river, Iowa.....	Brevet Major Woods...	1st dragoons, 1 comp.; 6th infantry, 2 companies ..	3				1						
Fort Laramie .....	Oregon route .....	Brevet Major Woods...	6th infantry.....	1										
Fort Kearny.....	Oregon route .....	Captain Ketchum.....	6th infantry.....	1										
Fort Leavenworth..	Right bank of Missouri.	Captain Wharton.....	6th infantry.....	1										
Fort Scott .....	On the Marmitou, Mo..	Colonel Fauntleroy....	1st dragoons, 1 comp.; 4th artillery, 1 comp.; 6th infantry, 2 companies ..	4				1					2	
Jefferson barracks..	Near St. Louis, Mo....	Brevet Major Cady ....	6th infantry.....	1										
Fort Atkinson .....	Crossing of Arkansas, on Santa Fe route, New Mexico.....	Major Sanderson.....	*Rifles, 10 companies; 8d artillery, 1 company ...	11						1	1			
		Brevet Capt. Buckner..	6th infantry.....	1										
				24		1		2	1	1	1		4	1

\* Rifle regiment under orders for Texas.

## Military Department No. 6, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General N. S. Clarke—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.
Fort Ripley.....	Minnesota Territory.....	Captain Todd.....	Department staff.....		1	2				7	7
Fort Snelling.....	Minnesota Territory.....	Brevet Colonel Lee....	6th infantry.....		1		1	2	43	5	48
Fort Dodge.....	On Des Moines river, Iowa	Brevet Major Woods...	1st dragoons, 1 company; 6th infantry, 2 companies.....	1			2	5	181	9	140
Fort Laramie.....	Oregon route.....	Captain Ketchum.....	6th infantry.....		1		1	1	66	3	69
Fort Kearny.....	Oregon route.....	Captain Wharton.....	6th infantry.....		1		1		56	3	59
Fort Leavenworth....	Right bank of the Missouri	Colonel Fauntleroy....	1st dragoons, 1 company; 4th artillery, 1 company; 6th infantry, 2 companies.....		1		2	5	59	2	61
Fort Scott.....	On the Marmaton, Mo....	Brevet Major Cady....	6th infantry.....	1			2	5	155	11	166
Jefferson barracks....	Near St. Louis, Mo.....	Major Sanderson.....	*Rifles, 10 companies; 8d ar- tillery, 1 company.....		1		1	2	50	4	54
Fort Atkinson.....	Crossing of Arkansas, on Santa Fe route, New Mexico.....	Brevet Capt. Buckner..	6th infantry.....		1		6	9	642	19	661
					1			2	54	3	57
				3	8	2	15	27	1,256	66	1,322

\* Rifle regiment under orders for Texas.

D—Continued.

*Military Department No. 6, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General N. S. Clarke—Continued.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.						PRESENT & ABSENT.				
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commission'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned.	Non-commission'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
Fort Ripley .....	Minnesota Territory....	Captain Todd .....	Department staff.....	1						1	1	8	.....	8
Fort Snelling ....	Minnesota Territory....	Brevet Colonel Lee..	6th infantry.....						4		4	5	47	52
			1st dragoons, 1 comp.; 6th infantry, 2 companies...				1	3	3	4	7	13	134	147
Fort Dodge.....	On Des Moines river, Iowa.....	Brevet Major Woods.	6th infantry.....					1	6	1	7	4	72	76
Fort Laramie ....	Oregon route.....	Captain Ketchum....	6th infantry.....					2	23	2	25	5	79	84
Fort Kearney....	Oregon route.....	Captain Wharton ....	6th infantry.....					2	9	2	11	4	68	72
Fort Leavenworth	Right bank of Missouri.	Colonel Fauntleroy ..	1st dragoons, 1 comp.; 4th artillery, 1 comp.; 6th infantry, 2 companies...	1		2	5	15	8	23	19	170	189	
Fort Scott.....	On the Mamitou, Mo...	Brevet Major Cady...	6th infantry.....				1	2	1	3	5	52	57	
Jefferson barracks	Near St. Louis, Mo....	Major Sanderson ....	*Rifles, 10 companies; 3d artillery, 1 company....	3		5	19	18	27	40	46	655	701	
Fort Atkinson ...	Crossing of Arkansas, on Santa Fe route, New Mexico.....	Brevet Capt. Buckner	6th infantry.....			1	2	29	3	32	6	83	89	
				5		9	35	104	49	153	115	1,360	1,475	

\* Rifle regiment under orders for Texas.

*Military Department No. 7, commanded by Col. H. Wilson. Head-quarters, Fort Gibson, Arkansas.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.									
					Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant-general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermaster.	Commissaries of subsistence.
Fort Gibson .....	Cherokee country .....	Colonel Wilson.....	Department staff. 7th infantry.....	3	1									
Fort Smith.....	Choctaw and Chicka- saw countries. ....	{	Brevet Major Gatlin..	7th infantry.....	1		1		1	1				
Fort Towson.....			Brevet Major Whiting.	7th infantry.....	1							1		
Fort Washita....			Brevet Major Holmes.	7th infantry.....	1									
Fort Arbuckle....	Near Wild Horse Creek, 70 miles west of Fort Wa- shita.	{	Brevet Major Henshaw..	7th infantry.....	2									
				8	1		1		1	1		1		

D—Continued.

*Military Department No. 7—Continued.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.
Fort Gibson.....	Cherokee country.....	Colonel Wilson.....	Department staff. 7th infantry.....	1	1		2	3	111	2	2
Fort Smith.....	Choctaw and Chickasaw countries.....	(Brevet Major Gatlin.. Brevet Major Whiting. Brevet Major Holmes.	7th infantry.....				1	1	44	3	47
Fort Towson.....			7th infantry.....			1	2	42	3	45	
Fort Washita....			7th infantry.....	1	1	1	48	8	51		
Fort Arbuckle....	Near Wild Horse Creek, 70 miles west of Fort Washita.....	Brevet Major Henshaw..	7th infantry.....		1		1	4	74	6	80
				1	3	.....	6	11	819	26	845

D—Continued.

Military Department No. 7—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.							PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.
Fort Gibson .....	Cherokee country .....	Colonel Wilson.....	Department staff. 7th infantry.....	2		1	2	16	5	21	13	127	141
Fort Smith.....	Choctaw and Chickasaw countries.....	Brevet Major Gatlin..	7th infantry.....				2	1	2	3	5	45	50
Fort Towson.....			Brevet Major Whiting.	7th infantry.....			1	2	1	3	4	44	48
Fort Washita....			Brevet Major Holmes.	7th infantry.....				1	1	1	2	4	49
Fort Arbuckle....	Near Wild Horse Creek, 70 miles west of Fort Washita.	Brevet Major Henshaw..	7th infantry.....			1	1	8	2	10	8	82	90
				2		2	7	28	11	30	37	347	384



D—Continued.

Military Department No. 8, (Texas,) commanded by Brevet Major-General P. F. Smith.—Head-quarters, San Antonio.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies	PRESENT.									
					Brigadier-general.	Asst. adjutant-general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Asst. quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence.
Fort Brown	Rio Grande	Bvt. Lt. Col. Nauman.	Department staff . . . . . 1st artillery, 2 companies; 4th art'y, 2 companies..	4	1		1	1					2	1
Ringgold Barracks	Davis's Landing	Bvt. Major Lamotte	1st infantry	2										
Fort McIntosh	Laredo	Captain Burbank	1st infantry	2										
Fort Duncan	Eagle Pass	Lieut. Col. Bainbridge	1st infantry	3				1	1	1				
Fort Inge	Leona river	Bvt. Lt. Col. Hardee	2d dragoons	1										
Corpus Christi		Bvt. Major Paul	7th infantry	2										
Fort Merrill	Nueces river, near San Patricio	Captain Granger	1st infantry	2										
Fort Lincoln	Rio Seco	Captain Newton	2d dragoons, 1 comp'y; 1st infantry, 1 company	2										
Fort Martin Scott	Fredericksburg	Bvt. Colonel Staniford	8th infantry	2			1			1				
San Antonio		Bvt. Lieut. Col. Reeve	8th infantry	1									1	
Ausfin		Bvt. Major Smith	8th infantry	1										
Fort Croghan	Hamilton creek	Bvt. Major Sprague	8th infantry	2										
Fort Gates	Leon river	Bvt. Colonel Waite	8th infantry	2					1					
Fort Graham	Jose Maria village	Bvt. Major Sibley	2d dragoons	2										
Fort Worth	West fork of Trinity river	Bvt. Lt. Col. Bomford	8th infantry	2										
Fort Mason	Elm fork of Trinity river	Bvt. Major Merrill	2d dragoons	2										
Camp Belknap	Red fork of Brasos river	Colonel Loomis	5th infantry	10			1	1	1	1				
				42	1		3	3	8	8			3	1

## D—Continued.

Military Department No. 8, (Texas,) commanded by Brevet Major-General P. F. Smith—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							Aggregate.
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	
			Department staff .....			3				9	9
Fort Brown .....	Rio Grande .....	Bvt. Lt. Col. Nauman..	1st artillery, 2 companies; 4th art'y, 2 companies..	1			3	9	135	13	148
Ringgold Barracks	Davis's Landing.....	Bvt. Major Lamotte....	1st infantry .....		1		2	4	120	7	127
Fort McIntosh ...	Laredo .....	Captain Burbank.....	1st infantry .....		1		1	3	80	5	85
Fort Duncan.....	Eagle Pass.....	Lieut. Col. Bainbridge..	1st infantry .....		1		2	4	121	10	131
Fort Inge .....	Leona river.....	Bvt. Lt. Col. Hardee....	2d dragoons .....		1		1	1	67	3	70
Corpus Christi ..		Bvt. Major Paul .....	7th infantry .....		1		2	1	81	4	85
Fort Merrill .....	Nueces river, near San Pa- tricio .....										
		Captain Granger.....	1st infantry .....		1		2	2	70	5	75
Fort Lincoln.....	Rio Seco .....	Captain Newton.....	2d dragoons, 1 comp'y; 1st infantry, 1 company .....				1	1	67	3	70
					1		1	4	105	8	112
Fort Martin Scott.	Fredericksburg.....	Bvt. Colonel Staniford .	8th infantry .....	1			1	1	70	4	74
San Antonio.....		Bvt. Lieut. Col. Reeve..	8th infantry .....	1			1	2	64	4	68
Austin .....		Bvt. Major Smith .....	8th infantry .....		1		2	2	86	5	91
Fort Croghan.....	Hamilton creek.....	Bvt. Major Sprague....	8th infantry .....		1		1	5	113	8	121
Fort Gates .....	Leon river .....	Bvt. Colonel Waite .....	8th infantry .....		1		2	1	102	4	106
Fort Graham .....	Jose Maria village .....	Bvt. Major Sibley .....	2d dragoons .....		1		2	3	110	6	116
Fort Worth .....	West fork of Trinity river.	Bvt. Lt. Col. Bomford..	8th infantry .....		1		1	2	66	3	69
Fort Mason .....	Elm fork of Trinity river..	Bvt. Major Merrill .....	2d dragoons .....				3	18	282	27	309
Camp Belknap ..	Red fork of Brasos river..	Colonel Loomis .....	5th infantry .....		2						
				3	14	3	28	63	1,739	128	1,867

## D—Continued.

## Military Department No. 8, (Texas,) commanded by Brevet Major-General P. F. Smith—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.						PRESENT & ABSENT.					
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'ned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'ned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.	
Fort Brown	Rio Grande	Bvt. Lt. Col. Nauman	Department staff 1st artillery, 2 companies; 4th art'y, 2 companies.					1		1	1	10		10	
Ringgold Barracks	Davis's Landing	Bvt. Major Lamotte	1st infantry						1	3	21	4	25	17	156
Fort McIntosh	Laredo	Captain Burbank	1st infantry					1	1	9	2	11	7	89	
Fort Duncan	Eagle Pass	Lient. Col. Bainbridge	1st infantry					1	3	32	6	38	16	153	
Fort Inge	Leona river	Bvt. Lt. Col. Hardee	2d dragoons						2	8	2	10	5	75	
Corpus Christi		Bvt. Major Paul	7th infantry						3	22	3	25	7	103	
Fort Merrill	Nueces river, near San Patricio	Captain Granger	1st infantry						2	8	2	10	7	78	
Fort Lincoln	Rio Seco	Captain Newton	2d dragoons, 1 comp'y; 1st infantry, 1 company						1	4	48	5	33	8	115
Fort Martin Scott	Fredericksburg	Bvt. Colonel Staniford	8th infantry						1	1	33	2	35	10	138
San Antonio		Bvt. Lieut. Col. Reeve	8th infantry							3		3	8	7	70
Austin		Bvt. Major Smith	8th infantry							2	25	2	27	6	89
Fort Croghan	Hamilton creek	Bvt. Major Sprague	8th infantry							2	31	2	53	7	117
Fort Gates	Leon river	Bvt. Colonel Waite	8th infantry						1		6	1	7	9	119
Fort Graham	Jose Maria village	Bvt. Major Sibley	2d dragoons							3	14	3	17	7	116
Fort Worth	West fork of Trinity river	Bvt. Lt. Col. Bomford	8th infantry							2	12	2	14	8	122
Fort Mason	Elm fork of Trinity river	Bvt. Major Merrill	2d dragoons						1	3	52	4	56	7	118
Camp Belknap	Red fork of Brasos river	Colonel Loomis	5th infantry	1					7	3	66	11	77	38	348
				3					14	88	397	55	452	188	2,186
															2,310

## Military Department No. 9, (New Mexico,) Commanded by Bt. Col. E. V. Sumner.—Head-quarters, Fort Union, Moro river.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.									
					Brigadier general.	Asst. adjutant general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Asst. quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence.
Fort Union.....	Moro river.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Alexander.	Department staff..... 1st dragoons, 3 companies; 3d infantry, 2 companies, and ordnance detachment.	5					1				1	1
Don Fernando de Taos.....		Bt. Major Gordon.....	3d infantry.....	1										
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fe.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Brooks.....	2d artillery.....	1										
Cibolletta.....		Bt. Lt. Col. Chandler.....	2d dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 1 company.	2										
Fort Conrad.....	Valverde.....	Major Howe.....	2d dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 2 companies.	3						1				
Fort Fillmore.....	At Cotton Wood, midway between El Paso and Doña Ana.	Lt. Col. Miles.....	1st dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 2 companies.	3					1	1	1			
Post in Navajo country.....		Major Backus.....	1st dragoons, 1 company; 2d dragoons, 2 companies; 2d artillery, 1 company; 3d infantry, 1 company.	5						1				
Escort to Mexican boundary commission.....		Bt. Lt. Col. Craig.....	3d infantry.....	1										
				21					2	3	1		2	1

D—Continued.

Military department, (No. 9,) commanded by Brevet Colonel E. V Sumner—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'ned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.
Fort Union.....	Moro river.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Alexander..	Department staff..... 1st dragoons, 3 companies; 3d infantry, 2 companies, and ordnance detachment.	1	1	1	4	8	378	6	6
Don Fernando de Taos.....		Bt. Major Gordon.....	3d infantry.....	1		1	1	66	3	69	
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fe.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Brooks.....	2d artillery.....	1		1	2	58	4	62	
Cibolletta.....		Bt. Lt. Col. Chandler.....	2d dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 1 company..			1	1	120	2	122	
Fort Conrad.....	Valverde.....	Major Howe.....	2d dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 2 companies.	1		3	3	155	8	163	
Fort Fillmore.....	At Cotton Wood, midway between El Paso and Doña Ana.	Lt. Col. Miles.....	1st dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 2 companies.	1		2	4	157	10	167	
Post in Navajo country.....		Major Backus.....	1st dragoons, 1 company; 2d dragoons, 2 companies; 2d artillery, 1 company; 3d infantry, 1 company.	1		3	8	331	13	344	
Escort to Mexican boundary commission.		Bt. Lt. Col. Craig.....	3d infantry.....			1	1	61	2	63	
				1	7	1	16	28	1,326	62	1,388

D—Continued.

Military Department, (No. 9,) commanded by Brevet Colonel E. V. Sumner—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.						PRESENT & ABSENT.				
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'nd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commiss'nd officers.	Non-commiss'nd officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Aggregate.
Fort Union.....	Moro river.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Alexander.	Department staff..... 1st dragoons, 3 companies; 3d infantry, 2 companies, and ordnance detachment.	.....	.....	.....	1	4	12	1	17	7	390	7
Don Fernando de Taos.....	.....	Bt. Major Gordon.....	3d infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	66	70	
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fe.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Brooks.....	2d artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	10	5	67	72	
Cibolletta.....	.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Chandler.	2d dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 1 company..	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	7	6	123	129
Fort Conrad.....	Valverde.....	Major Howe.....	2d dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 2 companies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	3	18	11	170	181
Fort Fillmore.....	At Cotton Wood, midway between El Paso and Doña Ana.	Lt. Col. Miles.....	1st dragoons, 1 company; 3d infantry, 2 companies.	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	4	5	14	158	172
Post in Navajo country.....	.....	Major Backus.....	1st dragoons, 1 company; 2d dragoons, 2 companies; 2d artillery, 1 company; 3d infantry, 1 company.	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	6	9	19	334	353
Escort to the Mexican boundary comm'sn.	.....	Bt. Lt. Col. Craig.....	3d infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	3	63	66	
				.....	.....	.....	6	20	45	26	71	88	1,371	1,459

D—Continued.  
RECAPITULATION.

Division staff.....	Number of companies.	PRESENT.										ABSENT.					PRESENT & ABSENT.													
		Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant generals.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Com'saries of subsistence.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'ned officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'ned officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'ned officers, musicians, artificers and privates.	Aggregate.
Military department, No. 5.....	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	12	234	24	278	1	1	1	1	10	31	1	1	46	36	288	324
Military department, No. 6.....	23	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	27	1,256	66	1,322	5	1	1	1	9	85	104	4	133	113	1,360	1,475	
Military department, No. 7.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	319	28	347	2	2	2	2	7	98	11	39	87	347	384		
Military department, No. 8.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	63	1,793	128	1,921	867	3	14	14	38	38	397	57	452	183	2,136	2,319	
Military department, No. 9.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	28	1,326	62	1,388	3	6	6	6	20	45	20	71	86	1,371	1,459		
Aggregate.....	101	4	4	2	7	6	5	7	11	11	6	10	35	4	894	316	5,210	11	132	132	110	608	154	762	370	5,602	5,872			

ADULTA AT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 26, 1851.  
HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 26, 1851.

R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. Army.  
WINFIELD SCOTT.

## E.

Position and distribution of the Troops in the Third or Pacific Division, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Ethan A. Hitchcock, colonel 2d regiment of infantry. Military Department, No. 10\*, (California.)

Post.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.								
					Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.
			Division staff.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1
			Department staff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camp Far West....	On Bear Creek, Cal....	Lieut. Davis.....	2d infantry.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	California.....	Bt. Maj. Fitzgerald....	1st dragoons.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benicia.....	do.....	Maj. Seawell.....	2d infantry and detachment of ordnance.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	Maj. Merchant.....	3d artillery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	do.....	Capt. Benton.....	3d artillery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camp Miller.....	San Joaquin river, 150 miles from Stockton.	Lieut. T. Moore.....	2d infantry.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rancho del Chino..	California.....	Capt. Lovell.....	2d infantry.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego and vicinity.....	do.....	Bt. Maj. Heintzelman..	1st artillery, 1 comp.; 2d infantry, 8 comps.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....

\* By "General Orders" No. 27, of May 17, 1861, the commands of the tenth and eleventh military departments are, for the present, "merged in that of the Pacific division. Head-quarters, Sonoma, California."



E—Continued.

## Military Department, No. 11.\*—Continued.

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Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.								
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commission'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	
			Division staff.....	1	1	3	....	4	.....	16	16	
			Department staff.....									
Camp Far West.....	On Bear Creek, Cal.....	Lieut. Davis.....	2d infantry.....		1			2		17	3	20
Sonoma.....	California.....	Bt. Maj. Fitzgerald.....	1st dragoons.....		2		1	3		140	6	146
Benicia.....	do.....	Maj. Seawell.....	2d infantry and detachment of ordnance.....		1			3		89	7	96
San Francisco.....	do.....	Maj. Merchant.....	3d artillery.....				1	1		18	3	21
Monterey.....	do.....	Capt. Benton.....	3d artillery.....		1		1	2		25	4	29
Camp Miller.....	San Joaquin river, 150 miles from Stockton...	Lieut. T. Moore.....	2d infantry.....		1			3		45	4	49
Rancho del Chino....	California.....	Capt. Lovell.....	2d infantry.....		1		1	2		20	4	24
San Diego and vicinity.	do.....	Bt. Maj. Heintzelman....	1st artillery, 1 company; 2d infantry, 3 companies....		1		3	7		89	11	100
					8		8	23		443	42	485

\* By "General Orders" No. 27, of May 17, 1851, the command of the Tenth and Eleventh Military Departments are, for the present, "merged in that of the Pacific division. Headquarters, Sonoma, California."

Doc. No. 2.

## Military Department No. 10\*—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent com'nders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.							PRESENT & ABSENT.			
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
			Division staff.....								16		16	
			Department staff.....											
Camp Far West..	On Bear Creek, Cal....	Lieut. Davis .....	2d infantry.....				1	1		2	2	5	17	22
Sonoma.....	California.....	Bt. Maj. Fitzgerald..	1st dragoons.....				3	4	57	7	64	13	197	210
Benicia .....	do.....	Maj. Seawell.....	2d infantry and detach- ment of ordnance.....				2	3	7	5	12	12	96	108
San Francisco .....	do .....	Maj. Merchant.....	3d artillery.....					2		2	2	5	18	23
Monterey.....	do .....	Capt. Benton.....	3d artillery.....					2	1	2	3	6	26	32
Camp Miller.....	San Joaquin river, 150 miles from Stockton..	Lieut. T. Moore.....	2d infantry .....				2	3	4	5	9	9	49	58
Rancho del Chino.	California.....	Capt. Lovell.....	2d infantry.....									4	20	24
San Diego and vi- cinity .....	do .....	Bt. Maj. Heintzelman.	1st artillery, 1 comp.; 2d infantry, 3 comps .....				1	3		4	4	15	89	104
							9	18	69	27	96	69	512	561

\* By "General Orders" No. 27, of May 17, 1851, the commands of the tenth and eleventh military departments are, for the present, "merged in that of the Pacific division. Head-quarters, Sonoma, California."

E—Continued

## Military Department No. 11,\* (Oregon.)

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.												
					Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence.			
Steilacoom .....	Puget's sound, Oregon.	Capt. Hill.....	Department staff.....	1													
Columbia barracks....	Near Fort Vancouver, Oregon.....	Bt. Maj. Hatheway ....	1st artillery .....	1													
Fort Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon...	Lieut. Wyman .....	1st artillery (detach't)	2													

\* By "General Orders" No. 27, of May 17, 1851, the commands of the tenth and eleventh military departments are, for the present, "merged in that of the Pacific division. Head-quarters, Sonoma, California."

E—Continued.

*Military Department No. 11\*—Continued.*

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	PRESENT.							
				Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.
Steilacoom .....	Puget's sound, Oregon...	Capt.* Hill.....	Department staff.....								
Columbia barracks .....	Near Fort Vancouver, Oregon.....	Bt. Maj. Hatheway .....	1st artillery.....	1	1	2	37	4	41		
Fort Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon.....	Lieutenant Wyman.....	1st artillery.....	1	1	1	21	3	24		
			1st artillery (detachment).			1	20	1	21		
				2	2	4	78	8	86		

\* By "General Orders" No. 27, of May 17, 1851, the commands of the tenth and eleventh military departments are, for the present, "merged in that of the *Pacific division*. Head-quarters, Sonoma, California."

E—Continued.

## Military Department No. 11\*—Continued.

Posts.	Situation.	Permanent commanders.	Regiments.	ABSENT.							PRESENT & ABSENT.						
				Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.			
Steilacoom.....	Puget's sound, Oregon.	Capt. Hill.....	Department staff.....														
Columbia barracks.	Near Fort Vancouver, Oregon.....	Bt. Maj. Hatheway...	1st artillery.....					1	17	1	18	5	54	59			
Port Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon....	Lieut. Wyman.....	1st artillery.....					2	33	2	35	5	54	59			
			1st artillery (detach't)...									1	20	21			
								3	50	3	53	11	128	139			

\* By "General Orders" No. 27, of May 17, 1851, the commands of the tenth and eleventh military departments are, for the present, "merged in that of the *Pacific division*. Head-quarters, Sonoma, California."

E—Continued.  
RECAPITULATION.

	PRESENT.														ABSENT.						PRESENT & ABSENT.												
	Number of companies.	Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aids-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Major.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissionaries of subsistence.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.			
Division staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Military department No. 10	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485
Military department No. 11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Aggregate	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	587

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 26, 1851.  
 HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 26, 1851.  
 R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. Army.  
 WINFIELD SCOTT.

## F.

*Statement showing the whole number of Recruits enlisted in the Army from the 1st of October, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851.*

## I.—GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

*Brevet Colonel J. Plympton, Lieut. Colonel 7th Infantry, superintendent.*

Stations.	Number of men.	Total.
Boston, Massachusetts.....	198	
Burlington, Vermont.....	47	
Providence, Rhode Island.....	95	
Fort Wood, New York.....	3	
New York.....do.....	402	
Poughkeepsie...do.....	16	
Troy.....do.....	1	
Albany.....do.....	182	
Syracuse.....do.....	134	
Rochester.....do.....	37	
Buffalo.....do.....	237	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	155	
Pottsville.....do.....	62	
Columbia.....do.....	10	
Pittsburg.....do.....	102	
Baltimore, Maryland.....	57	
Newport, Kentucky.....	178	
Louisville...do.....	96	
Chicago, Illinois.....	104	
St. Louis, Missouri.....	155	
Memphis, Tennessee.....	3	
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	36	
Number of recruits enlisted for the general service.....		2,805

## II.—MOUNTED SERVICE.

*Brevet Lieut. Colonel P. St. G. Cooke, Major 2d Dragoons, superintendent.*

Stations.	Number of men.	Total.
Boston, Massachusetts.....	84	
New York, New York.....	390	
Rochester.....do.....	148	
Newark, New Jersey.....	13	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	145	
Columbia.....do.....	25	
Carlisle.....do.....	26	
Pittsburg.....do.....	73	
Baltimore, Maryland.....	198	
Number of recruits enlisted for mounted service.....		1,072

III.—REGIMENTAL SERVICE.

Regiments.	Number of men.	Total.
1st regiment of dragoons.....	59	
2d regiment of dragoons.....	25	
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....	162	
Total mounted troops.....		246
1st regiment of artillery.....	107	
2d regiment of artillery.....	42	
3d regiment of artillery.....	126	
4th regiment of artillery.....	151	
Total artillery.....		426
1st regiment of infantry.....	8	
2d regiment of infantry.....	13	
3d regiment of infantry.....	13	
4th regiment of infantry.....	99	
5th regiment of infantry.....	13	
6th regiment of infantry.....	208	
7th regiment of infantry.....	53	
8th regiment of infantry.....	12	
Total infantry.....		419
Corps of sappers and miners.....		87
Detachment at West Point.....		62
Total number enlisted from the 1st of October, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851.....		4,567

IV.—RECAPITULATION.

For the general service.....	2,305	
For mounted service.....	1,072	
By regiments. { Dragoons and mounted riflemen.....	246	
{ Artillery.....	426	
{ Infantry.....	419	
Sappers and miners and detachments.....	99	
		4,567

V.—Amount of recruiting funds in the hands of officers of the army, Sep- tember 30th, 1850.....	\$6,874 32
Amount of recruiting funds advanced to recruiting officers from October 1st, 1850, to September 30th, 1851.....	48,742 15
	\$50,116 47
Amount of funds accounted for from October 1st, 1850, to September 30th, 1851.....	48,118 66
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers September 30th, 1851.....	7,002 81

Respectfully submitted,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 26, 1851.*

MAJOR GENERAL W. SCOTT, *Commanding in Chief.*



## No. VII.

## REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington City, November 22, 1851.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, 1850, and ending the 30th of June, 1851.

When I presented my last report, the sums in the hands of the several disbursing officers, and balances in the hands of officers and agents who were no longer in the service, amounted, in the aggregate, from the data then attainable, to the sum of - - - \$786,918 29

To which should be added an amount received by the late Capt. J. R. Irwin, in the fourth quarter of 1847, from Mexican contributions, which has been ascertained since the last report, of - - - 60,000 00

And an amount received by Maj. Robert Allen from the civil fund of California, as ascertained from the examination of his accounts for the second quarter of 1850, being the last quarter of the fiscal year terminating the 30th of June, 1850, which had not been received at the date of the last report, of - - - 56,791.47

Making the whole apparent sum to be accounted for at the date of that report, - - - \$903,709 76

To which are to be added—

1. *Remittances*.—Through the Treasury Department, and by the payment of drafts drawn on this office, amounting, together, under all heads of appropriation during the fiscal year, to - - - 5,405,899 82

2. *Proceeds of the sales of public property, viz*:—Prior to the fiscal year, as ascertained by accounts received since last report, - - - \$856 16

And during the fiscal year, - - - 139,659 34

140,515 50

Making the total to be accounted for, - - - \$6,450,125 08

From which are to be deducted—

1. *Expenditures, viz*:—Prior to the fiscal year, the accounts for which have been received since my last report, 618,448 23

Within the fiscal year, but on account of the service in previous years, - - - \$367,888 30

On account of the service in the fiscal year, 4,721,080 04

5,088,968 34

2. *Deposites*.—To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting, in the aggregate, to - - - 14,523 51

5,721,940 08

Leaving to be accounted for, - - - \$728,185 00

Accounts are due from two officers of the Quartermaster's Department, viz: from Captain Reynolds, late principal Assistant Quartermaster in New Mexico, for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. There is an apparent balance against him of one hundred and three thousand dollars. He was ordered by the commander of the department to accompany him on an expedition against the Navajo Indians, which is probably the cause of his accounts not having been forwarded. He is understood to be now on his way to this city. From Captain Folsom, Assistant Quartermaster at San Francisco, for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year. He states as a reason for not forwarding his accounts, that all his papers, public and private, were destroyed in the fires at San Francisco. The apparent balance against him, at the close of the fiscal year, was about one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. In compliance with your instructions, he will be ordered to this city to settle his accounts so soon as an officer can be sent to relieve him.

Accounts are due from twelve acting Assistant Quartermasters, with three exceptions, generally for small amounts; the three referred to are Lieut. G. W. Hawkins of the rifle regiment, recently acting with that regiment in Oregon. His indebtedness is apparently about seventy thousand dollars; but, as he is known to have made expenditures, and accounts are due from him from 1848 to the close of the last fiscal year, he may not in fact be much indebted to the public. Lieut. Russell, of the same regiment, is accountable for thirty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars, but he is supposed to have made considerable disbursements: both have been ordered hither to settle their accounts. Lieut. C. E. Irvine is accountable for thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars. He was serving in Oregon, it is believed, and accounts are due from him for the last two years. Apportion, if not the whole of the sum apparently due, is supposed to have been applied to the public service.

The whole expenditure of the quartermaster's department in the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1845, amounted to nine hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents.

The aggregate force of the army was then about eight thousand six hundred and sixteen officers and men. The aggregate force now authorized is about twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-four officers and men, being an increase of about one-half, while the expenditures of the last fiscal year, without taking into consideration the accounts yet to be received, which it is estimated will increase them about one-tenth, amount to four millions seven hundred and twenty-one thousand and eighty dollars and four cents. Had the circumstances of the country and of the service remained the same, the increase in the expenditures should have been in about the ratio of the increase of the aggregate force; and such has been the effect in regard to the supply of fuel and straw—articles not materially affected by the positions occupied by the troops; for though wood in California has sometimes cost from twenty to forty-five dollars per cord, yet there are so many stations where the troops have supplied themselves, that the ratio of expenditure for that item has been about in proportion to the increase of the force.

The cost of mounts and remounts also, which depends more upon the strength of the mounted force than upon the state of the country occupied, has been in about the ratio of the increase of that force, and the increased price of horses, since the close of the war with Mexico.

In the years referred to, the expenditures for those items were as follows, viz :

	1844-45.	1850-51.
For fuel - - - -	\$93,382 86	\$140,374 42
For straw - - - -	3,346 26	4,785 15
For mounts and remounts - - -	51,797 60	113,676 95

and the accounts to be received will increase these items in the latter year, it is believed, about one-tenth of the sums stated.

The following items, depending more upon the extent of the territory occupied, and the nature of the country as regards supplies, communications, the movements required to be made, and the frontiers occupied, than upon the number of troops, show results entirely different from those above stated.

The expenditures were

	1844-45.	1850-51.
For forage - - - -	\$99,794 20	\$1,287,327 91
For constructing and repairing military buildings	97,161 76	558,254 33
For rents - - - -	63,685 21	187,323 78
For incidental expenses - - - -	89,818 60	392,728 14
For transportation - - - -	130,053 52	2,094,408 51
For travelling allowance for officers -	47,650 83	106,759 65

The great increase in the expenditure for forage is caused by the mounted force being nearly doubled since 1845, the animals of the quartermaster's department being increased from eight hundred and forty-seven, to upwards of eight thousand horses, mules and oxen, and from the enormous cost of grain, hay and fodder in all new territories—though there has not been more than one-half of the allowance authorised by the regulations, and which is known to be necessary for animals on constant active service, fed to them throughout the year.

The late Major General Brooke, commanding in Texas, issued orders that hay should be provided by the troops at all posts where it could not be purchased by contract at ten dollars per ton, and Colonel Sumner, commanding in New Mexico, has taken measures to obtain a portion of the forage there by the labor of the troops. Similar measures have been adopted at the extreme western posts: should these measures be successfully carried out, the sum I have estimated will probably be sufficient; and perhaps in future years the expenditure may be lessened.

Understanding that it was your intention that the Chief Engineer should estimate for all the expenses of West Point, I have included nothing for that station for either horses, forage, stables, or stable furniture.

The average cost of forage for each animal in the military service throughout our territories, was in 1844-45 a fraction over three dollars and fifty-one cents per month, and in 1850-51 it was nine dollars and fifty-one cents per month, and the accounts yet to be received, it is believed, will swell the average cost for each animal to over ten dollars per month. In the present state of the frontier, the number of animals cannot be diminished; it will therefore be apparent that the estimate for forage cannot safely be reduced.

Much has been said on the subject of carrying on military operations without means of transportation, and without forage; with a good deal of experience in the field, both as a staff officer and a commander, I have

never known operations to be carried on successfully without a large expenditure for both.

Were the difficulties in regard to these important objects obviated, generals would be rid of the greater part of their responsibilities, and war would become a mere pastime. The opinions expressed in influential quarters that forage is not necessary for animals in the public service, are mischievous in every aspect in which they can be viewed; they are in direct opposition to the truth, as known to every man of the slightest military experience; they deceive the public; and they impair the efficiency of the service, by causing necessary supplies to be withheld. The best evidence of the erroneous views entertained in certain quarters in regard to forage, will be found in the numerous claims presented at the Treasury for horses lost. Every mounted volunteer receives a certain sum for the use and risk of his horse; if the horse be captured by the enemy, escape, be stolen, or die of disease contracted in the service, the owner has no claim upon the public for payment, but if it break down or die in consequence of lack of sufficient forage, he is justly entitled to its value, and Congress have always acted upon the principle that the nation was bound to pay him, and have in all such cases provided the means of payment.

The increase in the expenditure for barracks, store houses and other military buildings, has grown out of the great extension of our territories since the 30th June 1845, and the consequent necessity of occupying numerous new posts, and in some instances at points where even the most temporary structures have been attended with heavy expense. The posts within the old territory, sixty three in number, were to be kept in repair; at some of them buildings were to be replaced which had been burned down, and at others, store-houses, stables, gun-houses and other needful buildings to be erected—the cost of which, together, has exceeded one hundred and six thousand dollars in the fiscal year.

In the newly acquired territories forty-six posts are known to have been occupied—those territories being distant, and surrounded by savage tribes, who, if they were not hostile, certainly maintained a threatening attitude—the commanders of the troops were clothed, necessarily, with discretionary authority as to the posts to be occupied, and the improvements to be made. The amount expended during the fiscal year, on account of construction and repairs within those territories, and for those posts, exceeded four hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars: about seventy-three thousand dollars of which was expended on nineteen posts within the State of Texas—fifty-eight thousand dollars, on thirteen posts in New Mexico; two hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, on eleven or twelve posts in the State of California, and the remainder, about seventy-eight thousand dollars, on the posts in Oregon.

The increase in rents is owing principally to the extension of territory, and to the fact that a greater number of officers have been serving at positions where there are no public quarters than in 1844, '45, and to a slight increase in rents for the same objects, at posts then occupied. The amount paid for rents in the last fiscal year within the territory occupied on the 30th of June 1845, was over eighty thousand dollars, a portion of it, however, connected with the service in the new territories; and the amount paid within those territories exceeds one hundred and seven thousand dollars—from these data it will be seen that my estimate under the head of barracks and quarters is a minimum estimate—every cent of it will be required; and I am apprehensive it may not be sufficient. In this estimate I have included

nothing for permanent objects, as I take it for granted that where positions are to be fortified, whether in the old or new territories, Congress will provide under the head of fortifications, for all needful military buildings.

Under the head of incidental expenses are included the following items, viz: Expenses of expresses, civil and military escorts, guides, interpreters and spies; hire of laborers, veterinary surgeons, clerks and agents—pay of wagon and forage masters and of soldiers employed as mechanics and laborers—the cost of interring deceased soldiers—the purchase of office furniture, horse medicines, travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse-shoe nails, horse shoes, iron and steel—expense of pursuing and apprehending deserters, and repairing dragoon equipments. Nearly all of these expenses are of a contingent character and are increased or diminished according to the nature of the service, and the condition of the country. The increase, under this head, has been occasioned almost entirely by the extension of our territories, and the rise in wages and the prices of all articles of living in those territories, caused by the discovery of gold. The excitement produced by that discovery had so injurious an effect upon the troops that no reliance could be placed upon them—and it often became necessary to employ reliable men at high rates to take charge of and guard the public property, and to hire citizens to perform all that description of labor which had theretofore usually devolved on the troops. And where public property was to be sent from one post to another, hired escorts had to be employed, because soldiers could not be obtained, or if obtainable could not be trusted, particularly where money was to be escorted.

There is no chance of the expenses under this head being materially reduced below my estimate for the next year. There is one heavy item under this head, the expense of which will continue, and perhaps increase—that of escorting civil agents, and particularly Indian agents and commissioners; but if those civil agents and commissioners succeed in establishing and preserving peace on the frontiers, the heaviest expense attending their missions will be a trifle compared with that of an Indian war.

The increase in the cost of transportation has been caused principally by the great extension of our territories, the long lines of land communication over which troops and supplies have to be transported, and the great increase in the cost of labor and of all the means of living in New Mexico, Oregon, and California, caused by the discovery of gold in the latter, as heretofore stated.

On the 30th of June, 1845, the extreme western posts were Fort Jesup in Louisiana, twenty-four miles from steamboat navigation on Red river; Fort Towson in Arkansas, six miles from Red river; Fort Washita in the Chicasaw country, near to Red river; Fort Gibson on the waters of the Arkansas; Fort Scott on the south-western frontier of the State of Missouri; Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri river; Fort Atkinson, twenty-four miles from the Upper Mississippi; Fort Snelling, at the junction of that river with the Saint Peters; and Fort Wilkins on Lake Superior. Of these posts, Forts Gibson, Leavenworth, Snelling, and Wilkins were accessible by steamers; Forts Jesup and Atkinson were within twenty-four, and Fort Towson within six miles of points accessible by steamers; and Fort Washita was eighty-six, and Fort Scott ninety miles from steam navigation; but the latter being in a well-cultivated and rapidly-improving country, most of the heavy supplies for its garrison were obtained in the neighborhood. Fort Washita was then the only outpost depending upon

the interior for its supplies; and it was at a less distance from the depôt whence it was supplied, than from this city to Orange courthouse in Virginia, or from Philadelphia to New York; while several of the land routes over which nearly all the supplies are now to be transported, are longer than from this city to Saint Louis.

The accompanying map will show more clearly than any written statement possibly can, the great difference between the country occupied by the troops on the 30th of June, 1845, and at the present time.

The dark heavy line drawn from the mouth of the Sabine in Louisiana to Fort Wilkins on Lake Superior, connects all the outposts occupied at that date. East of that line troops and supplies were transported then as they are now, both in the interior and along the coast, with the exceptions above stated, by steamboat and railroad lines. But west of that line, throughout the vast territory which we have recently occupied, the transportation is accomplished by pack and wagon trains. There is not, as far as I can learn, a steamboat or railroad line, or even an ordinary turnpike road, in Texas, New Mexico, California, or Oregon.

The red lines from the old frontier to the advanced posts, and between those posts, indicate the routes on which troops and supplies are being almost continually moved. A careful examination of the map will demonstrate that if the expense of army transportation has increased ninefold, the work to be performed has increased in a ratio at least equal.

In obedience to your orders I caused, during the last season, an experiment to be made with the view of testing the relative cost of transporting military supplies from the depôts on the Gulf of Mexico and the Missouri river to the posts in New Mexico. In the previous year the supplies for the posts in the southern part of that territory had been taken by contract. Many of them were received at their destination in a damaged state, but without any fault on the part of the contractors, who had been detained on the way, it is understood, by causes beyond their control. The contractors were to receive for the transportation of the stores thirteen dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds, and they were to have, in addition, subsistence for their teamsters and herdsmen going to and returning from El Paso, added to which they had a military escort going and returning, for the transportation of whose subsistence they were paid. The whole of these expenses together, it is estimated equalled twenty-two dollars a hundred for the supplies actually delivered in a sound state for the use of the troops in New Mexico.

Captain French, one of the most energetic officers of the army, had the direction of the public train by which the transportation was accomplished last season. He has made a minute calculation of all the expenses of his train, including those of the escort and the loss of animals on the route; and the transportation of the stores actually delivered for the use of the troops in New Mexico amounts to nineteen dollars per hundred pounds. In both instances however, the escorts may be considered as military expeditions, the moral effect of whose appearance upon the Indians on the route was probably worth more than the expense attending their movements. The expense on this route is thus far in favor of our own trains, though in both instances it must appear enormous to all who are not acquainted with the length and difficulties of the route.

On the route from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé, it has been found cheaper to transport all the heavier supplies by contract; and this has been found a far cheaper route than that through Texas. But on this route the supplies in the contractors' trains are liable to accidents, which would be avoided were the transportation performed in public trains. It is known at this office that one contractor's train moving on this route was burned, with all its supplies, during the last spring. The expense of transportation on these routes cannot be much reduced until all the heavy supplies for the troops on the extreme frontier, and in New Mexico, be produced in the vicinity of the posts occupied.

In relation to operations on the southern route, I respectfully refer to Captain French's report, marked A.

In obedience to your orders, Lieutenant-Colonel Swords was sent into New Mexico to make a thorough inspection of the affairs of the Department at all the stations within that territory. With the aid of the commanding officer he succeeded in making considerable reductions under various heads of expenditures; these reductions have all been taken into consideration in making my estimates for the next fiscal year.

I append a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Swords' report, marked B, to which I respectfully refer for information in detail.

Brigadier-General Whiting was ordered to inspect and examine into the affairs of the quartermaster's department in Texas. He had completed the inspection, and when on his return to the Atlantic unfortunately died at St. Louis, Missouri. He had collected abundant materials for a report, but not receiving them in time to have them arranged so as to be used in this report, I have substituted the report of Major Babbitt, who, under the command of the late Generals Worth and Brooke, acted as principal quartermaster in Texas. This report in a condensed form exhibits much of the work performed and the means employed in performing it, during the fiscal year, under the direction of that officer. It will be found appended, marked C, and I respectfully refer to it for detailed information on the matters of which it treats.

Fort Leavenworth, which in 1845 was an extreme outpost, is now an intermediate depôt, and is the point whence troops are marched and supplies transported by trains to the posts on the Oregon and Santa Fé routes and in New Mexico.

To afford the necessary accommodation for men and animals, and protection for supplies, additional building will be necessary, and the roads on the routes to be traversed should be improved and the water courses bridged. For the details in regard to the vast amount of business transacted at this important post I refer to the very satisfactory report of Major Ogden, Senior Quartermaster on duty there. It is appended, marked D.

For the operations in California I refer to the able report of Major Allen, principal Quartermaster on the Pacific, a copy of which is appended, marked E. The land, as well as the water transportation in California, is extremely expensive, and will continue to be so as long as the present state of things continues. Much has been done at Benicia, and all that remains to be done there at present is to construct a wharf.

A post was established during the year on the Gila, but the expense of supplying it by land being at least ten thousand dollars per month for transportation, the troops were withdrawn. Major Allen had previously, by the

authority of the commanding general, sent a public vessel through the Gulf of California to Gila with supplies for the troops, as an experiment. General Hitchcock has ordered that the post be re-occupied, and arrangements have been made to supply the garrison through that channel at a greatly reduced rate.

I refer to the report of Captain Ingalls, Senior Quartermaster in Oregon, for information in detail as to the operations in that territory; a copy is appended, marked F. The rifle regiment which had crossed the continent, had arrived in Oregon with the loss of nearly all its horses, as well as a large portion of the animals attached to the trains, and many thousand dollars worth of clothing and other public property. The regiment could not have been re-mounted there except at an enormous cost; besides, movements in that territory being mostly made by water, a mounted force was not required.

The officers and a portion of the regiment have been transported thence to the Atlantic, and eight companies are about being mounted to take their new positions on the frontiers of Texas. This movement has been costly, but the regiment is now to be employed where, as a mounted corps, it will be useful, and the cost of its movement from Oregon to Texas, added to that of mounting it, will be far less than the cost of mounting it alone in Oregon.

Supplies of every description due from the Quartermaster's department, have, during the fiscal year been distributed to all corps of the army throughout our extensive territories, in quantities sufficient for their wants, and means of transportation and other facilities have been promptly furnished for all detachments of troops in march, whether moving against the hostile Indians, to the outposts, or as escorts to civil agents and trains. — The troops in New Mexico having been removed from the towns and villages to points nearer to the marauding and hostile Indians, and where fuel for themselves and grass for the public animals can more readily be obtained, fewer movements, it is hoped, will be necessary and less expense incurred; yet, as that country can be successfully cultivated only by artificial irrigation, subsistence cannot be expected much beyond the wants of the present inhabitants. If forage be obtained for the public animals it is all we can expect, and more than we can safely depend upon, for without a large outlay by the Government in dams and aqueducts, so as to secure more abundant irrigation, subsistence for the troops must be drawn from the depôts in Missouri and on the coast of Texas for many years to come.

There will be an arrearage in the present year nearly, if not fully equal to the sums cut off from my estimates by the committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress.

I stated then, as I state now, that that estimate was made on "*a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the service, and a minute calculation of its wants.*" That estimate was returned to me for reduction, but *the objects of expenditure over which I have no control, remained the same, and as I knew every cent would be necessary unless those objects were reduced, I could make no reduction; to have done so would have been to deceive the Executive, Congress and the country. Money cannot be saved by cutting estimates down, but the service may be embarrassed and arrearages caused by it; to save money, objects of expenditure must be dispensed*



with. The House; as well as the committee, was probably deceived by an error of one of the members of the committee:

On the 4th of November, 1850, I presented my estimates for the present fiscal year, with a letter of that date explaining them. They were in two separate parts, designated and referred to in the letter as A and B, and are to be found in the printed estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, commencing at page 148 and ending at page 156 of those printed estimates.

Estimate A included the various objects of the Quartermaster's Department proper, the accounts arising under the appropriations for which are settled in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and amounted in the aggregate to four millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Estimate B was for the clothing and equipage of the army after deducting the stock on hand in the public stores, and being required to make up a deficiency of supplies on hand it was in minute detail, and amounted in the aggregate to two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents. The accounts arising under the appropriation for the objects embraced in this estimate are settled in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury; and hence the necessity of presenting the estimates separately to Congress. These two estimates together, both referred to in the same letter, amounted to four millions nine hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents.

After these estimates had been presented, you called for a report of the yearly expenditures, from 1844 to 1849 inclusive, with the estimated expenditures for the years ending June 30, 1851 and 1852. I presented you the report required on the 11th November, 1850. The expenditures for the years which had passed were reported from positive data in the office: and as to the estimated expenditures which you required for the year ending the 30th June, 1852, as I had asked for precisely what I believed would be necessary, I added the estimate for clothing and equipage of

	\$242,538 65
to that for the Quartermaster's Department proper of	4,750,000 00

Making together	\$4,992, 538 65
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My report will be found on pages 64 and 65 House document No. 11, of the last session.

The honorable member before referred to with the documents before him, charged me in his place with having made a mistake in estimates for the same service, differing only seven days in date, of two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents. Now it is due to myself to say that the mistake was his not mine, as any one who examines the documents will see.

The estimates for the next fiscal year for most of the items of the Quartermaster's Department proper, are lower than it would be prudent to reduce them, were it not that the second session of the present Congress will not only have taken place, but will have terminated before the close of the the year for which they are made. They are in the aggregate eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars less than the estimates presented for similar objects at the last session of Congress; and over a million of dollars less than the ascertained and estimated expenditures of the last fiscal year. From the experience of the past I entertain not the slightest hope that the expenses for transportation, forage, and several of the items under the inci-

dental head, can be much reduced unless an entire change be made in our Indian as well as military policy. The nomadic Indians within our new territories are by no means so numerous as they have been represented — leaving out of view the Indians residing in the Mexican Republic, who sometimes cross our boundary; all the bands together on our side of the line, including those in New Mexico, who unite with the Mexican Indians in their forays upon our own people as well as upon the Mexicans, do not exceed ten thousand souls, including men, women and children. Had the War Department the control of them, and could lands be obtained for them in Texas, they might be concentrated in settlements near to the stations of the troops — be dismounted, and fed until they should be able to provide for themselves, at perhaps a fourth of the expense of the present system of defence. One important advantage of this policy would be, that we would thus secure our own frontiers, as well as those of Mexico from our own Indians, and the Mexican Republic would be compelled to defend herself from those within her own territory.

The nomadic tribes ranging over the territory on both sides of the present national boundary, have had no fixed habitations since they were originally driven by the Spaniards from their more southern and western positions in Mexico. They have been gradually driven north and east, and considering themselves the owners of the territory whence they had been expelled, they have for a century past, perhaps longer, been accustomed to make inroads upon it and levy upon its inhabitants what they considered rightful contributions. When pursued by a force too powerful to be resisted with success, they have fled to the mountains on both sides of the present national line.

The United States are not bound to defend Mexico against her own Indians. At present as heretofore, the bands on both sides of the line unite in their predatory expeditions against that republic, and sooner or later this nation will be called on to pay the bill for the depredations of both. Let the policy suggested be adopted, and the depredations, if continued, will be by Mexican, not American Indians; and should they extend to our side of the line, the claim for compensation will be not on us, but from us on Mexico.

In regard to our military policy, the troops should not, if possible, be dispersed in small frontier garrisons: to make a strong impression upon the Indians, they should always be shown in large bodies. I would therefore suggest, not only as a measure of economy, but of absolute military efficiency, that the force for the defence of Texas be concentrated at healthy points on the frontier, in regiments, or at least in battalions, where they can be cheaply supplied, and where the soldiers can have comfortable homes to return to after every perilous and laborious service in the field. Let at least one-half of the mounted force be constantly in the saddle, and moving with as little baggage as possible and without the cumbersome equipment which they now carry; let them make excursions into the Indian country, find out the positions where the women and children are left when the warriors make their inroads into our territories, or those of Mexico: the danger to which the Indian families would thus be exposed would restrain the warriors in their warlike and predatory operations, and compel them to remain near their families, in order to defend them. All the mounted force should be in Texas and New Mexico. For California and Oregon let a competent force of artillery be stationed at suitable points for the defence of the maritime frontier, and let about four regiments of infantry be placed at healthy positions accessible by steam or other boat navigation; let one-half of this

force be detailed for a year at a time, for service at the mines; let the troops, when not on necessary duty, be employed in mining, and have one-half the proceeds of their labor, reserving the other half for the government; but let them be always ready for the most active service, should the peace of the frontier or the country be endangered from any quarter or from any cause; let the regiments be regularly relieved at the mines, once a year. By this arrangement all would have like advantages: desertion would cease, because the deserter could not remain at the mines, and he would find no other place promising such advantages as he would have by remaining with his regiment; the moral of the service would be restored and its character elevated with its increased efficiency. So well am I assured of the advantages of the military policy suggested that, had I commanded either in Texas or on the Pacific, I would have adopted it without waiting for orders from any quarter.

The economy, as well as the efficiency of the service would be promoted by better means of communicating with our distant posts. Our newly acquired territories, including Oregon, are more extensive than the organized states and territories embraced in the Union at the beginning of the year 1845; and there is no approach to any part of them by established steamboat lines beyond the Texan and Pacific coasts.

I recommend that active measures be adopted to improve the navigation of the rivers of Texas, including the Rio Grande and Red river, and also the rivers of Oregon and California, and that good turnpike roads be made on the principal routes to important points on the frontiers. These works are recommended as important in their bearing upon the military defence of the country, for the military power of nations depends, not so much upon a numerous population, large armies and great resources, as upon the ability to concentrate them rapidly at the points where they are to be used or employed.

I have again to ask your attention to the delay at the Treasury in the settlement of the accounts of the officers of this branch of the service; and as a first step to simplifying the accountability, I request that application be made to Congress for authority to cause all the accounts from this Department to be settled in the same Auditor's office. Under the present defective legislation, not only vouchers in the same account, but items in the same voucher have often to be referred to, and settled by the 2d and 3d Auditors.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,  
*Quartermaster General.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

A.

WASHINGTON CITY,  
November 2, 1851.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose to you the accompanying report in relation to the late expedition to El Paso, made in compliance with the following order:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington City, January 14, 1851.

SIR: A large supply of stores for El Paso is on the way from Baltimore to Indianola, Texas, as you are aware, to meet an apprehended deficiency of subsistence for the troops at that post and its dependencies in New Mexico. This supply is to be taken to its destination in a public train; you are selected to take charge of and conduct it. You will proceed to San Antonio, and report to Major Babbitt for that service.

On your way thither you will stop at New Orleans and ascertain from Colonel Hunt the state of the wagons which he has shipped to Indianola, by orders from this office; and if you find they are not in every respect in a condition for the service in which they are to be employed, you will call for whatsoever you may think necessary to the efficiency of the service. Should you obtain information on your route of the loss of any of the wagons shipped recently from Philadelphia; you will take measures to replace as many of them as you may think necessary.

The expenses of the department are enormous, and they must, if practicable, be reduced. You must therefore carefully avoid any expense not absolutely required; but at the same time economy is not to be carried so far as to impair efficiency.

Major Babbitt has been written to and informed that you are to organize the train under his instructions, or to aid him in organizing it, and that you are to have charge of it. Let the service be performed in your usual manner, and with your accustomed energy, and I am sure all will go right.

All the operatives employed must be armed, and if a small escort be necessary in addition, the commanding general, I have no doubt, will direct it. Let it, however, be as small as possible, so as not to use so large a portion of the supplies as are usually required for escorts.

Collect all the information you can in regard to the country, its resources—the condition of the Indians who roam over it—what are their numbers and how they can best be controlled; also whether settlements might not be formed on the route sufficiently strong to protect themselves from the Indians and furnish supplies for emigrants and troops.

With entire reliance on your energy, talents and zeal, I am respectfully your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,  
Quartermaster General.

Capt. S. G. FRENCH,  
Assistant Quartermaster, Washington City.

In pursuance of the above orders I proceeded to San Antonio and reported for duty on the 24th of February, and commenced making preparations for the organization of the train. Many of the wagons required for the service and all the stores were still on the coast, and all the available means of

transportation that Major Babbitt had, were immediately employed in bringing them to the depot at San Antonio. An estimate of the number of animals that would be required was made, and as there were not enough in his possession, some three hundred were received by purchase and formed into teams for the road, and a small train thus organized was despatched to Indianola to hasten up with the subsistence. But little hired transportation could be procured, for the severity of the winter had destroyed all vegetation, and the cattle could barely subsist. Some of the stores thus sent by citizens from the coast were near or quite a month on the road up to the depot at San Antonio. By the last of April most of the stores had arrived, the requisite number of employees had been engaged, and the loading of the wagons was commenced. As they received the loads, they were sent in small detachments to the Leona, the point I had designated as the general rendezvous. By the 7th of May the last train left the depot, and I started with them for Leona. The supplies for El Paso were kept separate from those drawn for the escort and employees; and in order to avoid the expense of transporting salt provisions for the command, I received from the commissary of subsistence eighty days fresh meat, the beeves being driven along by men in the employ of the contractors, and furnished when required. As the Indians on the borders had manifested considerable hostility during the spring, I deemed it necessary to ask of Major-General Harney, commanding the department, the protection of an escort. For this service a detachment of eighty men from the first regiment of infantry was ordered; but as the transportation of their subsistence would incur considerable expense, I thought it consistent with proper economy and perfect safety to suggest its reduction to fifty men. The number was accordingly diminished, and on my reaching Fort Inge I found the escort there, under the command of Captain B. H. Arthur, awaiting my arrival, and I will here express my obligations to him for the cheerful aid he always afforded me.

I encamped at the rendezvous on the 11th. On the 12th, the last of the wagons arrived, and the day following was passed in making final preparations for our departure. The entire expedition, comprising one hundred and fifty wagons (including three belonging to Major Backus, Captain Sitgreaves, and Lieut. Williamson, *en route* to New Mexico,) and over one thousand animals, moved on the 14th and encamped on the banks of the Nueces. These numbers were further increased by those of citizens availing themselves of our protection to pass through the Indian country.

The march was now continued without any accidents or unnecessary delay until the night of the 23d, when we were visited by a thunder storm, accompanied by such violent gusts of wind as to prostrate all our tents and expose us to the rain till morning. We were then encamped in the valley of the San Pedro river, and knowing that it was subject to sudden overflows from heavy falls of rain, I examined the ford the next day about noon, and could perceive only a slight rise in the water, and therefore commenced crossing the baggage-wagons, giving directions for the main train to follow soon after; but no sooner were the former completely over, than in the space of a few minutes the waters rose several feet, and thereby completely cut off all communication with the main train for near two days. The waters having subsided enough so as not to enter the wagon-bodies, the stream was passed, and we continued the march again without interruption to the Pecos river. We found the water of this stream low; but an examination of the ford led me to believe it was still too deep to pass over it.

safety, and I was obliged to cause three cylindrical iron rods or wires that had been left across the river by the contractors for the year previous, to be raised and secured to the shores by means of strong cables, which being planked over formed a suspension-bridge forty feet in length, over which the wagons with the stores were run by hand. About seventy wagons had been thus passed across, when the end of one of the rods that was bent at a right angle broke, and the bridge became impassible. A second examination of the river led to the discovery of a ledge of rocks affording a good bottom, where the balance of the wagons were driven across with but little difficulty. The west bank of the river having been gained, we resumed our journey. At the Comanche springs we were overtaken by Colonel J. D. Graham, topographical engineer, on his way to the Mexican boundary commission, who continued with us to El Paso.

The disappointment arising from not having water where on former occasions it had been characterized as permanent or living, together with the parched-up condition of the country, caused me to move with more circumspection. The Lempia was found dry its entire length, excepting one place that was a mile distant from the road and almost inaccessible to animals, and another at its source at the Painted camp. I therefore remained at the last-mentioned place, and sent expresses ahead to look out for water, which resulted in the discovery of a pool in a ravine twenty miles in advance, to which point we moved. The condensation of vapor on the mountain sides caused some rain to fall about ten miles further on the road, where the men in advance, by digging trenches on the plain, drained it from the surface where it had not been absorbed, in sufficient abundance for all the animals. Preparations had been made in anticipation of a long journey without water, by filling all the water-barrels and kegs at the Lempia. There were now but little hopes of finding water short of Eagle springs, sixty-five miles distant, and the weather being extremely warm and the roads excessively dusty, I started at two o'clock, A. M.; but much to the joy of every one, a small hole containing water enough for a part of the advance train was found about sunrise, and two others containing sufficient to allow each animal a few quarts, were discovered where we halted at noon; again about sunset some was found in a small water-gully in Providence creek, and each animal was given a few gallons as they passed by and moved in advance in quest of an encamping place where there was some grazing for the animals. But the dryness of the herbage only seemed to increase the thirst of the poor mules, and all night they kept up a continued braying. At one A. M. I again started for the springs, still twenty-nine miles distant, halting at eleven o'clock to give the animals all the water in the kegs, and to permit them to graze. Our baggage-wagons and the advance of the escort continued on to the springs, which, to the astonishment of all were so nearly dry that the few animals with us scarcely got enough to slake their thirst. I immediately set some men to the task of digging out the spring, and despatched a party several miles up the mountains, to where on a former occasion a large stream was found running, but they returned and reported it perfectly dry. As to procuring water from the spring where the men were digging, it was an impossibility. While thus perplexed, a thundershower that hovered around a distant peak of the mountains and then rolled up the valley, for a time inspired hope, but like the cloud it soon passed away. About four P. M. the trains arrived, and I directed them to continue the march all night to the Rio Grande, thirty-two miles distant. All day diffi-

culties had been accumulating; in the morning an express had overtaken us, giving the information that some of the mules belonging to the boundary commission had strayed for water during the night, and they were unable to move from Providence creek. They could not be left there without water; and lest the missing animals should not be recovered, I caused four teams to remain at Eagle springs, so that should their animals be irrecoverably lost I might give assistance to get their wagons up to the springs the next day, and resolved to remain in camp till two o'clock the next morning, believing that ere then they would reach our camp, which fortunately was the case. At two o'clock in the morning I left the springs, and arrived at the mouth of the Cañon, through which the valley of the Rio Grande is gained, about nine A. M., and found in it near twenty wagons blocking up the passage, the animals exhausted for the want of water and from fatigue. They were immediately loosed and driven to the river, eight miles distant, where the main body was encamped, and in the evening these wagons were brought into camp from out of the Cañon where they had been left. Thus from not finding water at Eagle springs, and being obliged to continue on to the Rio Grande, the trains were forced to make a march of ninety-six miles in fifty-two consecutive hours, the last sixty miles having been made in thirty hours. These marches were as disagreeable as can well be imagined, and continued to be so to the place of destination, owing to the intolerable heat, the thermometer during the day in the shade standing at  $110^{\circ}$ , and to the immense volumes of dust that rested on either side the road like a cloud, obscuring everything from the view, except when wafted away by the wind.

We reached El Paso on the 24th of June, forty-nine days after leaving San Antonio, during which time thirty-nine only were passed in travelling. The stores were all delivered in good condition; and an estimate being made of what would be required on the return trip, I found more salt provisions on hand than were necessary, and therefore caused a part of them to be left at San Elizario, whereby the supplies were increased by about eighteen hundred rations. As soon as the stores were delivered and I could complete my duties, the journey homeward was commenced. We left El Paso on the 7th of July, and reached San Antonio on the 9th of August. The same difficulty in regard to water was not experienced when returning; for at Eagle Springs, Mr. Smith, a gentleman who had charge of a small train of wagons, arriving there about a week after us, finding no water, remained there in camp while his animals were being driven to the Rio Grande, thirty-two miles distant, and dug out the springs to a capacity four times greater than I had left them. I also divided the train in sections, marching on consecutive days, so as to let the springs fill during the intervals between the departure and arrival. The marches were always made with a view to favor the animals, and the time of starting, &c., was determined by the circumstances of distance, the weather, grazing and water. On the journey out, I generally had the animals *corralled* at night for safety, when there was no moon; but after the stores were delivered and the main object of the expedition had been accomplished, more risk could be afforded, and accordingly, from the time we left the Rio Grande until the arrival at San Antonio, the animals were herded all the time, excepting when in harness. By thus giving them every opportunity to graze, and always travelling with a view to favoring them, I am pleased to state that they returned to the depot in about as good condition as when they started, after marching a continuous

journey of more than two thousand miles, if the trips to the coast from the depot be included. The loss of animals from deaths, straying, thefts and otherwise from the rendezvous to El Paso and back, was two and a fraction to each hundred. No Indians were met on the route, though the guard at night, on two occasions, fired on what were supposed to be Indians. Often they hovered near our camp making signal fires on the mountains.

In regard to the country through which the route lies, you were furnished with a description in a former communication; of course, all the peculiar characteristics that it has obtained from the formations remain the same; but every feature of productiveness and beauty, derived from the seasons in their annual course, is sensibly changed, and to the eye it presents but little that is attractive, owing to the drought. From the Nueces to the mountains, which divide the waters that flow into the Pacific from those that flow into the Atlantic, the whole country appears altered. But little rain has fallen for near two years, and hills that before were clothed in verdure, now are bare—valleys that seemed to vie in fertility with the most favored, appear sterile, and plains, where two years ago the tall grass waved like fields of wheat, now are rocky and barren; parasitical plants hang leafless to the trees, and the mistletoe has ceased to put forth its buds. Where the prairies had been swept over by the fires of the previous summer, the surface of the earth was still black and covered with ashes, and nothing green marked that the spring season had passed. The vegetation of the previous years had become so dried and withered by the scorching rays of the sun, that it appeared cineritious, crumbling into ashes or dust when crushed in the hand, or trodden on by animals. The little lakes that once bordered the streams, were dried up, and the streams themselves had often ceased to flow. Even the prairie dogs had forsaken the central parts of their towns, from starvation, and inhabited the suburbs bordering on the vegetation that widely encircles them, remote from their former homes. It seemed as if Providence had withdrawn its protecting care, and left the country to itself. I never before had such a negative proof of the fertilizing properties of rain and dews. The general aspect of that vast extent of country west of the Nueces is thus changed from what it was two years since, when it was an untrodden wilderness unknown to the white man. A general drought had prevailed, and it was only occasionally that green grass was found where a shower had passed in the spring. Notwithstanding the tide of emigration setting into the country, the acknowledged enterprise of our people, the rapid subjugation of the wild lands to useful purposes by the settlers, and the utmost protection that may be given to the advance of all our settlements—yet such are the few attractions that most of that region of country, on the route west of the intersection of the table lands with the Rio Grande, at the mouth of the San Pedro, possesses—that unless it should become a highway to the upper Rio Grande, northern Mexico, or perchance to the Pacific coast—it will be a long time before it can attract the attention of agriculturists, or even become a pastoral country to any great extent. The establishment of a mail route from San Antonio to El Paso may cause a small post to be established at Live Oak creek or Howard's springs, but generally speaking, the San Felipe limits the fertile portions of Texas (south of the great plain) in a westerly direction.

I have endeavored to collect some information in regard to the Indians as required by your orders, and from having been on duty in Texas principally, since 1849, during which time I have travelled over a considerable portion



of the country they frequent in the south and west as far as New Mexico; some conclusions have been arrived at that may differ from the generally received opinions in regard to them.

Their numbers appear to have been considerably over-estimated, if the reports of men who have been among them can be relied on, and the information gained by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardee in his late expedition to their country be correct. It is believed that the entire numbers including all ages and the different sexes, of all the tribes that frequent the border settlements of Texas, in the Eighth Military Department, does not exceed four thousand.

The respective numbers of the different bands may be set down (by their own computation, principally about as follows: Delawares 63; Shawnees 70; Tonkaways 300; Quapas 200; Caddoes 160; Anadacoos 200; Ionees 113; Keechies 48; Tawacanoes 140; Wacoos 114; Lepans 350; Lower Comanches 700; and the northern Comanches at 1,500. These tribes roam over the country watered by the Red, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Nueces and San Pedro rivers and their tributaries near their sources. The northern Comanches have the most extensive range from the pursuit of the Buffalo to the north of the Canadian; they traverse the entire country to the south, and by their ancient war-paths cross the Pecos, continue to the Rio Grande, enter Mexico and carry their depredations far into the interior of that distracted country. The Southern band of Comanches and all the other tribes enumerated, are found frequently associated together; and on the northern portions of the line near their homes, visit those posts in seeming friendship.

That barren, dreary and desolate region immediately west of the Pecos, has not sufficient claims to be in the possession of any Indians. The northern Comanches pass over a portion of it as they wander alternately from the north to the south, and the different bands into which the Apaches are divided, approach its borders from the north and west.

The Apaches are divided into numerous bands, and, united with other tribes in New Mexico, have been variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty thousand, the former being perhaps nearer the truth.

The condition of all these Indians, except some few of the Delawares, is truly lamentable. Denied the possession of lands and a home, despising industry and regarding labor as degrading, no provision is made for subsistence by the cultivation of the soil; but depending entirely upon the flesh of the horse, the mule, the uncertainty of the chase and the few wild products of the country, they wander about exposed to all the vicissitudes and every ill of life that can arise from disease, extreme exposure to cold, nakedness and hunger bordering on starvation—leading an existence more filthy than swine and as precarious and uncertain as the wolf: and this life is rendered, if it be possible, even yet more intolerable, by the almost entire absence of laws respecting property and the rights of individuals. Their views of property tend towards socialism, without that restraint by which the strong are prevented from plundering the weak, and but few injuries have legal redress. However strongly their condition would seem to appeal to philanthropy for relief, much sympathy is lost in the remembrance that their code of morals inculcates many of our vices as their cardinal virtues and regards our virtues as so many vices or traits of weakness, while their atrocious barbarities shock every sensibility of nature and humanity. The experience of the Jesuit fathers, other Christian missionaries and learned professors, would almost incline to believe that the Indian is en-

dowed with certain instincts (as they might be called) that are inherent in his nature, and not always directing him to good, which, neither separation from his people, education from infancy, the attainments of academies, attractions of wealth, the refinements of society, nor the doctrines and precepts of Christianity can destroy; and after all, he stands in nature an Indian still. Be this as it may, of one thing we are certain, they are thrown on our borders and violate our laws, and it becomes a question how best to control them and what policy to pursue in our relations with them. They are now being encroached upon by settlements on the frontier that will soon encompass them on many sides; we are circumscribing their bounds, limiting their hunting expeditions and destroying their game: and there is no checking these encroachments; for the State of Texas claims possession of all the domain within her boundaries, and no act of the agents of the Federal Government can at present cede them a portion of her territory, or military force to restrain the lawless traders established in the Indian country. Treaties may be effected with them, but they cannot stipulate to restrain citizens from settling on their hunting grounds or grant them many immunities. It is, under the present condition of affairs, vain to suppose that the most skilful combinations for military operations can check a famished, wild and degraded people from committing depredations on the lonely roads and extended prairies, for the purpose of clothing their naked women and children and to satisfy the calls of hunger; and more especially so when these very acts are not regarded as wrong, and are the only steps by which the untutored brave gains distinction or renown among his people and receives the awards due to valor. Theft with them is no crime, but only a legitimate profession. In all civilized communities, ambition is satisfied in pursuing innumerable channels of a civil nature. The Indian has but two, war and the chase, and they are now no longer pleasures, but made a burden by the stern necessities of providing subsistence.

How to control these nomadic tribes various plans have been suggested, but all calling for legislative action, and I feel a reluctance in alluding to them. But I know of none more humane in the end than *to teach them the power of our Government* then grant them a territory, dismount them as far as necessary, feed and clothe them to a sufficient extent to make them dependent on our agents, elevate the character of their war and council-chiefs in the estimation of their respective tribes by treating them with some distinction and consideration, whereby their influence over the bands will become greater, and they will become instrumental in carrying out our wishes; encourage the cultivation of the soil and establish a few plain salutary laws for their government and for regulating the intercourse of the whites with them, and have them enforced by the aid of the military, and then, perhaps, ere long tranquillity may be known on a frontier where for so many years partial war has been waged. A similar policy might be urged from other considerations, especially to prevent the immense amount of claims constantly growing out of what are alleged to be Indian depredations, and the expense of maintaining so large a force remote from points where the supplies are drawn.

Were the State of Texas to grant the Indians within her borders a definite territory, ceding the jurisdiction thereof to the United States, so that the proper laws regulating the intercourse of the whites with them could be established and enforced, and were they but partially clothed and fed, the State would have peace on the frontier, emigration to her shores would

increase, the immense resources of the country would be developed, and prosperity, spreading happiness among her people, would spring up over her entire dominions.

The service upon which I have been engaged has induced me to urge upon your consideration the propriety of recommending to the honorable Secretary of War the necessity for, and the advantages that would be derived from a legislative enactment, whereby a limited number of employees could be enlisted in the service of the Department for a term of years, subject to such rules and regulations as in such cases may be established by proper authority.

When passing through Galveston, I had the pleasure to examine the establishment of Mr. G. Borden, for the manufacture of meat biscuit. Two cans, in a crushed state, containing five pounds each, were purchased, and on our journey to El Paso and back it was almost constantly used, and, in connection with vegetables, was found an excellent article. We had no such object in view as to test the usefulness to any extent, but from its convenience and palatable qualities, it naturally came into daily use. I gave away one can of it, which served a party of four persons who came from New Mexico to San Antonio without pack-animals, as a reliable dependence for food on a journey of about six hundred miles to the nearest settlements. They made it a substitute for animal food, excepting when they chanced to meet game, and spoke of it in commendable terms. In forming a *part* of the ration, it would commend itself economically in a degree somewhat proportionate to the diminution it would make in the weight of the ration; but the military advantages it would afford, where land transportation is difficult, and certain results are to be obtained, cannot be so well calculated. In many points of view it commends itself so favorably, as a component part of the ration for particular service, that it is worthy of more than a single trial.

During the months of March and April, the teams were employed in bringing up the supplies for the troops in the Eighth Military Department, and were sent on any other duty that the service required; and were not confined exclusively to transporting the stores destined for the troops in New Mexico. The provisions for the escort were conveyed from San Antonio; and from the forage that I received, were fed the animals belonging to the officers' teams, and some was issued to the train of the Boundary Commission in the service of Col. Graham. These and other circumstances connected with the general duties of the service, have rendered it impossible for me to present you with more than an approximate estimate of the cost per pound for transportation to El Paso. I have embraced in the calculation the cost of transportation of the provisions for the escort. The transportation of the rations for the employees of the department, and the cost thereof; the compensation for service of all persons connected with the train; the loss of animals; incidental expenses, &c., and find the cost per pound, from the Gulf to El Paso, to be about nineteen cents. This will not exceed the expenses per pound under the contract for the previous year, but it exceeds that now paid citizens who own small trains and are carrying, to a limited amount, by four cents per pound. To the Government the forage for the animals has been a heavy item of expenditure, and although I allowed only a third of the rations of corn, without long forage, yet it has, owing to the exorbitant price it commands, amounted to over two-fifths of the entire expense of the expedition.

When the grazing is good, small trains of twenty or thirty wagons may avoid the use of grain almost entirely, by travelling more slowly and stopping oftener to graze; and if the department will thus risk supplies, without escorts of any kind, it may, to some extent, diminish expense, but it will be attended with more uncertainty.

It may be gratifying to you to learn that during the time we were absent on the journey, with the exceptions that I have mentioned, nothing of note occurred. The trains were always ready to move at the hours designated, and would come into camp without any of those vexatious delays caused by animals "giving out" from fatigue, or the breaking of wagons or other accidents generally attendant on such expeditions.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

S. G. FRENCH,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

Maj. Gen. TH. S. JESUP,  
*Quartermaster General U. S. A.,  
 Washington, D. C.*

B.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1851.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions of the 28th March last, assigning me to the duty of inspecting the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department, in New Mexico, under the nine hundred and thirty-sixth paragraph of the army regulations, I left Fort Leavenworth on the 29th of May, and reached the Rayado, in company with the command under Col. Sumner, on the 10th July. This being the first point on our march, since entering New Mexico, at which troops were stationed, I here commenced my duties of inspector. The garrison consisted of two companies of dragoons. The position, in a military point of view, was no doubt well selected, though somewhat expensive. The land being private property, and no public buildings at the place, quarters, &c., were hired at the rate of \$3,400 per annum. Five citizens were employed, two as teamsters, and three as herders for the pack-mules kept at the post. As this was considered the most eligible place for wintering the surplus stock in the upper part of the territory, a contract had been made for the delivery of six hundred tons of hay at thirty dollars per ton. All the grain for the animals had to be brought across the mountains from Taos, a distance of forty miles, on pack-mules, costing \$2 50 per bushel.

The command of Colonel Sumner having continued its march towards Santa Fé, via Las Vegas, I left it and took, as the most expeditious to accomplish my orders, the route via Taos and Abiguin, at both of which places there were troops stationed. At Taos one company of infantry, occupying rented quarters at the rate of \$1,620 per annum, and at Abiguin one company of dragoons, also occupying rented quarters at the rate of \$3,360 per annum. At Taos there was but little property on hand, and but one person employed, he being the inspector and employed by order of the commanding officer, at the rate of fifty dollars per month. At Abiguin there was an interpreter employed at sixty dollars per month, and seven

teamsters at twenty dollars per month; the teamsters all being at the time engaged in hauling corn. What considerations may have led to the keeping of a company of dragoons at this place, I am unable to say, but they certainly must have been weighty, to justify the employment of seven teams, of six mules each, in hauling grain, when we consider that the cost of keeping a mule is, according to Captain Easton's estimate, not including the hire of a wagonmaster, \$310 per annum. (See paper No. 1.)

There being no grazing near this place, and no long forage on hand, the dragoon horses were fed entirely on corn, consequently looking very gaunt, and I should think, not in a very fit condition for active service. A contract had been made for the delivery of two hundred tons of hay, during the present season, at forty-five dollars per ton for all cut within twenty-five miles of the post, and fifty dollars per ton for all cut beyond that distance.

From Abiquin I went across the Santa Fé, reaching there on the 17th July, but found that Colonel Sumner had not yet arrived, he having gone down the Pecos for the purpose of selecting an eligible site, at which to establish his head-quarters, Santa Fé being the principal depot for the territory. There was in store there a very large amount of supplies of almost every description. The store-houses and quarters for the enlisted men were public property, but for the officers, private houses were rented, some at very high rates, (see paper No. 2.) The number of citizens employed, I deemed unnecessarily large, (see paper No. 3.) On the arrival of Colonel Sumner at Santa Fé, and on his assuming command of the department, a general order was given by him directing the discharge of all citizens employed at the several military posts, excepting the authorized clerks, and forage and wagonmasters, and these places be supplied by details from the troops, when necessary. This order would save to the treasury, at the post of Santa Fé alone, should it have been continued as the depot, about \$45,000 per annum, besides the subsistence of about one hundred and twenty-nine persons at the high rate at which it was furnished in the country.

Having remained in Santa Fé until the 24th of July, I then continued my journey to the posts in the lower section of the country. At the little town of Algodones, forty-one miles from Santa Fé, I found an agent employed and quarters hired for him; but ascertaining there was no public property there, and that he then had nothing to do, I immediately informed him of the general order for his discharge, and that his pay would cease from that day.

From Algodones I proceeded to Albuquerque, the station of one company of dragoons and one company of infantry, for whose accommodation quarters were hired at the rate two hundred and seventy-five dollars per month, (see paper No. 4.) The expenses at this post were large, owing to its position. Fuel had to be hauled from twenty-five to thirty miles and some of the corn from thirty to thirty-five miles. The price of the corn ranging, at the crib, from one dollar sixty cents to two dollars eighty cents per bushel, and the price of fodder from one dollar fifty cents to two dollars per one hundred pounds. In addition to the dragoon horses and mules, there were one hundred and ten mules and seven horses requiring to be fed on the forage purchased at these high rates. (For the number of citizens employed, see paper 5.) From Albuquerque I went to Socorro, the station of one company of dragoons. (For report of quarters-rented, see

paper No. 6.) Although as high as two dollars and fifty cents per bushel was paid for corn, and some of it had to be hauled a distance of forty miles, this had been considered an advantageous place for keeping surplus stock; there being in charge of the acting assistant quartermaster fourteen horses and eighty mules besides those in service with the dragoons, and in addition to ninety mules sent there from Santa Fé. A contract had been made for the delivery of four hundred tons of hay at thirty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents per ton. In consequence of the scarcity of forage, resort was had last spring to feeding green wheat in its growing state, thus cutting short the crop of the year. Firewood was furnished by contract at three dollars per cord, and issued to the troops at the rate of two cords for one, of the quality prescribed by regulations. This wood was hauled from the mountains twenty miles distant, by the public teams. (For list of persons employed, see paper No. 7.)

The next station I visited was at Dona Aña, garrisoned by one company of dragoons and one company of infantry. Extensive quarters were rented at this place, which had been much improved at the public expense, the lumber for the purpose costing one hundred and seventy-five dollars per thousand feet. The price of corn was two dollars and forty cents per bushel, and of wood five dollars per cord, the hauling being done by the public teams. (For statement of quarters hired and persons employed, see papers marked No. 8 and 9.)

Having finished my inspection at Dona Aña, I proceed down the river to the station opposite El Paso, three hundred and twenty-eight miles from Santa Fé, garrisoned by two companies of infantry. This being the depot for stores sent out to the ninth military department, via San Antonio, the preservation of the large amount of public property on hand, and the keeping of a large number of animals had rendered heavy expenditures necessary. (See papers No. 10 and 11.) Fuel was purchased at seven dollars per cord, hauled six miles by the public teams, and issued at the rate of two cords for one. One hundred and seventy-five dollars per thousand feet was paid for pine lumber of a quality that would not be considered merchantable in the States, and four hundred dollars per thousand feet for very inferior wagon timber. (For amount of forage purchased, and report of persons employed and articles hired, see paper No. 12.) From El Paso I went to San Elizario, twenty-five miles below on the Rio Grande—the most distant point occupied by our troops. This having been an old presidio under the Mexican government, there were public quarters, but in a very dilapidated condition. The enlisted men of the company of infantry which constituted the garrison, occupied such of these as had been put in a habitable condition, private quarters being rented for the officers, which were at very moderate rates—about five dollars per room—considering the rates elsewhere. Fuel was procured by the command, and the expenses of the post are generally on a very reduced scale, the expenditure for the month of July having been only three hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Having now visited all the posts on the southern section of the country, I started to meet Colonel Sumner at San Domingo, as had been previously arranged; this being the point from which he was to take his departure in his expedition against the Navajos. I here spent four days with him, during which time the estimate which I had the honor to submit on the

16th instant was prepared, and the order given by him removing the troops from the posts of Albuquerque, Socoro, Dona Aña, El Paso, and San Elizario, to new sites to be selected, one at Val Verde, about twenty-five miles below Socorro, and one at the cotton wood about midway between Dona Aña and El Paso. On arriving at Las Vegas, seventy-five miles east of Santa Fé, I found that the troops had been removed to the new site selected for head-quarters, near the Moro, twenty-five miles farther east. At this place there had been stationed two companies of dragoons, and one company of infantry, for the accommodation of which quarters had been hired at the rate of fifty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents per annum, (see paper No. 13,) to which extensive repairs and improvements had been made at the public expense, equalling with the rent of two years, and even perhaps of one year, the full value of them. On the 26th of August I reached Fort Union, the new head-quarters, where quarters, &c., were being put up of rough pine logs, by the labor of the troops, pine timber being very convenient. As this was to be the general depot, a large amount of public property had been removed to it from Santa Fé and Las Vegas, and which, as no storehouses had yet been provided for its protection, had to be placed under canvas, and it is feared much of it has become more or less damaged by exposure to the weather, the rainy season having set in. Though too much credit cannot be awarded to Colonel Sumner for the prompt measures he took immediately on assuming the command for cutting down expenses, I must express my doubts as to the propriety of removing the stores from Santa Fé before provision was made for their security at the new post. As there were large and secure storehouses belonging to the government, and a company of artillery still at Santa Fé, I think it would have been better to have removed only such stores as were immediately required, and to have left the rest until proper storehouses were provided, or until they should be called for at the posts in the lower part of the Territory, to which many of them will ultimately have to be sent. Santa Fé being about one hundred miles nearer to these posts, the expense of double transportation would have been avoided. In addition to the supplies already at the post, large trains with others, were then on their way out, for which additional protection would be required, though every thing that could be made available had already been stored to its utmost capacity.

Having remained at Fort Union a week, I started on the evening of the 1st of September on my return to Fort Leavenworth, availing myself of the protection offered by a small party of citizens "en route" for Independence, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 21st of September. As my instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War require me to report all matters which have affected the expenditures of the Quartermaster's department, I will mention as the chief of these, the manner in which the troops have been posted. As to the propriety of these positions heretofore, I do not pretend to judge; the commanding officer being alone responsible; but of the fact that the expenses have been greatly increased by troops being located in towns, there cannot be a doubt. It appears to me that the causes requiring the presence of the troops in towns, if they ever have existed, exist no longer, and that Colonel Sumner has now adopted the true policy by occupying positions beyond the present settlements, where there is good grazing and land suitable to agricultural purposes, or where, by their presence in their country, they can control the wild Indian tribes more effectually.

ally, than when at a distance from them. The inhabitants of the towns and large settlements should be taught to depend upon themselves as did the first settlers in our western States. By the distribution of arms and ammunition to them under proper restrictions, and the introduction of a suitable militia system, they, with their simple habits, excellent horsemanship, and great powers of enduring fatigue, would soon be made valuable partizan soldiers, and after overcoming their terror of the Indian, be ever anxious and ready to meet him, instead of, as now, fleeing in terror at his approach. Another advantage must result from the location of troops, in their present positions. New sections of country, from which settlers have heretofore been kept out, in consequence of the want of protection, being opened to the labors of the husbandman, and this in a country where but so small a proportion of the land is available for agricultural purposes, is an advantage of paramount importance, as it will tend not only to lessen the expense of maintaining the troops, but to the increase and comfort of the inhabitants. Without this protection, the territory must long have remained without much increase, as the soil in the neighborhood of most of the old settlements was taxed to its utmost capacity, to maintain the present population. This fact will be seen by reference to the paper No. 14, giving the amount of corn that could be procured in the richest part of the country on the Rio Grande, and by the price paid for it, and its scarcity throughout the country generally. But scarce as forage was, I could not but be struck by the profuse and extravagant manner in which it was used. To the mules I had with me, I did not think it necessary to feed a grain of corn during the whole trip, except when I was obliged to stop in the towns, where there was no grazing, yet they kept in good order; and although this may not always be the case, I found that not a train started, no matter for what distance, that was not well supplied with grain, which, from not using nose-bags, was generally thrown on the ground, and a large portion of it wasted; the animals preferring the sweet and nutritious grasses of the country, to the hard, flinty Mexican corn. Should the mode of travelling, which experience has taught the private traders as being best adapted to prairie journeys, that of stopping two or three times during the day for the purpose of resting and grazing the animals, be generally adopted, I think our teams could be kept in serviceable order with very little grain. I travelled part of the way on my return from the Moro, in company with a mule train which had twice travelled the road from Independence to El Paso, during the present season, and was then on its third trip, at the rate of thirty miles a day, and not a grain of corn will have been fed to them during the whole distance of about 3,500 miles.

The sites selected for the new posts being all in sections of the country where the land is good, and water, the great *desideratum*, supposed to be abundant for the purposes of irrigation, commanding officers will be able to carry out the order of the Hon. Secretary of War, requiring the troops to raise a part of their own subsistence, and the forage of the animals themselves. This order Colonel Sumner is determined to carry, if possible, which he does not doubt, into successful operation. Should it be found to succeed, though only partially, it will tend very materially to the reduction of expenses, not only by reducing the cost of the articles and saving the transportation, but by avoiding the enormous loss consequent upon the waste and damage during the long journey the supplies sent from the



States have to make in wagons across the plains in mid-summer. For the amount of provisions "condemned" at the post of El Paso only, I beg to refer you to the paper No. 15, and this loss is in addition to that arising from the wastage on bacon and such other articles as will run from pressure or exposure to heat. Another item of considerable, though hitherto unavoidable expense, has been the purchase of re-mounts; also the high rate of transportation, owing in part to the effect of the climate on both horses and wagons. A very large per centage of the American horses sent to the country die during the first year, and of the wagons, such as are generally used by the traders, many break down on the journey, and for want of suitable timber for their repair, have to be abandoned on the road. In connexion with the subject of expenses, I cannot but mention that the Quartermaster's department is called upon to provide the outfit, not only for the military escorts, but also for the *civil* part of the surveying parties starting out under the direction of the topographical engineers. This is done under the plea that the articles required cannot be obtained in the country, except from the military supplies; but if the funds were provided, the articles might be procured previous to the parties leaving the States, and the appropriation of our department, which is made only for the military, be relieved from a charge not properly belonging to it.

As a means of reducing the expenses, I would suggest the proper packing of the subsistence stores. Large quantities of bacon and hard bread have been sent out packed in heavy barrels, the weight of the barrel being as forty-five to one hundred and eighty-five of the bacon, and as thirty-five to ninety-five of the hard bread. Of the latter article, very little if any should be sent out, flour being much more convenient to pack, and generally prepared by the men. Hard bread might be made in the country when necessary. I would also suggest that the flour and bacon sent from the Missouri frontier be purchased at Fort Leavenworth instead of at St. Louis, the neighborhood of Fort Leavenworth furnishing supplies of as good quality, and at as cheap rates as they can be purchased at St. Louis. This course would save the expense of its transportation up the Missouri, and avoid the risk of its being lost or damaged on the way.

I hope I may be pardoned for recommending, as a means of rendering the mounted troops more efficient, that a lighter armament and equipment be provided. From the accompanying paper No. 16, it will be seen that the dragoon horse carries seventy-eight pounds in addition to the weight of the trooper. This weight might certainly be reduced in operations against the Indians, where celerity of movement is more an object than mere show. I would also recommend that the system of armed occupation be adopted, and that encouragement be given to settlers by a liberal donation of land to all such as will settle beyond the present settlements; but whatever measures may be adopted for the protection of the country, not much can be accomplished until the strong arm of the law is made to reach the unprincipled persons who are engaged in a traffic, which, if not unlawful, should be made so, both by Mexico and the United States. All along the frontier, both on our own and on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, there are persons who do not hesitate to purchase from the Indian mules and other property which they well know must have been stolen; and while thus encouraged, we cannot hope that he will cease his depredations.

I cannot close this report, without urging, in behalf of the officers sent

out to our distant frontiers, that the most liberal allowance be made for the transportation of their baggage and other private property. Sent to a distant country, where none of the luxuries and but few of the comforts of life can be had, except at rates beyond what their pay would justify, and shut out from the refining influences of society, a wise policy would dictate that encouragement be given them to take out books and other resources to enable them to spend their time, when not required for the public service, in a way that would be not only agreeable to themselves, but profitable to the country.

Respectfully submitted:

THOMAS SWORDS,  
*Quartermaster.*

To Major General THOMAS S. JESUP,  
*Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.*

No. 1.

*Estimate of cost of the keep of one mule for one year on grain exclusive of other forage.*

Eight quarts per day, 365 days, is 90½ bushels, at \$2-----	\$181 00
One teamster for six mules, at \$25 per month and a ration, is \$372—take one-sixth part-----	62 00
One wagon-master to fifteen wagons, at \$60 per month and a ration, is \$792, and the keep of his horse \$187 = \$973, is \$65 per wagon, or per mule-----	10 50
Farriery, medicine, &c-----	13 50
Wear, tear, losses by death, disability, expenses extra of herding during disability—ten per cent. on cost, \$80-----	8 00
	<hr/>
	275 00
The above was an approximate estimate of the cost of keep of a mule, mentioned in my communication to the Quartermaster General, but corn cannot be bought at \$2 on the average: it should be \$2 50—add to above-----	45 00
	<hr/>
	320 00
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L. C. EASTON,  
*Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.*

*Statement of buildings rented by the Quartermaster's Department at the post of Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

[Taken from Captain Reynolds's papers.]

From whom rented.	Amount paid per month.	Remarks.
Samuel Ellison.....	\$100 00	Quarters for Major Morris, Captain Bee, 3d infantry, and Lieutenant Parke, topographical engineers. To be vacated at the option of the assistant quartermaster.
P. J. Pillows.....	81 00	Quarters and office for Lieut. McFerran, assistant commissary of subsistence. To be vacated at the option of the assistant quartermaster.
Jesus Loya.....	15 00	Office for Lieutenant Parke, topographical engineers. To be vacated at the option of the assistant quartermaster.
Jertrude Barrels.....	60 00	Quarters for Colonel Munroe, at Lieutenant McLaws. Vacated at the option of the assistant quartermaster.
Kendrick & Peck.....	180 00	Quarters for Brevet Lieut. Colonel Brooks, Brevet Major Kendrick, Lieutenant Griffin, Lieutenant Beall, and mess-room and kitchen for Colonel Munroe. Contract expires May 31, 1851.
Antonio Ortiz.....	12 00	Slaughter-house and cattle-pen for the Subsistence department. Can be vacated at any time.
Juan Domingo Valelez..	12 00	Store-house for grain and subsistence stores at La Joya. Can be vacated at any time.
Moore & Reese.....	30 00	Store-houses for grain and yards for public animals at Tecaloté.
Charles Plummer.....	85 00	Quarters for Captain Easton and the Rev. Mr. Reed, chaplain. Rent expires August 1, 1851.
Juan Sanchez.....	21 00	Four rooms for storing grain at Penasco. Can be vacated at any time.
Jesus Montoya.....	12 00	Quarters for Lieutenant Buford, dragoons. To be vacated at any time.
Magill A. Montoya.....	51 00	Store-rooms for grain at Tecaloté, San Miguel and La Cuesta.
Antonio Lena.....	50 00	Office for Captain Easton and rooms for clothing depot.
A. W. Reynolds.....		Quarters for Dr. McDougall, surgeon U. S. army, Captain Reynolds being absent, and nothing to be found in his office showing the agreement.
James Conklin.....	50 00	Five rooms, purveyor's store-room for Medical department. Can be vacated at any time.

L. C. EASTON,  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, July 23, 1851.

L. C. EASTON,  
Captain, A. Q. M.

## No. 3.

*Report of persons in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department at the post at Santa Fe, New Mexico, July, 1851.*

- 2 clerks—one at \$100, and one at \$75: one ration.
- 1 superintendent and forage master, \$100; one ration.
- 1 forage master at Tocalota, \$40; three rations, commuted.
- 2 wagon-masters, one on road with the train—one at \$65; one at \$60.
- 1 guard master, \$55.
- 1 military storekeeper, \$50.
- 2 assistant wagon masters, (one on the road,) \$35.
- 1 assistant forage master, \$30.
- 2 carpenters—one at \$50; one foreman, at \$60.
- 3 blacksmiths—two at \$50; one foreman, at \$60.
- 4 blacksmiths, strikers, at \$25.
- 5 wheelwrights, \$50.
- 1 saddler, \$50.
- 3 ambulance teamsters, \$22.
- 48 mule teamsters, (two extra with the train,) at \$22.
- 3 post teamsters, \$22.
- 1 cart driver, \$22.
- 6 ostlers, \$22.
- 2 gate keepers, \$22.
- 1 mason, \$30.
- 4 watchmen, \$30.
- 1 messenger, \$30.
- 14 laborers, \$22.
- 6 cooks, \$22.
- \*5 quartermaster's agents—one at Algodones, one at Laguna, one at San Miguel, one at La Joya, and one at Penasco.
- 3 laborers at Tocalota, and one with the agents at the different places.
- 8 herdsmen with the herd at Socorro, \$22.
- 3 expressmen, (two to El Paso, and one at the post,) \$60.

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\*The agents at the points where there is forage, at \$40. All persons in the employ of the Quartermaster's department, one ration each.

*Quarters occupied at the post of Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

Description.	Amount per month.	By whom occupied.
House—4 rooms .....	\$36 00	Major Howe.
House—3 rooms .....	18 00	Captian Ker.
House—2 rooms .....	12 00	Doctor Byrne.
House—1 room .....	6 00	Forage master.
House—6 rooms .....	50 00	Company F, 8d infantry, Lieutenants Schroeder and Brower.
House—7 rooms .....	58 00	Company K, 2d dragoons, and adjutant's office.
House—3 rooms .....	15 00	Hospital.
House—3 rooms .....	12 00	Guard prison and com'g office.
House—6 rooms .....	50 00	Store-rooms.
House—6 rooms .....	18 00	Laundresses.
Total.....	275 00	

H. B. SCHROEDER,  
First Lieutenant 3d Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

## No. 5.

*Report of citizens employed at the post of Albuquerque, July 1, 1851.*

One forage master, \$60 per month; discharged July 24.

One carpenter, \$35 per month; discharged July 24.

One blacksmith, \$50 per month; discharged July 14.

Eleven teamsters, \$20 per month; discharged July 24.

One ferryman, \$15 per month; discharged July 14.

Four teamsters on hand since 1st July—two with K company, second dragoons, at Ciboletta; one returning from Santa Fe; one in the mountains after beef cattle.

## No. 6.

*Report of quarters hired at the post of Socorro, New Mexico.*

Quarters for commanding officer-----	\$15	per month.
Quarters and office for acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence -----	25	“
Quarters for E Co., 2d dragoons-----	30	“
Stables for E Co., 2d dragoons -----	20	“
Store-rooms for subsistence and quartermaster's depart- ments, corral for animals, and quarters for forage master-----	100	“
Hospital-----	25	“
Guard house -----	10	“
Blacksmith, carpenter, and wheelwright shop-----	15	“
Assistant surgeon's quarters-----	16	“
Store-room for forage-----	8	“
Laundresses' quarters-----	16	“
Quarters for teamsters and mechanics-----	10	“
Total -----	290	“

## No. 7.

*Report of persons employed at the post of Socorro, New Mexico.*

One forage master at \$40 per month and three rations.

One wheelwright at \$50 per month.

One blacksmith at \$50 per month.

One quartermaster's agent at \$40 per month and three rations.

Twelve teamsters at \$22 per month.

*Report of quarters rented at the post of Doña Ana, New Mexico, under the direction of Brevet Captain A. Buford, 1st dragoons, acting assistant quartermaster.*

One house occupied as quarters by Brevet Major O. S. Shepard, 3d infantry, Lieutenant L. W. O'Bannon, 3d infantry, and quartermaster's store-room, per month-----	\$85 00
One house occupied as quarters by Brevet Captain A. Buford, 1st dragoons, and quartermaster's office, per month-----	15 00
One house occupied as quarters by P. G. S. Ten Broeck, assistant surgeon United States army; hospital for troops, and store-room for hospital stores, per month-----	60 00
One house occupied as quarters for company H 1st dragoons, per month-----	36 00
One house occupied as quarters for company B 3d infantry, per month-----	40 00
One house and corral, as guard-house, quartermaster's granary and dragoon stables, per month-----	55 00
One house occupied as commissary's store-house, per month-----	41 00
One house occupied as quartermaster's granary, per month-----	30 00
Total-----	362 00

A. BUFORD,  
Brevet Captain 1st Dragoons, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

No. 9.

Report of persons employed at the post of Doña Ana, N. M., during the month of July, 1851, by Brevet Captain A. Buford, 1st dragoons, A. A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Names of persons employed.	Term of service.	Rate of hire.	By whom ordered.	Whole am't due.	Remarks.
John C. Craddock.....	From July 1 to July 31 -1 month.....	\$50 00	Brevet Major O. L. Shepherd, commanding.....	\$50 00	Forage master, discharged.
Wiley Lesley.....	From July 1 to July 16-15 days.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	11 00	Teamster, discharged.
Amos McCruston.....	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	11 00	Do do.
John Scott.....	From July 1 to July 31-1 month.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	Teamster, on detached service.
William Jackson.....	From July 1 to July 21-21 days.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	15 40	Teamster, discharged.
Walter S. Pitts.....	From July 1 to July 31-1 month.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	Do do.
Mathew Carrol.....	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	Teamster, on detached service.
Thomas McGuire.....	From July 22 to July 31-10 days.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	7 33	Teamster, discharged.
Henry Bell.....	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	7 33	Do do.
Patrick Kegan.....	From July 1 to July 31-1 month.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	Do do.
Wesley Husk.....	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	do.....do.....do.....	22 00	Do do.
				212 06	

I certify, on honor, that the above is a true report of the persons employed by me at the post of Doña Ana, N. M., during the month of July, 1851, and that the observations under the head of remarks are correct.

A. BUFORD, *Brevet Captain 1st Dragoons, A. A. Q. M.*

Doc. No. 2.

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Statement of expenses of the posts of Paso del Norte, Texas, Doña Ana, New Mexico, and San Elizario, Texas; with the amount of funds and forage furnished to the A. A. Q. M., of the command of Cantonment Dawson, (Copper Mines.)

Post.	From	to	Application.	Amount.	Remarks.
Paso del Norte, Texas.....	July 1, 1850.	May 31, 1851.	Expended.....	\$78,226 05	This amount includes purchase of corn since Nov. 1849, and quantity on hand, which will last me through the summer to some time next fall.
	June 1, 1851.	June 30, 1851.	Expended.....	10,730 49	
				88,956 54	Aug. 5.—At present rate of feeding, will last the winter.
			Cash furnished copper mines.....	29,494 78	This amount included in the \$88,956 54.
		Expenses of forage furnished do..	5,609 12½		
Doña Ana, New Mexico.....	July 1, 1850.	May 28, 1851.	Expended.....	73,371 92	
			Forage furnished copper mines \$3,000 or \$4,000.		
San Elizario, Texas.....	July 1, 1850.	July 1, 1851.	Expended.....	25,200 00	
			Furnished the copper mines.....	100 00	

A. W. BOWMAN,

*Brevet Captain 3d Infantry, R. Q. M.*

R. Q. M. OFFICE, PASO DEL NORTE, TEXAS, June 1, 1851.

No. 11.

*Amount of forage purchased from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851, with its rate and what distance hauled.*

Month.	Corn.	Hay, etc.	Amount.	Rate.	Remarks.
1850.	<i>Bush. Qts.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
August.	.....	41,400	\$1,035 00	\$50 00 per ton.	<p>One contract (bonded) only has been made for supplying forage, commencing November 1, 1849, ending October 31, 1850, for corn. Hay has been procured by private purchase.</p> <p>The corn purchased in 1850 was principally brought from various posts of the State of Chihuahua, Carizal, city of Chihuahua, and towns in its vicinity.</p> <p>That purchased in 1851 was brought from Doña Ana, Las Cruces and Masilla, except a small portion which was bought at this place.</p> <p>Distances from El Paso del Norte, Texas—</p> <p>To Chihuahua, (city of)..... 227.63 miles.</p> <p>Carizal..... 88.71 “</p> <p>Doña Ana, N. C..... 56.50 “</p> <p>Las Cruces, (about)..... 51.00 “</p> <p>Masilla, (about)..... 51.00 “</p>
Septemb <sup>r</sup> .	.....	5,133	128 32	50 00 per ton.	
October.	2,750 00	.....	8,500 00	8 50 per fanega.*	
“	8,250 00	.....	25,500 00	8 50 per fanega.	
“	275 00	74,666	2,566 65	7 00 and \$50 00.	
“	.....	20,324	317 56	35 00 per ton.	
“	.....	47,600	743 75	35 00 per ton.	
“	2,648 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	8,169 91	8 50 per fanega.	
“	137 16	.....	325 00	6 50 per fanega.	
“	.....	52,200	1,305 00	35 00 per ton.	
1851.					
January.	.....	50,081	1,001 62	40 00 per ton.	<p>Distances from El Paso del Norte, Texas—</p> <p>To Chihuahua, (city of)..... 227.63 miles.</p> <p>Carizal..... 88.71 “</p> <p>Doña Ana, N. C..... 56.50 “</p> <p>Las Cruces, (about)..... 51.00 “</p> <p>Masilla, (about)..... 51.00 “</p>
March.	515 00	.....	1,442 00	7 00 per fanega.	
“	.....	152,986	3,824 65	50 00 per ton.	
“	8,041 00	.....	23,117 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.	
May.	.....	8,850	19 25	10 00 per ton.	
June.	.....	2,000	50 00	50 00 per ton.	
	22,611 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	450,240	78,046 58 $\frac{1}{2}$		

\* The fanega is equal to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

A. W. BOWMAN,  
*Brevet Captain 3d Infantry, R. Q. M.*



## No. 13.

*Statement of quarters, &c., hired at Las Vegas.*

Quarters for Colonel Alexander, commanding-----	\$50 00	per month:
Office for commanding officer, and quarters for Dr. McPhalin-----	20 00	do
Hospital-----	30 00	do
Quarters for F company, dragoons-----	80 00	do
Quarters for K company, dragoons-----	60 00	do
Quarters for G company, infantry-----	35 00	do
Quarters for G company, officers' quarters, and ordnance store-room-----	50 00	do
Officers' quarters and mess-room-----	30 00	do
Blacksmith shop and bake-house-----	26 00	do
Carpenter-shop and store-room-----	20 00	do
Forage-master's quarters-----	4 00	do
Store-room for subsistence department-----	10 00	do
Store-room for subsistence department-----	20 00	do
Quarters for teamsters-----	4 00	do
Total-----	<u>439 00</u>	do

## No. 14.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

July 4, 1851.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions of the 25th ult., to proceed to the Rio Abajo to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount of forage that can be purchased between Peña Blanca and Socorro, on both sides of the Rio Grande, I left Santa Fe on the duty assigned me on that day.

At Peña Blanca, found corn worth twelve dollars per fanega, and very scarce; none of any consequence can be purchased.

At San Domingo and San Felipe, none can be bought. At Algodones I did not inquire, you having an agent there. Could have purchased fifteen or twenty bushels, not more; at Santa Ana at three dollars per bushel; and at Bernadillo could have bought two hundred bushels more at the same price. At Sandia and Carrales, none to be got at any price. At Alamada, corn selling at nine dollars per fanega, but none of consequence to be had at that price.

Crossed the river at Albuquerque. Lieutenant Schroeder has two hundred bags of corn on hand. He is feeding green wheat to his animals. I proceeded down the river on the west side. At Atrisco, no corn to be had at any price. At Padillos could not get grain *even for my animals*. At Pajarito and Isletta, none for sale. At Las Lunas I paid twelve dollars per fanega for grain for my animals. No quantity to be had.

At Gabaldones, Los Chaves, Lousal, and Belen, the last corn sold at six dollars per fanega; no more to be had.

At Larinal, none can be purchased. Lieutenant Evans has on hand at Labinal and Casa Colorada about one thousand bags of corn, which he can spare to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Ciboletta.

About ten fanegas of wheat could have been bought at Labinal at four dollars, but no wheat for sale at any of the above mentioned places.

New wheat, in the fields, might be purchased in large quantities from Labinal to Socorro, at from two dollars to three dollars per fanega, calculating about thirty-five per cent. on the seed sown; but using the green wheat would prevent the contractor from complying with his government flour contract during the ensuing season. At Poludera, Limitar, and Socorro, Lieutenant Evans informed me no corn could be purchased. He has on hand at Socorro about twelve hundred bushels of corn and a good supply of hay.

I returned on the east side of the river. At Labina, La Joyita, La Joya, Los Enlama, La Nutria, Casa Colorado and Tome, corn is worth nine dollars to twelve dollars per fanega. Very little or none to be had. Valencia, corn worth seven dollars per fanega; none to be had.

At Peralta, I was informed by Juan Artero that he had made his last sale of corn, small quantity, at fifteen dollars per fanega; none to be had.

No long forage to be found in the country, except hay contracted for by Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Albuquerque or Socorro.

I have to thank Lieutenants Schroeder and Evans for the facilities they rendered me at their posts. Having carried out my instructions, I returned to this place yesterday.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

SAMUEL ELLISON.

Captain L. C. EASTON,

Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

A true copy:

L. C. EASTON,  
Acting Quartermaster.

NOTE.—A fanega is equal to two and a half bushels.

No. 15.

*Statement of subsistence stores condemned by board of survey at Paso del Norte, Texas, from October 1, 1849, to July 31, 1851.*

3 barrels and 68 pounds of pork.  
58,561 pounds of bacon.  
7,088½ pounds of hams.  
36 barrels and 172 pounds of flour.  
394 pounds of hard bread.  
3 bushels and 7 quarters of beans.  
517 pounds of rice.  
96 pounds of coffee.  
183 pounds of sugar.  
12 pounds of candles.  
4 quarts of salt.  
114 gallons of pickles.

A. W. BOWMAN,  
Brevet Captain Third Infantry,  
Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Of the bacon received from Captain Coburn,  
 San Enizario, 2,956 pounds were issued to Captain Johns, condemned.  
 Doña Ana, 5,450 pounds were issued to Lieutenant Trevitt, condemned  
 Copper mines. 4,351 pounds were issued to Lieutenant Green, condemned.

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 No. 16.

*Weight of dragoon armament and equipment.*

	lbs. oz.
Musketoen -----	6 8
Pistol -----	2 8
Sabre, sabre-belt, cartridge-box, cap-box, sling and swivel, and sabre-knot -----	8 4
Forty rounds of ammunition -----	3 0
Holster complete -----	2 8
Curry-comb and brush -----	1 8
Spurs and straps -----	8
Two blankets (horse and bed) -----	9 0
Valise containing one pair of wool overalls, one pair of drawers, one flannel shirt, one pair of stockings, and one fatigue frock--	6 4
Great-coat -----	6 4
Nose-bag -----	1 4
Picket-pin and rope -----	3 0
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>78 0</b>

## C.

*Statement showing the operations of the Quartermaster's Department at San Antonio, Texas, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, under the direction of Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.*

Sent from this post during the year-----	98 ox wagons.
Sent from this post during the year-----	752 mule wagons.
Total-----	<u>850</u> wagons.

Of which seven hundred and fifty-two were Government mule wagons and ninety-eight contractors' ox-wagons.

With the Government wagons were sent fifty-nine principal teamsters and seven hundred and eighty teamsters.

The Government wagons were employed in transporting company and officers' baggage, subsistence, quartermasters', medical, ordnance and other stores to the different military posts.

The contractors' wagons were employed in transporting public supplies (chiefly forage) to the different military posts.

By the contractor's wagons were forwarded 69,900 pounds of subsistence stores, 185,000 pounds of quartermasters' stores, and 185 pounds of ordnance stores.

By the Government wagons were forwarded about 170,700 pounds of baggage, 1,260,000 pounds of subsistence stores, 349,557 pounds of quartermasters' stores, 28,000 pounds of medical stores, and 122,650 pounds of ordnance stores.

Total number of pounds transported by wagons from this post 2,185,992.

For this transportation were employed 946 men, 4,720 mules, 622 oxen, and 73 horses.

E. B. BABBITT,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
San Antonio, Texas, June 30, 1851.

C—Continued.

*Statement of the supplies forwarded by contractors' trains from this post to the different military posts in Texas, New Mexico, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

Date of departure.	Names of contractors.	Number of wagons.	Destination of trains and supplies.	Quantity transported — pounds.	Rate of freight per 100 lbs.	Total amount.
July 30, 1850.....	L. G. Capers.....	27	Fort Merrill.....	67,500	\$96	\$648 00
July 15, 1850.....	L. G. Capers.....	19	do...do.....	47,500	80	380 00
August 17, 1850.....	Geo. T. Howard.....	2	do...do.....	5,000	96	48 00
August 17, 1850.....	A. Coleman.....	1	Austin.....	185	5 00	9 25
November 1, 1850.....	Geo. T. Howard.....	10	San Antonio river.....	25,000	60	150 00
November 21, 1850.....	D. T. Wheeler.....	1	Bagby's Co. volunteers.....	2,500	1 00	25 00
December 21, 1850.....	L. G. Capers.....	28	Fort Duncan.....	70,000	1 00	560 00
May 24, 1851.....	F. Espinosa.....	11	Fort Croghan.....	37,400	1 00	374 00
Total.....		99		255,085		2,194 25

RECAPITULATION

Total amount of stores sent by contractors' trains to Fort Merrill.....	120,000
Total amount of stores sent by contractors' trains to Austin (transported per mail stage).....	185
.....do.....do.....San Antonio river.....	27,500
.....do.....do.....Fort Duncan.....	70,000
.....do.....do.....Fort Croghan.....	37,400
Total number of pounds.....	<u>255,085</u>

E. B. BABBITT,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 30, 1851.



C--Continued.

Statement showing the means of transportation on hand at San Antonio, Texas, on the 30th of June, 1850, and 30th June, 1851.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1850.	On hand June 30, 1851.
Horses—serviceable.....	108	25
Horses—unserviceable.....		
Mules—serviceable.....	376	344
Mules—unserviceable.....		
Wagons—serviceable.....	61	115
Wagons—unserviceable.....		
Ambulances—serviceable.....	3	4
Ambulances—unserviceable.....		
Horse carts—serviceable.....	1	3
Horse carts—unserviceable.....		
Harness, horse, single sets—serviceable.....	86	172
Harness, horse, single sets—unserviceable.....		
Harness, mule, single sets—serviceable.....	156	1,499
Harness, mule, single sets—unserviceable.....		
Harness, cart or dray—serviceable.....	2	10
Harness, cart or dray—unserviceable.....		

E. B. BABBITT,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 30, 1851.

Statement of forage issued at San Antonio, Texas, during the year ending June 30, 1851, by and under the direction of Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, assistant quartermaster United States army, and the average cost of the same.

When issued.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Hay, pounds.	Average cost.			Total cost of forage.
				Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	
From July 1 to September 30, 1850.....	15,115½	.....	317,128	\$1 19	.....	\$8 00	\$19,255 95
From October 1 to December 31, 1850.....	17,311½	.....	497,877	1 08	.....	8 00	20,688 19
From January 1 to March 31, 1851.....	20,689½	.....	300,158	1 07	.....	8 00	22,084 53
From April 1 to June 30, 1851.....	*18,523	156	182,110	1 33	\$0 75	8 00	25,481 03
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71,590</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,297,273</b>	.....	<b>75</b>	<b>8 00</b>	<b>87,509 70</b>

\* Of which 4,556 bushels of corn were issued by Major Belger, A. Q. M.

E. B. BABBITT, Brevet Major, and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, San Antonio, Texas, June 30, 1851.

C—Continued.

Statement of the number of hired teamsters and means of transportation furnished to detachments of troops, &c., moving from San Antonio, Texas, during the fiscal-year ending June 30, 1851.

Date of departure.	Officers receiving the supplies.	Commanding officers.	Destination of detachment.	Means of transportation.														
				Wagon-master.	Principal teamsters.	Teamsters.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	Harness, sets.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Mail stages.	Travelling forges.				
1850.																		
Oct. 16	C. W. Lear.....a. a. q. m..	Colonel Abercrombie.....	Corpus Christi.....	1	23	9	136	...	144	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lieut. D. C. Green.....do....	Colonel L. S. Craig.....	El Paso.....	3	46	3	258	...	257	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dec. 9	Lieut. S. D. Carpenter...do....	Lieut. G. C. Barbour.....	Fort Merrill.....	2	...	...	12	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Lieut. Plummer.....do.....	Lieut. D. C. Jordan.....	Fort Duncan.....	1	14	1	84	...	84	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851.																		
Jan. 1	Lieut. A. D. Tree.....r. q. m..	Lieut. S. M. Walker.....	Austin.....	...	4	...	24	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lieut. C. H. Tyler.....a. a. q. m..	Lieut. R. J. Dodge.....	Fort Inge.....	...	2	...	12	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lieut. E. D. Blake.....do....	Lieut. J. P. Ray.....	Fort Martin Scott.....	...	1	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Lieut. Haldeman.....do....	Lieut. Williamson.....	Fort Gates.....	...	2	...	12	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Lieut. R. J. Dodge.....do....	Lieut. W. T. Mechlin.....	Fort Lincoln.....	...	1	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Lieut. C. H. Tyler.....do....	.....do.....	Fort Inge.....	...	1	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Lieut. E. D. Blake.....do....	Sergeant J. Wilson.....	Fort Martin Scott.....	...	1	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar. 17	.....do.....do.....	Lieut. S. M. Walker.....	.....do.....	...	1	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lieut. R. J. Dodge.....do....	Lieut. T. K. Jackson.....	Fort Lincoln.....	...	2	...	12	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lieut. Haldeman.....do....	Captain Maclay.....	Fort Gates.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lieut. Stewart.....do....	.....do.....	Fort Graham.....	...	4	...	24	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lieut. John Bold.....do....	.....do.....	Fort Worth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Major Sprague.....do....	Major Sprague.....	Fort Martin Scott.....	1	12	1	72	...	72	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April 16	Lieut. R. J. Dodge.....do....	Lieut. R. J. Dodge.....	.....do.....	1	12	1	72	...	72	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total.....	7	128	15	748	...	755	128	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

E. B. BABBITT, Brevet Major, and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, San Antonio, Texas, June 30, 1851.

C—Continued.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules purchased, and an average price paid, per quarter, by Major E. B. Babbitt, assistant quartermaster, at the San Antonio station, Texas, from the 1st July, 1849, to the 30th June, 1851.

Quarter and year.	Horses.		Mules.		Total amount paid for horses and mules for the period stated.
	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	
Third quarter, 1849.....	91	\$77 80	265	\$49 78	\$20,271 50
Fourth quarter, 1849.....	256	83 60	68	55 75	25,192 60
First quarter, 1850.....	46	83 50	76	56 68	8,148 68
Second quarter, 1850.....	108	84 13	192	46 24	17,964 12
Third quarter, 1850.....	54	82 78	58	50 34	7,397 84
Fourth quarter, 1850.....	77	83 13	165	42 84	13,469 61
First quarter, 1851.....	32	83 60	85	49 33	6,868 25
Second quarter, 1851.—(None).....					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>664</b>		<b>909</b>		<b>99,312 60</b>

E. B. BABBITT,  
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

## C—Continued.

Statement of prices paid for building material by Major E. B. Babbitt, assistant quartermaster, at San Antonio station, Texas, from the 1st of July, 1849, to the 30th of June, 1851.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Third quarter, 1849.</i>			
6 pounds Venetian-red.....	\$0 25 per pound.	\$1 50	
40 pounds red lead.....	15 do....	6 00	
1 pound Prussian blue.....	2 25.....	2 25	
10-pounds litharge.....	20 do....	2 00	
			\$11 75
1 pound Paris blue.....	2 25.....	2 25	
10 pounds whiting.....	15 do....	1 50	
5 pounds chrome yellow.....	75 do....	8 75	
8 kegs white lead.....	3 00 per keg...	24 00	
3½ gallons copal varnish.....	4 50 per gallon.	15 75	
			47 25
24½ gallons turpentine, spirits.....	1 50 do....	36 75	
19½ gallons linseed oil.....	1 50 do....	29 25	
32 pairs butts, assorted.....	50 per pair...	16 00	
6 boxes window glass.....	3 77 per box...	22 62	
41,078 feet lumber, assorted.....	50 00 per M feet.	2,053 90	
			2,158 52
27 locks, door, assorted.....	1 37 each.....	36 99	
8 barrels lime.....	1 25 per barrel.	10 00	
100 pounds nails, assorted.....	8 per pound.	8 00	
13,000 shingles.....	5 00 per M....	65 00	
11 gross screws.....	87½ per gross.	9 62	
			129 61
Total.....			2,847 13
<i>Fourth quarter, 1849.</i>			
1 pound Prussian blue.....	\$2 25.....	\$2 25	
7 pounds litharge.....	25 per pound.	1 75	
10 pounds chrome yellow.....	75 do....	7 50	
1 pound red lead.....	25.....	25	
			\$11 75
1 gallon copal varnish.....	4 50.....	4 50	
6 pairs brass butts.....	30 per pair...	1 80	
18 boxes window glass.....	4 15 per box...	74 70	
47,477 feet lumber, assorted.....	47 00 per M feet.	2,231 41	
			2,312 41
27 barrels lime.....	1 25 per barrel.	33 75	
3 locks, door.....	1 16½ each....	3 50	
2,600 pounds nails, assorted.....	7½ per pound	201 50	
80,489 shingles.....	5 85 per M....	470 85	
1 gross screws.....	80.....	80	
			710 40
Total.....			3,034 56
<i>First quarter, 1850.</i>			
16 pounds chrome yellow.....	\$0 70 per pound.	\$11 20	
7 kegs white lead.....	3 21 per keg...	22 47	
9 gallons linseed oil.....	1 50 per gallon.	13 50	
44,434 feet lumber, assorted.....	54 00 per M feet.	2,399 43	
42 locks, door, assorted.....	1 63 each.....	64 46	
			\$2,511 06

## C—Statement of prices paid for building material—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>First quarter, 1850—Continued.</i>			
1 novelty lock, door, large size, for office.....	\$5 00 .....	\$5 00	
19 barrels lime.....	1 25 per barrel.	23 75	
990 pounds nails, assorted.....	8 per pound.	79 20	
29,500 shingles.....	6 50 per h.....	251 75	
39 loads (wagon) of sand.....	10 per load..	3 90	
			\$363 60
Total .....			2,874 66
<i>Second quarter, 1850.</i>			
50 pounds red lead .....	\$0 15 per pound.	\$7 50	
10 pounds chrome yellow.....	50 do....	5 00	
5 pounds Venetian red.....	12½ do....	63	
10 pounds litharge.....	15 do....	1 50	
10 pounds Prussian blue.....	1 30 do....	13 00	
			\$27 63
66 pounds whiting.....	5 per pound.	3 30	
675 pounds white lead.....	10½ do....	70 88	
34 gallons copal varnish.....	3 60 per gallon.	122 40	
36 gallons turpentine, spirits.....	80 do....	25 28	
60 gallons linseed oil.....	1 40 do....	84 00	
			305 86
138 pairs butts, assorted.....	16 per pair...	22 08	
20 boxes window glass.....	3 87½ per box..	77 50	
60,388 feet lumber.....	54 00 per M feet.	3,260 95	
37 locks, door, assorted.....	90 each.....	33 30	
136 barrels lime.....	90 per barrel.	122 40	
			3,516 23
7,400 pounds nails, assorted.....	7 per pound.	518 00	
50,500 shingles.....	6 50 per M....	328 25	
24 gross screws, assorted.....	50 per gross .	12 00	
118 loads (wagon) sand.....	25 per load ..	28 25	
			886 50
Total .....			4,736 22
<i>Third quarter, 1850.</i>			
2,437 adobes.....	\$1 75 per 100...	\$42 64	
7,846 feet lumber, assorted.....	52 50 per M feet.	411 91	
121 barrels lime.....	90 per barrel.	108 90	
100 pounds nails.....	7½ per pound	7 50	
59,500 shingles.....	6 00 per M....	357 00	
74 loads (wagon) sand.....	25 per load..	18 50	
12.....do.....stone.....	76 do....	9 12	
			\$955 57
Total .....			
<i>Fourth quarter, 1850.</i>			
3,380 adobes.....	\$1 50 per 100...	\$50 70	
1 box window glass.....	5 50.....	5 50	
47,063 feet lumber, assorted.....	37 00 per M feet.	1,742 07	
52,000 shingles.....	6 00 per M....	312 00	

## C—Statement of prices paid for building material—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Fourth quarter, 1850—Continued.</i>			
16 loads (wagon) sand .....	\$0 25 per load..	\$4 00	
50.....do.....stone.....	1 07 do....	53 50	
98 barrels lime.....	1 00 per barrel.	98 00	
9 gross screws, assorted.....	91 per gross .	8 19	
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>\$2,268 96</b>
<i>First quarter, 1851.</i>			
50 pounds white lead .....	\$0 13 per pound.	\$6 50	
12,139 feet lumber, assorted .....	32 25 per M feet.	391 48	
54 barrels lime.....	1 00 per barrel.	54 00	
31,500 shingles .....	4 00 per M....	126 00	
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>\$577 98</b>
<i>Second quarter, 1851.</i>			
8,028 feet lumber, assorted .....	\$31 00 per M feet.....		<b>\$248 71</b>

E. B. BABBITT,  
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

C—Continued.

A statement showing the amount paid for transportation of public supplies at San Antonio, Texas, from July 1, 1849, to June 30, 1851, by Major E. B. Babbitt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

Destination of trains and supplies.	Nature of supplies.					Total number of pounds.	Rate of freight per cwt.	Total amount.	Distance—miles.	Remarks.
	Subsistence stores—pounds.	Quartermasters' stores—pounds.	Medical and hospital stores—pounds.	Ordnance stores—pounds.	Company and officers' baggage—pounds.					
<i>Third quarter, 1849.</i>										
From Indianola to San Antonio.....	265,299	45,599	11,553	3,400	.....	325,851	\$1 25	\$4,073 14	130	On agreement made by Capt. M. S. Miller, a. q. m.
From Comanche Springs to San Antonio.....	28,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	72	187 20	20	
From Guadalupe river to Fredericksburg.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	250 90	25	
From Indianola to San Antonio.....	45,117	35,483	.....	12,232	.....	92,832	1 00	928 32	130	
From San Antonio to Corpus Christi.....	10,000	10,000	.....	25,000	.....	45,000	1 84	828 00	160	
Do.....Fort Duncan.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,500	.....	40,000	1 50	600 00	160	
Do.....Fort Worth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500	17,500	3 92	686 00	290	2 cos. 8th infantry.
Do.....Rio Frio.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	80	60 00	85	
Do.....Fort Inge.....	42,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,500	96	408 00	89	
Do.....Austin.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	96	48 00	88	
Do.....Fort Lincoln.....	37,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,500	56	210 00	50	
Do.....Fort Martin Scott.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	96	384 00	60	
Do.....Fort Duncan.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000	1 92	1,056 00	160	
Do.....Fort Inge.....	.....	13,000	1,250	1,250	.....	15,500	75	116 25	89	
Do.....Fort Duncan.....	.....	7,764	.....	.....	.....	7,764	1 75	135 87	160	
Do.....Fort Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,500	62,500	50	312 50	50	Cos. C and E 8th inf'y.
	532,916	172,846	15,303	44,382	80,000	846,447	.....	10,284 18	.....	



## Statement of the amount paid for transportation, &amp;c.—Continued.

Destination of trains and supplies.	Nature of supplies.					Total number of pounds.	Rate of freight per cwt.	Total amount.	Distance—miles.	Remarks.
	Subsistence stores—pounds.	Quartermasters' stores—pounds.	Medical and hospital stores—pounds.	Ordnance stores—pounds.	Company and officers' baggage—pounds.					
<i>Fourth quarter, 1849.</i>										
From San Antonio to Medina river.....		11,000		6,500		17,500	\$0 64	\$112 00	30	
Do.....Corpus Christi.....		12,500				12,500	1 87	233 75	160	
Do.....Austin.....		6,909		400		7,309	1 00	73 09	88	
Do.....Fort Worth.....				4,339		4,339	2 75	119 32	290	
Do.....Fort Graham.....				5,088		5,088	2 50	127 07	240	
Do.....Fort Lincoln.....	18,040	756		320		19,166	56	107 04	50	
Do.....Fort Ings.....	12,500					12,500	96	120 00	89	
Do.....Rio Pecos.....	278,300					278,300	5 00	13,915 00	312	
From Indianola to San Antonio.....	694,783	66,000	100	31,841		791,724	1 25	9,896 55	130	
Do.....do.....	99,966					99,966	1 37½	1,369 53	130	
Total during fourth quarter, 1849....	1,103,589	96,165	100	48,488		1,248,337	.....	26,073 35	.....	
<i>First quarter, 1850.</i>										
From San Antonio to Fort Ings.....	20,000					20,000	96	196 80	89	
Do.....Fort Lincoln.....	20,000					20,000	56	112 00	50	

Do.....Austin.....	35,000				35,000	90	313 09	69	
Do.....Fort Duncan.....	17,500				17,500	1 60	280 00	160	
From Indianola to San Antonio.....		45,478		2,726	48,199	1 25	602 49	130	
Total during first quarter, 1850....	93,000	45,478		2,726	141,199		1,527 29		
<i>Second quarter, 1850.</i>									
From San Antonio to Fort Inge.....	37,500				37,500	96	360 00	89	
Do.....Austin.....				185	185	5 00	9 25	88	
From Indianola to San Antonio.....	199,126	95,936		42,200	337,262	1 25	4,215 75	130	
Do.....do.....	26,008				26,008	1 50	390 12	130	
Total during second quarter, 1850..	262,634	95,936		42,385	400,955		4,975 12		
<i>Third quarter, 1850.</i>									
From San Antonio to Fort Merrill.....	5,000	67,500			72,500	96	696 00	100	
From Flore's Rancho....do.....		47,500			47,500	80	380 00	70	
From Indianola to San Antonio.....	485,541	19,967		5,402	510,910	1 25	6,886 37	130	
Total during third quarter, 1850....	490,541	134,967		5,402	630,910		7,462 37		
<i>Fourth quarter, 1850.</i>									
From San Antonio to El Paso.....	20,490½	105,000	12,145	1,000	138,635½	12 00	16,636 26	673	
From Indianola.....do.....	597,047				597,047	18 50	80,601 35	803	
Do.....San Antonio.....	175,648	26,731	7,712	17,644	227,735	1 25	2,846 68	130	
From San Antonio to San Antonio river } Bagby's co. vol's. }	25,000 2,500				25,000 2,500	60 1 00	150 00 25 00	45 60	
Total during fourth quarter, 1850..	820,685½	131,731	19,857	18,644	990,917½		100,259 29		
<i>First quarter, 1851.</i>									
From Fort Inge to Fort Duncan.....		70,000			70,000	80	560 00	71	
From Indianola to San Antonio.....	66,985				66,985	1 50	1,004 77	130	
Do.....do.....	5,092				5,092	1 25	63 65	130	
Total during first quarter, 1851....	72,077	70,000			142,077		1,628 42		

Per mail-stage.

C—Continued.

Statement of the amount paid for transportation, &c. Continued.

Destination of trains and supplies.	Nature of supplies.					Total number of pounds	Rate of freight per ewt.	Total amount.	Distance—miles.	Remarks.
	Subsistence stores—pounds.	Quartermasters' stores—pounds.	Medical and hospital stores—pounds.	Ordnance stores—pounds.	Company and officers' baggage—pounds.					
<i>Second quarter, 1851.</i>										
From Indianola to San Antonio.....	96,805					96,805	\$1 75	\$1,694 08	180	
Do.....do.....	5,188					5,188	1 37 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	71 86	180	
Do.....do.....	60,612					60,612	1 30	787 95	180	
Do.....do.....	64,608					64,608	1 25	807 60	180	
Do.....do.....	22,095					22,095	1 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	248 56	180	
Do.....do.....	162,286	3,544				165,830	1 25	2,072 87	180	Taken from Maj. Jas. Belger's report, and transportation paid for by him.
Do.....do.....	44,555					44,555	1 30	579 21	180	
From San Antonio to Fort Croghan.....	37,400					37,400	1 00	374 00	140	
Total during second quarter, 1851..	493,549	3,544				497 093	.....	6,635 63	.....	

C—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Nature of supplies.					Total number of pounds.	Total amount.
	Subsistence stores— pounds.	Quartermasters' stores — pounds.	Medical and hospital stores—pounds.	Ordnance stores— pounds.	Company and officers' baggage—pounds.		
From 3d quarter, 1849, to 2d quarter, 1851.							
Total during 3d quarter, 1849.....	532,916	173,846	15,303	44,382	80,000	846,447	\$10,234 18
.....do.....4th..do.....do.....	1,103,589	96,165	100	48,483	.....	1,248,337	26,073 35
.....do.....1st..do.....1850.....	93,000	45,473	.....	2,726	.....	141,199	1,527 29
.....do.....2d..do.....do.....	262,634	95,986	.....	42,385	.....	400,955	4,975 12
.....do.....3d..do.....do.....	490,541	184,967	.....	5,402	.....	630,910	7,462 37
.....do.....4th..do.....do.....	820,686½	181,731	19,857	18,644	.....	900,917½	100,259 29
.....do.....1st..do.....1851.....	72,077	70,000	.....	.....	.....	142,077	1,628 42
.....do.....2d..do.....do.....	498,549	3,544	.....	.....	.....	497,093	6,635 63
Supplementary statement (following).....	421,511	7,730	.....	.....	.....	429,241	12,178 90
	4,290,502	759,392	35,260	162,022	80,000	5,327,176½	171,024 55

E. B. BABBITT,  
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 30, 1851.

Doc. No. 2.

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*A supplementary statement showing the amount paid for transportation of public supplies, from the 21st November, 1850, to 30th June, 1851, by John N. Rose, agent Quartermaster's Department.*

Destination of trains and supplies.	Nature of supplies.					Total number of pounds.	Rate of freight per cwt.	Total amount.	Distance—miles.
	Subsistence stores—pounds.	Quartermasters' stores—pounds.	Medical and hospital stores—pounds.	Ordnance stores—pounds.	Company and officers' baggage—pounds.				
From 21st Nov. 1850, to June 30, 1851—									
From Houston to Fort Graham.....	119,495	374				119,869	\$2 79½	\$3,343 71	240
From Houston to Fort Gates.....	181,617	7,356				188,973	2 66	5,022 32	220
From Houston to Fort Worth.....	120,399					120,399	3 16 3-5	3,812 87	.....
	421,511	7,730				429,241	.....	12,178 90	.....

E. B. BABBITT,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 30, 1851.

C—Continued.

*Recapitulation of a report furnished to General H. Whiting, Assistant Quartermaster General, of the articles hired and persons employed in the eighth military department during the month of April, 1851.*

Articles and persons.	Total amount of rent, or pay, in the month.	Total amount of rent or pay in the month, of articles and persons discharged by division orders.	Total amount of rent, or pay, in the month, of articles and persons retained in service.
48—Total number of articles hired (officers' quarters, store-houses, &c.,) in the eighth military department.....	\$1,823 50		
21—Total number of articles hired (officers' quarters, store-houses, &c.,) discontinued in the eighth military department.....		\$728 00	
27—Total number of articles hired (officers' quarters, store-houses, &c.,) retained in the eighth military department.....			\$1,095 50
807—Total number of persons employed in the eighth military department during the month of April, 1851.....	23,550 00		
369—Total number of persons discharged in the eighth military department by virtue of division orders No. 3, dated March 20, 1851.....		10,615 00	
438*—Total number of persons retained in service in the eighth military department.....	25,373 50	11,343 00	12,935 00
			14,030 50

\* This includes the employees with the El Paso train, under Captain S. G. French, assistant quartermaster, United States army, which having returned August 9, 1851, will mostly be discharged in a few days.

E. B. BABBITT, *Bt. Major, and A. Q. M.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
San Antonio, Texas, August 11, 1851.

## C.—Continued.

FORT WORTH.—*Lieutenant Starr, Second Dragoons, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

Established June 6th, 1849, by company F, second dragoons, Brevet Major R. A. Arnold, commanding. The first location was thought to be unhealthy; the post was in consequence removed to its present site about the 1st of August, 1849.

*Buildings.*—There are at the post three sets of officers' quarters, two rooms and a passage each, with kitchen (built of logs) and covered with clapboards.

One of these sets is hewn logs fifty-two by seventeen feet, for commanding officer; one a frame forty-one by sixteen feet, sided with sawed clapboards: these have two good stone chimneys each; and one a temporary hut forty-one by sixteen feet, built of rough logs, with a stick chimney daubed with mud.

Quarters for one hundred and twenty men, built of logs and puncheons—without floors—mud and stick chimneys, with kitchen; and officers' of same construction, covered with clapboards—very temporary.

A commodious hospital, thirty-four by seventeen feet, and dispensary, eleven by eleven feet; they are frame buildings, ceiled with inch boards and roofed with shingles—hospital has a good stone chimney.

A small building, twelve by twelve feet, of same construction as hospital, used for office purposes.

A stable, one hundred and thirty by thirty feet, built of split logs and roofed with clapboards, for dragoon horses, and forage room attached.

A commissary store, thirty-two by twelve feet, of rough logs and clapboard roof.

A guard house, a quartermasters' storehouse, a blacksmiths' shop and a wheelwright shop, made of rough logs and covered with clapboards, are embraced among the temporary buildings at the post—many of these require repairs more or less.

Nearly all the labor has been performed by the troops.

*Building materials.*—An abundance of stone and timber, suitable for building purposes, is in the neighborhood of the post. Price of lumber, thirty to forty dollars per thousand feet.

*Water.*—Plenty of good river and spring water within one-eighth to one-half of a mile of the post; a well in the garrison furnishes a supply of good water for drinking. For other purposes it is hauled by a public wagon.

*Fuel.*—Abundant and easily obtained, and always by the troops. No claim for fuel has yet been made, nor will any be admitted until the claimant shall produce a clear title to the land.

*Forage.*—Average price of corn since the establishment of the post, is about ninety cents per bushel; price now paid is one dollar and fifteen cents.

Hay has been procured by contract; the price last year was three dollars and nineteen cents per ton. Good grass for grazing purposes is plenty in the immediate vicinity of the post; but for hay, from one to three miles distant.

*Fresh beef.*—Fresh beef is abundant; delivered at the posts it costs three and three-fourth cents per pound.

*Roads.*—Roads leading from this post are three, viz: to Austin, Houston

and Shreveport, all good in favorable seasons of the year, and bad in the wet season.

*Supplies.*—Drawn chiefly from New Orleans and forwarded via the Trinity and Brazos rivers, or via Houston, latterly by the last named place. Transportation done exclusively by hired teams at three dollars per hundred, (average.)

*Rivers.*—The rivers which intersect the route to Austin, are the Brazos, north, middle and south Bosques, Leon, Lampassas, San Gabriel and Brushy—most of which have already been adverted to in the report of Fort Graham herewith.

Ferry across the Brazos at Fort Graham, and ford the remainder.

The Navasoto is the principal stream crossing the road to Houston. The road crosses many of the head-waters of the tributaries of the Trinity; but these ordinarily offer no obstacle to travel upon the road.

The road to Shreveport is crossed by Mountain creek, a very bad but small stream, having a bad bottom and rapid current.

Also the Trinity at Dallas, where is a ferry, but bad bottom of three miles on the west side; next the east fork of the Trinity, where is also a ferry and a bad bottom; next the Sabine, where is a ferry; besides many other small streams not difficult to cross, excepting always after heavy rains.

Distance to Shreveport about two hundred and twenty miles.

A point on Red river, "Warren," is believed to be the most favorable from which to draw supplies for Forts Worth and Graham, distance about one hundred and five miles.

**FORT GRAHAM.**—*First Lieutenant N. C. Givens, Second Dragoons, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

Established by Brevet Brigadier General Harney, by virtue of orders No. 2, dated Headquarters, 8th and 9th Departments, San Antonio, February 8, 1849, and garrisoned April 17, 1849, by companies F and I, second dragoons, under command of Brevet Major R. A. Arnold, second dragoons, May 11, 1849. Major Arnold, with company F, was ordered to Fort Worth, and Lieutenant F. Hamilton, second dragoons, remained with company I, until 6th October, 1849, when Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bonford, eighth infantry, in command of company H, arrived and assumed command of the post.

*Buildings* erected during the command of Brevet Major R. A. Arnold and Brevet Lieutenant F. Hamilton, second dragoons:—

One hospital, squared oak logs, floored, covered with shingles, two stone chimneys; also, kitchen for hospital—built by hired citizens.

One commissary store, made of logs and covered with clapboards—built by troops.

One officers' quarters and kitchen, of square logs, stone chimneys, floored, covered with shingles—built by company I, second dragoons.

One stable for horses of company I, second dragoons, logs, covered with clapboards—built by company I, second dragoons.

One carpenter and wheelwright shop, and a blacksmith shop, of cedar logs, covered with clapboards—built by hired citizens.

Three corn-cribs, a wagon and mule-yard, and quartermaster's store-house; the yard built of rails, and the buildings of logs, covered with clapboards—all by hired labor.



*Buildings* at Fort Graham, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bomford's command:—

Quarters of logs, covered with clapboards, for company H, eighth infantry—built by company.

Quarters of logs, covered with clapboards, for company I, second dragoons—built by company.

Quarters, log, for commanding officer, floored, covered with clapboards—built by company H, eighth infantry.

Stable for horses in quartermaster's department, logs, covered with clapboards; guard-house, not covered.

One building for assistant surgeon, of logs, abandoned and left unfinished; bake-house—built by the troops.

Magazine, stone—built by the troops; leaky and unfit for use.

*Building materials.*—Stone in any quantity and of excellent quality is found very convenient to the post; and provided masons were employed (at least in part,) it would constitute by far the cheapest material for building. The timber in the vicinity of the post consists chiefly of post oak, hackberry, elm, cotton-wood, and cedar; some of it can be used for building purposes, but it is unfit for being sawed into boards. Lumber is procured from Porter's Bluff, on the Trinity, one hundred and twenty miles, and delivered at the post for sixty dollars per thousand feet.

*Water* for garrison purposes is obtained from a creek near the garrison, and several excellent springs, which yield an abundant supply.

*Fuel* for the troops is at present furnished by contract at three dollars per cord.

*Coal.*—No indication of the existence of coal in the vicinity of the post has yet been discovered.

*Forage—corn and hay.*—Corn is furnished upon contract at one dollar and seventy-five cents per bushel. This price is high, and is consequent upon the scarcity of corn and the distance it has to be transported. Hay is furnished upon contract at seven dollars per ton; grass not very good near the post, and the hay has to be obtained at some distance from the post.

*Beef.*—There are very few settlers near the post, and beef is scarce, but is furnished on contract at the post at five cents per pound.

*Roads.*—The principal roads leading from Fort Graham are as follows, viz: To Fort Worth, sixty miles northeasterly; Austin, via Fort Gates, one hundred and thirty miles southwesterly; thence on to Red river and Fort Washita. Roads are good in the dry season, but often impassable in the wet season in consequence of the swelling of the various streams which intersect the roads, most of which streams have been referred to in the report of Fort Gates, sent herewith.

*Supplies.*—Supplies of quartermasters' and ordnance stores are sent chiefly from the depot at San Antonio; subsistence stores from Washington on the Brazos, and from Houston—these last by hired transportation, the others by government teams. Distance to Austin, one hundred and forty miles; to San Antonio, two hundred and twenty miles; to Houston, about two hundred and thirty miles.

*Transportation* can scarcely be hired in the vicinity of that post. Price of transportation to Austin about two dollars to two dollars fifty cents per hundred, or three dollars fifty cents to San Antonio; cost from Houston, two dollars fifty cents to three dollars per hundred pounds.

AUSTIN.—*Lieutenant A. D. Tree, Second Dragoons, R. Quartermaster.*

Was occupied as a depot on the 20th November, 1848. The post was garrisoned by two companies of the first infantry, under command of Captain J. H. King. The public ground of this depot is a square of two hundred and seventy-six feet, enclosed with a plain board fence.

*Buildings* are of the most temporary character, being built by sinking cedar posts in the ground, weather-boarding, and roofing with shingles.

On the southern side of the enclosure is a building two hundred and sixteen feet long and eighteen feet wide, occupied now by company A, eighth infantry, and by quartermaster's stores. This building is in a dilapidated condition, having been built prior to the annexation of Texas.

On the north side is a blacksmith, carpenter, and saddler shop, and quartermaster's forage-room, all under the same roof, ninety feet long by seventeen feet wide.

Next, a commissary store, fifty by twenty feet.

The east side of the enclosure has a guard-house and a magazine, the latter built of stone by the republic of Texas, octagonal in form, twenty-one feet external diameter—requires an entire new roof.

Another building, eighteen by forty-five feet, is used as a quartermaster's office, adjutant's office, (second dragoons,) and by one of the subaltern officers of company A, eighth infantry.

Also one building, fifteen by thirty-six feet, occupied by Captain and Brevet Major L. Smith, commanding the post.

Adjacent to the public ground on the south is the yard embracing the public stables, the hay and wagons. This land belongs to the city of Austin. The stable is a temporary shed covered with boards, sided up on the front with cedar pickets; was built by hired teamsters and laborers, in intervals of other duty.

All the buildings on the north side of the guard-house, and the one occupied by Brevet Major Smith, were built by companies D and I, eighth infantry, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, eighth infantry.

A building one hundred and fifty by twenty feet, upon the grounds of Brevet Brigadier General Harney, built on the style already mentioned, occupied by a detachment, the non-commissioned staff, and band, second dragoons; also a stable for the horses of said troops, built under the supervision of Brevet Brigadier General Harney. This building and stable are on General Harney's land; no rent paid therefor.

*Building materials.*—Pine lumber can be had in any quantity required, thirty miles from this post; also lumber for sills, plates, rafters, &c., at twenty-five dollars per thousand at the mill. Shingles five to six dollars per thousand. Bricks nine dollars per thousand. Lime one dollar and fifty cents per barrel. Limestone is also abundant, and is well adapted for building purposes.

*Water.*—An excellent well, furnishing all the water required for garrison purposes, is embraced in the government enclosure; besides which, the Colorado river is distant only about three hundred yards.

*Fuel* is delivered on contract (there being no wild lands in the vicinity) at three dollars per cord.

*Coal.*—There has been no coal discovered near Austin.

*Forage and subsistence.*—Oats in 1850 were purchased to a limited extent at fifty cents per bushel; but a small quantity raised. Corn one

dollar per bushel since the close of 1849; it is the principal grain cultivated. Hay has always been delivered at the post on contract; eight dollars per two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, has been the maximum price paid; hay is procured mostly about four miles from the post. Beef cattle abundant and of good quality; furnished to the troops at four cents per pound.

*Roads.*—There is a stage-route from Austin to Houston, which is intersected by roads to all the important places on the coast; a good stage-road to San Antonio; also good natural roads to Forts Martin Scott, Croghan, Gates, Graham, Worth, and Washita. The Colorado river, with some improvements, it is believed may become useful for the transportation of government supplies, provided boats of very light draught be used.

*Supplies—whence drawn.*—Subsistence stores and some quartermaster's stores are hauled from Indianola, one hundred and thirty miles distant. Quartermaster's and ordnance stores are hauled chiefly from San Antonio, eighty-one miles. Public teams make an entire trip in seventeen days, average time. The transportation from the coast has occasionally been hired at one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds. During the past winter all the stores have been hauled from Indianola by government teams.

*Rivers.*—The principal watercourses intersecting the roads leading out from Austin have already been noticed in the reports of San Antonio, Forts Martin Scott, Croghan, and Gates. The stage-route from Austin to Houston is intersected by many small streams, the tributaries of the Colorado on the west and of the Brazos on the east, and the Brazos river itself. None of the above offer any serious obstacles to land communication between the different posts and places named, excepting at short intervals in the season of freshets.

**FORT GATES.**—*Lieutenant Haldeman, Eighth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

Established in October, 1849, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Montgomery, in command of two companies of the eighth infantry, seventy-five miles from Austin, north on the Leon river.

*Buildings erected.*—Four buildings for officers' quarters, two for company quarters, three for laundresses, one for muleteers and employees, one hospital, one stable, one forage-house, two storehouses, one guard-house, one blacksmith-shop, and quarters for a third company, half finished. These last named quarters were commenced in accordance with instructions from department headquarters to provide for additional troops at the post, which order was subsequently revoked.

The officers' quarters, as also the laundresses' and muleteers', are frame buildings covered with oak clapboards. The remainder are frames, filled in with upright posts pointed and placed in the ground. The two storehouses, one of the officers' quarters, the muleteers' quarters, and the half-finished company quarters, were erected by hired citizens as authorized from department headquarters; the remainder by the troops. The buildings are all very temporary.

*Building materials.*—Good building stone is abundant near the post, and the cheapest building material obtainable. Lumber costs at Bastrop, eighty-five miles distant, twenty-five dollars per thousand, from whence it is transported by government teams,

*Water.*—Water is plentiful and of good quality, running about three hundred feet from the garrison, and hauled with a public team and wagon.

*Fuel* is obtained by purchase at a cost of two dollars per cord; for the year previously three dollars per cord were paid, including a considerable quantity of building material.

*Coal* is reported to have been found about thirty miles distant from the post.

*Forage.*—Price of corn in 1850 varied from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel; the present year the contract price is one dollar and seventy-three cents per bushel, owing to the great distance it must be transported. After the crops of the present year shall be gathered in, it is believed that corn will be purchased at greatly reduced prices.

*Hay* is procured by purchase at an average cost of ten dollars per ton. Good grass for grazing is plentiful near the post; but for hay, not nearer than from four to eight miles.

*Beef cattle.*—Scarce near the post; price per pound for beef, delivered at the post, six cents.

*Roads.*—Roads lead from Fort Gates to Austin, with a branch to Fort Croghan, also to Fort Graham, northeast fifty miles; these are natural roads and are usually good, but bad in wet seasons.

*Rivers.*—The principal streams crossing the roads to Austin and Fort Croghan, are mentioned in the report of Fort Croghan sent herewith. Between Forts Gates and Graham is the river *Bosque*, a very rapid stream, and liable to sudden rises after every heavy rain. There are no bridges or ferries across any of these streams, excepting over the Brazos at Fort Graham, and another at the Waco village; in the wet season trains are often detained for days by the swelling of the many small streams between Fort Gates and Austin and Fort Croghan.

*Supplies.*—Supplies for Fort Gates have been transported during the year 1850, from Washington on the Brazos, one hundred and forty miles, and Houston, two hundred and twenty miles. They are now ordered to come via Indianola, and to be transported by public teams.

Transportation of supplies above referred to was hired exclusively.

FORT CROGHAN, TEXAS.—*Lieutenant A. Jackson, Eighth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

This post, sixty miles west by north from Austin, was located May 13th, 1849, by Lieutenant C. H. Tyler, commanding A company, second dragoons, and garrisoned by that company alone till 12th October same year, when the garrison was increased by the addition of C company, eighth infantry, commanded by Captain A. T. Lee, eighth infantry.

The post was commanded then by Captain Lee, eighth infantry, Lieut. Col. Fauntleroy, second dragoons, Brevet Major Blake, second dragoons, and again by Captain Lee, eighth infantry, successively, up to October 3d, 1850.

*Buildings.*—Four double houses, two rooms each, built of logs, squared or faced, with common log kitchens for officers' quarters. Buildings all of oak, and covered with shingles made of the same material.

*Building materials* are abundant in the vicinity of the post. Lumber from Bastrop, ninety miles, can be had at the post for forty-five dollars per thousand.

*Water* is abundant and good. Hamilton creek runs within about two hundred yards of the garrison.

*Fuel* has hitherto been procured by the troops, and is plentiful within a mile.

*Forage*.—Hay costs at the post from nine to ten dollars per ton—cost something more in 1850 in consequence of its scarcity.

*Corn* cost one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel the past year: it may probably be obtained this year at one dollar should the present crops come in well.

*Roads*.—Three roads lead from the post: one to Austin, sixty miles east by south; one to Fort Gates, sixty-five miles north by east; one to Fort Martin Scott, fifty-five miles southwest. Four streams, the San Gabriel, Lampecos, Cow House, and Leon, cross the second road, all fordable the greater portion of the year. The Colorado is crossed by a good ferry in going to Fort Martin Scott. No streams of importance on the road to Austin.

SAN ANTONIO.—*Headquarters Eighth Military Department, Principal Depot in the Interior.*

This point has been occupied as a depot since the commencement of the Mexican war. The depot has been successively under the direction of Captain Ralston, Captain Miller, assistant quartermaster, and Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, assistant quartermaster, one hundred and thirty miles from Indianola upon the coast; direction northwest from Indianola.

*Buildings*.—None public at the post; storehouses and quarters for officers are rented.

*Building materials*.—Stone most abundant and good. Adobes cheapest at first cost, but frail and indifferent, and soon require repairs; bricks may be had, but are yet too expensive, ten dollars per thousand.

*Water*.—Abundant, convenient and good, either from the San Antonio river, from springs, or from wells.

*Fuel* cost three dollars and fifty cents per cord; cut by hired party, seven miles distant, and hauled by public teams. The whole expense of the teams and drivers, &c., is included in the above price.

*Coal*.—None yet found near San Antonio.

*Forage*.—Average price of corn delivered at the depot, for the last two years, is about one dollar to one dollar and five cents per bushel. I think it will be about the same in the average during the present year.

*Hay* is cut on the prairies four to six miles distant, in any quantity required, by hired men, and hauled to the public yard by public teams. It costs in the total seven dollars and fifty cents to eight dollars per two thousand pounds; is of good quality.

*Fresh beef*, abundant and good; price three to four cents per pound.

*Roads*.—From San Antonio roads lead off in every direction, excepting in the wet season, which is usually in the winter. The roads are good, though mostly natural roads.

1. One leads to Austin, northeast eighty-one miles.
2. One to Indianola and Lavacca, one hundred and thirty and one hundred and twenty-five miles southeast.
3. One to Fort Martin Scott, sixty miles northwest.

4. One to Forts Lincoln, Inge, and Duncan, fifty-four, eighty, and one hundred and sixty miles west to Rio Grande.

5. One to Fort Merrill and Corpus Christi, one hundred and one hundred and sixty miles south by east.

6. One to Gonzales, east sixty miles.

*Rivers.*—The rivers or principal streams crossing the roads referred to under the foregoing heads, are, respectively :

1. The Guadeloupe, San Marcos and the Colorado; the first two usually fordable, the last always ferried. At the Guadeloupe is a good ferry when necessary.

2. The Salado, Cibolo, Coletto and the Guadeloupe, all fordable, except the last, which is now bridged.

3. Salado, Cibolo, Guadeloupe and Pedernals, on this road, all fordable, excepting in time of general freshets.

4. The Medina, Hondo, Seco, Rio Frio, Leona and the Nueces, all fordable, and mostly very small excepting in the wet season.

5. San Antonio, sundry tributaries of the Atascosa and Nueces; the first fordable, the last usually ferried at Fort Merrill.

6. The Salado, Cibolo, San Marcos and the Guadeloupe, all usually fordable.

*Supplies* for this depot drawn chiefly, by public teams, from the gulf depot at Indianola.

*Transportation*, when hired, costs about one dollar and thirty cents per one hundred pounds (on an average for a year) from Indianola to this depot. Very little now hired.

FORT LINCOLN.—*Lieutenant Mechling, Acting Assistant Quartermaster temporarily.*

Post established July 7th, 1849, by two companies of the eighth infantry, under command of Brevet Major James Longstreet, eighth infantry, afterwards by Major Morrison, eighth infantry, and now by Captain Newton, second dragoons. Relative position, west bank of the Rio Seco, fifty miles west of San Antonio.

*Buildings.*—Log or pole quarters for two companies built at this post :

Three blocks, *small*, for officers.

Two blocks for companies.

One commissary store.

One storehouse for company property.

One storehouse for quartermaster's depot.

One hospital.

All built of wood, covered with shingles in part, a part thatched, and a part covered with paulins. All of temporary character. The whole of the labor performed by the troops, excepting some mason-work in building chimneys.

*Building materials.*—Stone is the most abundant and best material for buildings. It is a close and compact gray limestone, and will withstand the frosts and rains of this climate well.

*Water.*—Obtained from the Rio Seco by hauling with a public team. It is found in standing pools or holes in the bed of the river during most of

the year. A part of the season the stream is running water. When not so, the quality is not good, but it is used.

*Fuel* costs one dollar and a half per cord, cut by the soldiers and hauled by public teams one and a half mile. In quantity it is sufficiently abundant at present.

*Coal*.—None yet discovered near the post.

*Forage*.—Average price of corn delivered at the post is one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

*Hay* delivered at the post on contract at ten dollars and twenty-five cents per ton. Grass of good quality, and abundant.

*Beef*.—Scarce near the post. No settlements in the vicinity. Average price seven cents per pound, delivered at the post.

*Roads*.—Only one road passes the post, running west to Forts Inge and Duncan, and east to San Antonio. Excepting in a very wet season, it is a good natural road.

*Rivers*.—The rivers, or water-courses, crossing this road, have already been adverted to in my report of Fort Inge.

*Supplies*.—Quartermasters', subsistence, and ordnance supplies drawn by public teams from the depot at San Antonio.

*Transportation* is seldom hired for supplies for this post; now, not at all. It costs, when hired, about fifty cents per hundred pounds from the depot at San Antonio.

FORT INGE.—*Lieutenant J. M. Barton, First Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

This post, eighty-nine miles from San Antonio, was located and established in February, 1849, and garrisoned by two companies of the first infantry, under command of Captain Burbank. Now, and for two years, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hardee, second dragoons.

*Buildings*.—Temporary log quarters, &c., have been erected by the troops as follows, viz:

One block commanding officers' quarters.

Two blocks officers' quarters, (two sets each.)

Two blocks for company quarters.

One storehouse for quartermaster's stores.

One storehouse for commissary stores.

Officers' quarters and storehouse are *shingled*—company quarters thatched. But little of the labor of building performed by hired laborers and mechanics—work done chiefly by soldiers.

*Building materials*.—Wood and stone abundant—the latter admirably adapted to building purposes. Lumber costs about seventy-five to eighty dollars per thousand hauled from Bastrop, one hundred and sixty-five miles, or about twenty to thirty dollars for indifferent hard lumber made at the mill on the Rio Frio.

*Water*.—The Leona, a clear, deep river, affords an abundance of good water for the requirements of the post. The post is immediately on its eastern bank.

*Fuel*.—Wood for fuel is abundant, and obtained by the troops at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents per cord.

A seam of coal has been discovered on the Nueces river, some ——— miles southwest from this post.

*Forage.*—Corn is obtained on contract—none raised near the post beyond what is required for home consumption. Average price one dollar and fifty-five cents per bushel.

Hay per ton ten dollars. The scarcity of good grass, and the actual service of the troops, have prevented its being obtained entirely by them this season, (1851.)

*Beef.*—An abundant supply of good fresh beef can always be obtained. Contract price at present — cents per pound.

*Roads* lead from Fort Inge west to Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande, seventy miles, east to San Antonio, ninety miles, and to El Paso, five hundred and eighty miles; all natural roads and usually very good.

The Leona and Nueces rivers and the Chacon creek are the principal water-courses crossing the road to Fort Duncan, all fordable—the Medina on the east, toward San Antonio, and the Pecos toward El Paso. This last is often, and I may say generally fordable, but when a little swollen is a bad stream—its current swift—banks vertical—floats or bridging becomes necessary. Its water is brackish and disagreeable to the taste, and unwholesome.

The Medina, towards San Antonio, except in seasons of freshets, is a small stream and easily forded. The Rio Frio, the Seco, and the Hondo, also cross the San Antonio road, furnishing plenty of water for teams, but seldom presenting any obstruction from high stage of water.

*Transportation* is done almost exclusively by public wagons. Average cost of transportation from San Antonio when hired, eighty-five cents per one hundred pounds.

FORT DUNCAN.—*First Lieutenant J. B. Plummer, R. Quartermaster.*

Fort Duncan, one hundred and sixty miles west from San Antonio, was established under the orders of Major General Worth on the 27th March, 1849. Companies A, B, and F, first infantry, under command of Captain S. Burbank, of said regiment—since by Brevet Major J. M. Scott, and since March, 1850, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Morris.

*Buildings.*—The buildings below named have been erected:

A storehouse two stories built of stone, and having a stone floor in basement, shingle roof, walls built soon after the troops arrived. Mostly hired mechanics.

A magazine of stone, shingle roof; one of cement.

A stone building with two rooms, shingle roof and board floor, used for officers' quarters.

Also a building made of adobes, three rooms, shingle roof and board floor, officers' quarters.

A hospital eighty feet by twenty-five feet, built of stone and covered with shingles, board floor, two wards, a dispensary and store-room.

The three buildings last above named are in a rough and unfinished condition.

Two stables built of stone and wood, which require thatching for completion.

Six grass houses occupied by the companies, built entirely of willow poles and grass, no floors or windows.

Two buildings built of wood and mud, and with thatched roofs and board floors, for officers' quarters.



The magazine, hospital, and stables built entirely by hired mechanics. One carpenter also hired to work on the adobe and stone buildings occupied for officers' quarters. About one-half the labor has been performed by the troops.

*Building materials.*—Stone is the only building material near this post. That is abundant and of excellent quality; easily quarried from the bluff about half a mile distant. No timber suitable for building in that part of the country. Some little, very indifferent quality, at "Los Moros," forty-five miles distant.

*Lumber.*—None to be had; sent from Ringgold barracks. The cost is about eighty dollars per thousand. Shingles ten dollars per thousand.

*Water.*—Abundant and good from the Rio Grande; hauled by a mule team half a mile. A well dug in 1849 produced brackish water, and its use abandoned.

*Fuel.*—Wood for fuel has been obtained by purchase at a cost of four dollars and fifty cents per cord since 1st February, 1851. Previous to that period it was cut by the troops from the adjacent lands.

*Coal.*—An extensive bed of bituminous coal, which has been used and tested at this post, is found six miles above the post.

*Forage.*—Corn is procured from Nava, San Juan, Piotis, and other small towns in Mexico, twenty-five to forty miles distant from the river, where much is raised. Price since 1st April, 1850, has varied from eighty-three and one-third cents to one dollar and fifty-eight cents per bushel; but a very small quantity has been obtained at the former price. The entire failure of the crop in the western part of the State of Coahuila last year affected the price very materially. The price is also affected by the State and municipal taxes exacted of the vender.

*Hay,* of coarse and inferior quality, can be cut upon the prairies five or six miles from the post. The mezquite, which is the best, is too scarce to justify cutting it.

Last year, hay was obtained there by hired laborers; it cost, if purchased by contract, about twenty dollars per ton.

*Beef.*—Beef cattle are abundant and cheap on the Mexican side, but the grazing is so bad that the beef is of miserable quality.

It is now furnished at six and three-quarter cents per pound. Wheat is raised near Ciengas, one hundred and ninety miles, in large quantities.

*Roads.*—Two roads only lead from the post—one to Fort Inge and thence to San Antonio, and the other down the river to Fort McIntosh, Laredo; excellent roads, and generally in good condition.

*Rivers.*—The Chacon and the Nueces cross the Fort Inge road. The Chacon is a running stream a portion of the year; both are easily fordable; no running stream on the road to Fort McIntosh, but water holes and springs at intervals furnish sufficient water for teams, excepting in a season of drought.

*Transportation.*—All public supplies have been and are still drawn by public teams from the depot at Ringgold barracks, two hundred and twenty-five miles.

FORT MCINTOSH.—*Lieutenant Turnley, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

Established March 1, 1849, with one company first infantry, under command of Lieutenant Viele, first infantry, to 31st December, 1849. At this

date, Captain King, with his company, joined the post; since which period two companies have garrisoned the post.

Since 23d May, 1850, the post has been commanded by Captain Burbank.

*Buildings.*—Two frame buildings, thirty by fifty feet, weather-boarded and covered with shingles, each occupied by one company.

One frame building, as above, thirty by sixty feet, as hospital.

One frame building, as above, thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, for quartermaster's and subsistence stores.

One frame building, thirty-two by forty feet, weather-boarded, shingle-roof, lathed and plastered, containing four rooms and a hall, occupied as officers' quarters.

One stone building, ten feet square—magazine.

One stone building, fourteen by thirty feet—guard-house and prison.

One "jacal" structure, twelve by sixteen feet, made of mezquite poles placed perpendicularly in the ground, dirt floor, shingle-roof—for officers' quarters.

One "jacal" structure, twelve by sixteen feet, covered with paulins—officers' quarters.

One "jacal" structure, twelve by sixteen feet, covered with paulins—carpenter's shop.

Two light frame structures, covered and sided with paulins, for company kitchens, eighteen feet by forty feet.

One light frame structure, as above, occupied as officers' general mess-house.

One light frame structure, as above, for hospital kitchen.

*Stabling*, consisting of poles placed perpendicularly in the ground, covered with paulins, at present nearly rotten and scarcely affording shelter for forty-five animals.

*Building materials.*—Stone is the only building material in that section of country. That is plenty, and of good quality, four miles above the post, on the river bank, convenient for boating.

*Lumber.*—None to be purchased at any price. The lumber which has been used at the post is that sent by the United States from Ringgold barracks, the transportation alone upon which, it is believed, cost nearly sixty-five dollars per thousand feet. No timber of any kind or quality for any public purposes is known to exist within one hundred miles of the post.

*Fuel.*—None near the post, nor is there any that can be procured by the troops. The lands are owned by persons the dates of whose claims run back to a period in the far past; and they warn all persons from cutting one stick of timber, under penalty of the law. It is, therefore, purchased as it can be had from whomsoever brings it in, at three dollars per cord.

*Coal.*—Two coal beds are found in the river below, and one twenty miles above this post. Specimens which have been tried in the blacksmith's shop prove it to be good *bituminous* coal. Efforts have been made to contract with the owners for coal for use at the garrison; but, being Mexicans, they know nothing yet of the business of mining.

*Water.*—The post is supplied with good water from the Rio Grande, three hundred yards distant, and fifty feet below the level of the parade ground; is hauled by a six-mule team kept for the purpose.

*Forage.*—Quantity limited and uncertain; price at present, (June, 1851.)

one dollar and sixty-seven cents per bushel. Crops this season entirely destroyed by drought. Average price one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

Hay purchased last year at \$30 per ton—none to be had this year at any price—the whole vicinity burnt up with drought—not enough within ten miles to sustain the life of animals grazing, and none for hay within thirty miles.

Lands sterile at best; which added to the drought, has destroyed the corn-crop through a large extent of country. Fodder is being purchased at \$10 per ton; the farmers have cut up their corn-fields, and are selling the stalks and all, which makes tolerably good forage.

*Beef.*—In consequence of the sterility of the soil, no good grazing can be found near the post, and hence no good beef can be had. A wild beef is occasionally lassoed fifteen to twenty-five miles from the post and brought in and tied to a stake, and fed on prickly pear from five to ten days, and then killed and sold to the troops at prices varying, since the establishment of the post, from seven to fifteen cents per pound, (now seven cents) *indifferent at best, and generally miserably bad.*

*Roads.*—1st, to Ringgold barracks, one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty miles, crossed by no running water—dry, barren, sandy, and destitute of grass—three water-holes at intervals of forty-five, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty miles.

2d, to Corpus Christi, one hundred and thirty-eight miles, crossed by several streams, mostly mentioned in the reports of Fort Merrill and Corpus Christi.

3d, to San Antonio, one hundred and eighty-five miles northeast; crosses several water-courses, viz: Nueces, Rio Frio, San Miguel, and Medina, and also passes some lakes or ponds, and water-holes—quite abundant for the supply of teams except in a very dry season.

4th, to Fort Duncan, one hundred and five miles up the Rio Grande, a good natural road most of the way. Some labor has been expended on parts of it by the troops. Water, though not abundant, is sufficient for mule-teams at all times.

*Transportation* has been done from Ringgold barracks, and entirely by government teams. Unless the Rio Grande is improved above Ringgold barracks, or a steamer placed there, suited to shoal navigation, it is a question (not definitely settled) whether or not it will cost less to transport directly from Corpus Christi by land instead of using the Rio Grande to Ringgold barracks by steam, and thence by land or barges to Laredo.

*Labor* has been done in part by hired mechanics, viz: a blacksmith, a saddler, two carpenters, and a stone-mason, and in part by enlisted men on extra duty. All of the above employees were discharged on or before the 30th of April last, and the public work at the post has ceased for want of a directing master-workman.

**RINGGOLD BARRACKS.**—*Lieutenant (now Captain) Caldwell, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

Established October 26, 1848; occupied by companies C and G, first infantry, Major Lamotte, first infantry, commanding; also company B, fourth artillery, in November, 1848—one hundred and five miles by land from Fort Brown, on the same river and near Camargo.

*Buildings.*—Hospital: frame building, twenty by eighty-five feet, four

rooms, hall eight feet wide, piazza ten feet all round, one brick chimney, two fireplaces, shingle roof; kitchen for ditto, fourteen by twenty-one feet, two rooms, shingle roof.

Officers' quarters: four frame buildings, thirty-two by thirty-six feet each, four rooms, sixteen by eighteen feet, each with piazza ten feet wide in front and rear, lathed and plastered, shingle roof.

Kitchens for ditto: three frame buildings, twenty-four by twenty-seven feet, divided by brick wall, one brick chimney and two fireplaces to each, shingle roof.

Company quarters: one frame building, twenty-five by fifty-five feet, shingle roof, eight-foot piazza in front; one ditto, twenty-five by thirty feet, shingle roof, eight-foot piazza, as above; two ditto, twenty-five by forty-five feet, eight-foot piazza in front, shingle roof, for company quarters; and one addition, twelve by sixteen feet, for company clothing store.

One frame building, shingle roof, fourteen by twenty-three feet, for company mess hall.

One frame shed, ten by twenty-three feet, board roof, for company kitchen and storeroom for rations.

One frame building, cotton duck roof, eighteen by thirty feet, for company laundresses.

One frame building, twelve by fourteen feet, shingle roof, for company clothing storeroom.

One shed, nine by thirty-six feet, for company kitchen, board roof.

Three frames, fourteen by thirty-two feet, enclosed with duck paulins, for company laundresses.

One frame building, twenty by twenty-eight feet, paulin roof, for guard-room.

Horse sheds: one for horses of company E, first infantry, twenty-four by two hundred and seventeen feet, and addition of twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, for forage and saddle room, board roof; one ditto, twenty-four by one hundred and twenty-four feet, for horses of company C, first infantry, board roof.

One frame building, sixteen by twenty feet, shingle roof, for saddle and forage room for company C, first infantry.

One frame building, thirty-six by eighty feet, two stories high, shingle roof, for quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse.

One frame building, forty by sixty feet, for forage and quartermaster's stables, covered with paulins.

One frame building, eighteen by thirty feet, for blacksmith shop.

One frame building, twenty-four by thirty feet, for carpenter shop.

*Remarks.*—Much of the lumber of which these buildings were made came from the old buildings at Brazos, Point Isabel, and mouth of Rio Grande; the cost very difficult to estimate. The new lumber used sent up by Major Chapman, assistant quartermaster, from Fort Brown. About one-fourth of the labor performed by the troops, and the balance by hired mechanics.

*Building materials.*—No building materials, wood, stone, or lumber, near this post. Lumber is all brought from New Orleans.

*Water* is obtained, good and abundant, from the Rio Grande, on the bank of which stream the post is established; hauled daily from the river by a four-mule team,

*Fuel* is delivered at the post at two dollars per cord. No coal near the post.

*Forage*.—Corn raised but to a limited extent near the post; price variable according to the state of the crop, say from eighty cents to two dollars per bushel; chief dependance is on New Orleans for grain. Grass is cut by contract, and delivered at the post at ten dollars per ton. In favorable seasons abundance of grass can be obtained within nine miles of the post.

*Beef*.—Fresh beef is abundant, and delivered at the post at four cents per pound.

*Roads*.—Five roads lead from this post, viz: to Rio Grande city and Roma, fifteen miles above this post; to Fort Merrill and Corpus Christi, northeast one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles; to Forts M'Intosh and Duncan, one hundred and thirty to two hundred and thirty-five miles up the river; and to Fort Brown, one hundred and five miles below. Roads unimproved but generally good; most of them sandy in places, and at times water is very scarce on them.

\* *Rivers or water-courses*.—None on the roads up and down the river except in wet weather; an occasional spring and well. The streams toward Fort Merrill and Corpus Christi have already been mentioned with report of Fort Merrill and Corpus Christi. The Nueces crosses the road between this post and San Antonio, the largest stream and generally fordable.

*Supplies*.—Obtained from Fort Brown or Brazos by government steamers. Forts Duncan and M'Intosh, and one company volunteers, supplied from this depot. Distance by water to the Brazos about three hundred and sixty-five miles.

*Transportation* above to Fort M'Intosh by government barges and wagons; to the company of volunteers by government wagons; and the same from Fort M'Intosh to Fort Duncan, with a very little exception.

*Remarks*.—I would strongly recommend, in concluding this report, that the Rio Grande be used for transportation of supplies to the highest practicable point, by the use of a very light-draught steamer, drawing, when light, fifteen inches. Such a one may have eighteen feet beam and one hundred and twenty feet length, and should be constructed with a stern wheel, and have one or two barges, (already built and in government service there,) as the river now is such, a boat can ascend to a point about forty miles above Fort M'Intosh.

#### BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

The depot at Brazos Santiago was established at the commencement of the war with Mexico, and there have been no changes there since the 1st of January, 1849, except the removal of old buildings to the different posts on the Rio Grande. It is still used as a transit depot for stores destined to Fort Brown.

#### FORT BROWN—When established, and by whom commanded.

1st. New Fort Brown was established on the 21st of June, 1848, as a depot for the reception of supplies for the army at Matamoros, by order of Colonel Davenport. Old Fort Brown was then garrisoned by one company of the second artillery, under command of Lieutenant James Totten. Soon after the establishment of the depot, new Fort Brown was garrisoned by

one company of the third artillery and one of the first artillery, and the post was commanded by T. W. Sherman. Again the post was occupied by Colonel Hardee, with a portion of the second dragoons and a portion of the first infantry, under command of Major Lamotte, first infantry, and subsequently by a portion of the fourth artillery, under command of Major Porter.

2d. *Buildings.*—The following buildings have been fitted up from the *old ones* removed from Point Isabel, Brazos Santiago, and the mouth of the Rio Grande, viz : six sets of officers' quarters, four storehouses, two soldiers' barracks, one hospital, temporary stables for artillery horses and animals belonging to the quartermaster's department ; one blacksmith's shop, one saddler's shop, and wheelwright shop. They are all put up in a cheap, rough manner, and, with the exception of the four last named, covered with shingles, taken in part from the old buildings ; the last four are covered with paulins. One storehouse and one building for officers were constructed of new materials, by order of Colonel Davenport.

One magazine (brick) and one gun-shed (brick, and not yet finished) were erected by order of Major General Brooke.

About *one-half* the work was performed by soldiers on extra duty.

Brick and lime can be obtained in the neighborhood of the post ; the former at four dollars per thousand, the latter at one dollar and fifty cents per barrel.

No lumber or stone to be had in that section of country. Lumber brought from New Orleans at about twenty-eight dollars per thousand feet, delivered at Fort Brown.

3d. *Water.*—The post being on the bank of the Rio Grande, water of good quality is abundant : it is procured by soldiers and hauled by an ox-team.

4th. *Fuel.*—Fuel is purchased at one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per cord.

5th. *Forage.*—Corn from New Orleans costs, delivered at Fort Brown, seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel. Oats, sixty cents to ninety cents.

Hay is cut eight miles from the post by soldiers, and hauled by public teams.

Until recently, hay was cut by hired citizens, and cost, delivered at the public yard, from eight dollars to ten dollars per ton. It is good and abundant.

6th. *Beef.*—Beef-cattle are abundant, and fresh beef is worth about three cents per pound.

7th. *Roads.*—Good natural roads lead from Fort Brown to Point Isabel, Brazos Santiago, mouth of Rio Grande, (twenty-five to twenty-eight miles,) to Corpus Christi, one hundred and fifty miles, and Ringgold barracks, about one hundred and five miles by land.

8th. *Supplies—where drawn from.*—Nearly all the supplies are drawn from New Orleans, which is six hundred and twenty-eight miles distant from Fort Brown.

9th. *Transportation.*—No transportation by land ever hired. Transportation from New Orleans, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel.

Transportation from Brazos to Fort Brown performed by government steamers.

10th. *Rivers.*—The rivers or streams crossing the roads alluded to in

this report, are mainly the same as mentioned in the report of Fort Merrill and Corpus Christi; small, and fordable generally.

A scarcity of water on the land route to Ringgold barracks.

#### CORPUS CHRISTI.

Established in November, 1850, under the orders of Major General Brooke, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, in command of two companies of the fifth infantry.

This command remained a short time in tents, and then lived in rented quarters, there being no government buildings at the post.

*Buildings.*—A stable or shed sufficient to shelter seventy-five to one hundred animals, built by the fifth infantry.

*Building material.*—No timber or stone fit for building can be had near Corpus Christi.

Good brick can be made at an expense of four dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per thousand; and a kind of concrete, much used by the citizens, made of lime, sand and shells, seems to make good buildings.

*Water.*—Water of sufficient quantity and good quality, chiefly from cisterns and tanks, but also from a basin (artificial) for common purposes.

*Fuel.*—Wood in abundance is had by contract at five dollars per cord, delivered at the post. This is high.

*Forage.*—Very little corn raised near Corpus Christi; price varying with the demand, from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. This is procured, however, cheaper from New Orleans.

*Hay.*—Hay, ten dollars per ton on contract, can be cut from four to five miles from the post.

*Beef.*—Good beef abundant. Contract price, four-and-a-half cents per pound.

*Roads.*—Roads from Corpus Christi run to Fort Brown, Fort McIntosh, Laredo and San Antonio, and Goliad, and cross much the same streams as those leading from Fort Merrill, already mentioned, and all are usually fordable, and some entirely disappear in a dry season. Ordinarily, a good supply of good water may be found for man and beast on these roads, but not in the summer, in the direction of Ringgold barracks and Laredo.

*Transportation.*—Cost of transportation to Fort Merrill from Corpus Christi, already mentioned. No government goods yet sent across to the posts on the Rio Grande by land from Corpus Christi. In a favorable season of the year, it might, perhaps, be sent on favorable terms. An experiment will probably be made soon.

Freight from New Orleans, one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel; from New York, eighty cents.

*Supplies.*—Subsistence supplies are sent sometimes from New Orleans, and sometimes from Baltimore or New York; quartermaster's stores chiefly from New Orleans.

No quarters yet erected for troops at Corpus Christi, now consisting of two companies of the fifth infantry, under command of Brevet Major Paul. These troops are now (August 8th) removed thirty miles back from Corpus Christi, and if they build, will have to obtain lumber from New Orleans.

FORT MERRILL.—*Captain S. M. Plummer commanding.*

Fort Merrill was established on the 1st day of March, 1850, by two companies (H and K) of the first infantry from Fort Brown, under the command of Captain S. M. Plummer, first infantry, who is still in command. (For number, &c., of buildings, see sketch attached.) These buildings were all erected by the troops, with the aid of a master-carpenter and masón.

This post is one hundred miles south by east from San Antonio, sixty miles from Corpus Christi.

The buildings were erected by the labor of troops, with the aid of one master-carpenter and one mason; about one-half made of logs, and the other half frame and weather-boarded.

*Building materials.*—Stone is now the most abundant and cheapest building material.

Lumber is brought across the gulf via Corpus Christi, and costs about thirty dollars per thousand at Fort Merrill.

*Water.*—Water for use at the post is hauled by post teams three hundred yards from the Nueces; is abundant and good.

*Fuel.*—Wood is cut by the troops entirely off wild land, and hauled by post teams. No claim from any quarter for compensation as yet.

*Forage.*—Average price of corn raised in the country, about one dollar and twenty-five cents, delivered at the post.

Hay required about two months of the year; grazing good the balance of the year.

Hay last year cut partly by the troops and partly by hired men; twenty-five to thirty tons; cost about five dollars per ton.

Grass is abundant in the immediate vicinity of the post.

*Beef.*—Beef cattle abundant in the vicinity; costs, delivered, four and three-quarters cents per pound.

*Roads.*—Roads lead north and east to San Antonio, to settlements on the Rio San Antonio, and to Goliad; south by east to San Patricio, Copano, and Corpus Christi; and southwest to Fort Brown, Ringgold barracks, Fort McIntosh; all *generally* good natural roads.

*Supplies.*—Supplies brought from Corpus Christi, sixty miles, partly by hired and partly by government teams. Rate of freight from seventy-five cents to one dollar per hundred pounds. Government teams now used exclusively.

*Rivers.*—Road to San Antonio crosses the Puerta Pierda, San Christoval, Tordillas, Elm creeks, and the Medina river. That to Copano, the Aransas and Mission rivers. That to Corpus Christi, the La Santa and Casa Blanca creeks.

*Remarks.*—The routes to the several points on the Rio Grande vary according to the season, if too wet or dry. The usual course is to pass down to San Patricio, and thence west and southwest, crossing the Aqua Dulce, Pintos, San Fernandez, Trinidad, and Los Olmos, all of which in wet weather are running streams; in dry, most of them stand in pools, which, however, seem to communicate subterraneously, as the water is quite good generally.

*Buildings.*—The quarters for officers and men are covered with shingles, and shingles are now procured from across the gulf, to cover the store-houses in the same manner, as much cheaper than paulins.



Whole cost of erecting these quarters, including lumber sent from New Orleans, I should estimate to be not exceeding three thousand dollars.

*Remarks.*—The foregoing reports from all the posts in the eighth department, excepting "Fort Martin Scott," (from which none has been received, though required more than three months ago,) are based upon reports received at this office, and are respectfully forwarded to the Quartermaster General, for such interest as they may possess.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BABBITT,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 1, 1851.

D.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
*Fort Leavenworth, October 4, 1851.*

SIR: A protracted illness has prevented me from complying, until now, with the instructions of your circular of July 15th. Hoping, however, that it may not yet be too late, I proceed to submit, in the order required by the circular, a statement of the improvements, alterations and repairs at this depot during the last fiscal year, with the expenses of the same, and the present condition of the public buildings, accompanied by an estimate of the cost of new stables and repairs to officers' quarters, with drawings to illustrate the same.

In accordance with the last paragraph of the circular, the capacities of the quarters and storehouses are also given, and some tabular statements are appended, which are not required by your instructions, but which will serve to complete a summary of the operations of our department here during the year, viz:

Quarterly disbursements, forage issues and its aggregate and average cost, supplies forwarded to contractors' trains to posts in New Mexico, and on the Oregon route, with number of wagons and prices of freight, number of hired teamsters and means of transportation furnished to detachments of troops, means of transportation, received, purchased, issued and sold, with remarks upon military roads, &c.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Previous to the commencement of the last fiscal year, this place had become the depot for the chain of posts on the Oregon route and throughout New Mexico. The stores, equal in bulk to at least 18,000 barrels, received here in the spring by steamboats, were to be stored until gradually removed by wagon trains departing during the summer. There was, however, no landing or proper storehouse of any description. From the tops of the rocks at the river side it was necessary to haul all the supplies up a steep hill and store them wherever an imperfect shelter could be found in decaying stables, company quarters, a nine-pin alley, and two leaky block-houses; while their exposure to the weather, depredations of soldiers, and the frequent handling and hauling, caused, of course, a great expense and loss of property. Having represented the injuries thus resulted to the service, I was finally permitted to construct the storehouses that might be necessary; storage being included for army clothing, of which a depot was at that time established here. The position and plans of the warehouses having been arranged on consultation with Colonel Mackay, deputy quartermaster general in charge of the district, they were built by contract previous to the 1st of December last year. One of the warehouses, as will be seen, by reference to plat A, is at the river side, and is used as a receiving store. It is of stone, forty feet by one hundred, three stories high, standing against a lofty bank, with a graded landing in front. Wagons receive, from the third story on the side opposite to the river, the property delivered from steamers in the lower story. This is an exceedingly strong building; has been perfectly full of provisions in sacks, and borne a weight on the floors of five hundred pounds to the square foot without injury. The other storehouse is on the hill

adjoining the garrison, thirty-nine feet by one hundred, of stone, three stories, with cellar. The upper story is used for a clothing depot, half of it shelved to the roof—remainder left for storage of packages—has in it the presses in which all the clothing is baled for transportation. The second story of this building is altogether devoted to harness and material connected with it, a shop being partitioned off from one end, where two or three harness-makers, previous to the reception of general orders number forty-three, were continually employed in repairing the worn harness received from the plains. The lower story and cellar are devoted to quartermasters' stores generally.

These buildings cost by contract \$12,175, but the unavoidable expense of grading a landing and of heavy excavation for the river warehouse swelled the amount to \$13,973. They in reality, however, cost the United States nothing. The funds were derived from sales of unserviceable horses and mules and a great mass of worn-out ox wagons and worthless property, the relics of the outfit of volunteers who served on the plains during the Mexican war.

The property was absolutely useless to the United States, and the horses and mules were kept at a heavy expense, so that the whole might have been given away with advantage to the government. Sold, however, at a favorable time, it produced the handsome sum of \$15,649 70, being \$1,674 70 more than the whole cost of our valuable warehouses and landing.

The only additional improvements during the year were two corn-cribs at a cost of \$300, and a wagon shed, the exact cost of which (being built of materials on hand) I cannot state, but did not vary materially from \$600. In this shed is a horse-power with saws for ripping, tonguing and grooving, mill for cracking corn for public animals, place for corn and cob crusher, choice wagon materials, ambulances, &c. It ought to be extended so as to shelter all the baggage wagons that now stand in the weather; but I make no estimate for it, as there is a pressing demand for no important buildings.

#### REPAIRS.

In the way of repairs last year, I did nothing more than was absolutely necessary and unavoidable. Some piazzas were renewed that were ready to fall. Leaky roofs were patched, and plastering that during the summer storms fell epidemically from all the quarters, was restored. The latter cost \$321 20. Carpenter's work \$181.

#### CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The hospital, (see plat A) southwest of the garrison—a two-story brick building; the two-story brick barracks at the southeast corner; stone quarters for two field-officers at the northeast corner; frame buildings with two sets of captain's quarters, adjoining it on the east side of the garrison, and the commanding officer's quarters, a two-story brick house, are all in pretty good condition.

Three blocks of officers' quarters in the same range on the east side were poorly built, of hewed timber, twenty years ago. They are now so much decayed as to be scarcely habitable, and must be thoroughly repaired or soon abandoned. Estimates are herewith forwarded for renewing the roofs, floors, plastering and piazzas.

On the west side of the garrison the plat indicates four sets of company quarters. These are old frame buildings, erected when the post was first established. From many years of neglect they are now very much decayed, and cannot be repaired without an unjustifiable expense. It is to be hoped, as there is no necessity now for any permanent force of troops in this place, that these barracks will not be required after the ensuing winter. Arrangements now existing for quartering six companies here during that time will expose two of the companies to some discomfort for a few months, in the occupancy of these buildings.

Near these buildings at the southwest corner is an old two-story frame building, formerly the hospital—now used for officers' quarters. As it will be necessary to continue the use of this, I append an estimate for indispensable repairs.

Guard-house south of the garrison and exterior to the enclosure, built of stone and timber, also needs some repairs.

Subsistence storehouse, forming part of the exterior enclosure of the garrison at the southeast corner—it is a low stone building, too small for the purpose; but I do not suggest any alterations at present.

The two block-houses, hitherto useful for storage purposes, are rapidly rotting down and are not worth repairs.

The new storehouses are of course in good order. The one at the river is, however, exposed to serious injury in consequence of the unfinished condition of the terrace wall, in rear of it. This terrace was arranged to slope from the building, so that the torrents from the steep hill-side intervening between it and the garrison might be diverted from it. A party of soldiers was employed on the work for a short time, but withdrawn by the commanding officer some time since, and I presume will not be detailed again this year.

The stables, intended for the horses of six troops of dragoons, were built many years ago of cotton-wood logs, and strangely placed directly in front of the officers' quarters, covering at the same time one of the soldiers' barracks. Two of the stables were long since removed by Colonel Sumner as no longer tenable, and the remainder are in such a state of decay that I do not think they can be kept from falling another year. Their rotten, mouldy condition has, in the opinion of many, been the occasion of much of the disease that has been so prevalent among the horses of the mounted troops.

I submit designs and estimates for new stables, and, without knowing what may be the demand of the service here, would recommend the building of two stables of seventy stalls and one of eighty-four.

*The capacity of the storehouses and quarters.*—The dimensions of the storehouses as given in the foregoing report, indicate their capacity pretty distinctly. It may be stated in general terms as sufficient for the wants of the depot, with the exception of brief intervals in the spring.

There are barracks in good order for four companies of soldiers, and old barracks which may be made habitable during the coming winter for two more.

Quarters can also be supplied for the officers of these companies; but, should the complement be present, the number of field and staff officers here would render a curtailment of the usual allowance indispensable, in order to provide for all,

Supposing four companies to be the greatest force which will, probably, hereafter be stationed here, I have not proposed the repairs of quarters for a greater number.

## FARM CULTURE.

A detailed report of farm operations cannot, of course, be made until the close of the season. Last year the crop, at contract prices, exhibited, after deducting all *expenses*, the handsome net profit of \$6,300.

This year, though the season has been unfavorable, the results will be somewhat better, and the profits will reach, I think, the sum of \$7,000.

We had this year three hundred and seventy-three acres of well-set timothy meadow, which yielded five hundred and twenty-eight tons; four hundred and twenty-five acres planted with corn promises extremely well, and will yield eighteen thousand or twenty thousand bushels. Three hundred and fifty-six acres of oats produced about thirty-two bushels to the acre. Violent storms during harvest occasioned, however, from our total want of shelters, the destruction of about three thousand bushels, and lightning consumed some hundred bushels more, leaving eight thousand bushels which were finally thrashed and secured. Fifty acres sowed with barley produced well, but a large share of this was also destroyed by weeks of wet weather. We have, in addition, two hundred and fifty acres seeded down with clover and timothy, to be added next summer to our meadow; thirty acres of buckwheat, and seven or eight acres of potatoes, onions, &c. In addition to these, I have also ninety acres sowed with Mediterranean and other choice varieties of wheat.

We had, therefore, in cultivation one thousand three hundred and thirty-two acres. The products may be thus stated:

Corn-----	18,000 bushels.
Oats-----	8,000 "
Buckwheat-----	500 "
Barley-----	600 "
Potatoes-----	1,200 "
Hay-----	528 tons.

besides straw, corn-fodder, &c., pumpkins, turnips and growing wheat, &c.

The implements used on the farm consist of ploughs of every variety, of St. Louis, Peoria, and Worcester (Mass.) manufacture, horse-power reaping and mowing machines, cultivators of different kinds, harrows, horse-rakes, and one-horse and one six-horse power thrashing machines, fanning mills, corn shellers, seed drills, &c.

We need very much on the farm a suitable dwelling-house for the men, and barns for the reception of grain in the sheaf, with granaries, rooms for implements, horse-power, &c. Nearly all our farm hands, from exposure in tents and want of proper comforts, have been sick, and our work in consequence has been sensibly hindered.

A few days since, with thirty hands nominally employed, I had twenty-one helpless with intermittent fever. As our men cannot have medical attendance, this is a serious matter. To remedy this, so far as possible, in future, and to avoid the heavy losses we have hitherto incurred for want of shelter for our crops, I would recommend that *half* of the net profits of

the farm for the present and last season, or even a greater portion, be devoted to the construction of a farm-dwelling and barns. I solicit authority to do this now, as materials can be collected and carpenters' work done at cheaper rates in winter than at any other time, and the dwelling especially will be much wanted in the spring.

## MILITARY ROADS.

It is obvious, from reference to correct maps, that Fort Leavenworth is, from geographical position, the most convenient point of departure on the Missouri for Oregon and New Mexico. The old routes in use, when I came here, were circuitous and objectionable in every respect. Those now used, however—one of which, in the direction of Fort Kearny, was surveyed by myself, and the other towards Santa Fé, surveyed by Lieutenant Field, 2d dragoons—need but moderate expense and labor to make them excellent. On the former the principal obstacle is a large tributary of the Kansas river, called the Big Blue, which is often swollen by floods and impassable, so that the troops, contractors' and emigrant trains frequently encounter there very serious delay. At this place there should be a bridge, and a party of twenty soldiers stationed for its protection, who would, at the same time, prevent depredations and insults which emigrants often suffer there from roving parties of Indians. The road would also be much improved if, instead of the detours it now makes to strike indifferent fords on the forks of the Santerelle, it could be carried, by means of a bridge, on a direct line across that stream. This bridge would be but forty miles west of Fort Leavenworth, and would need no guard.

In addition to these, a ferry across the south fork of the Platte river, kept up by soldiers from Fort Laramie, and some modifications of the route for a hundred miles this side of Fort Kearny, would make the military road hence to Fort Laramie equal to any in North America.

The improvements suggested would require for bridges, &c., an outlay of about \$8,000, and the labor for a few weeks of a party of twenty-five enlisted men.

I represented some time since to the commanding officer, the necessity of employing a party to work on this road, and also to cut out and put in order a new route, in part, between this and Council Grove, on the Santa Fe road. It does not seem probable, however, that the detail will be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. OGDEN,

*Assistant Quartermaster.*

Major General TH. S. JESUP,

*Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington.*

D—Continued.

Statement of disbursements of public money on account of the quartermaster's department, at Fort Leavenworth, Mo., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

	Amount.
Third quarter 1850 .....	\$172,247 56
Fourth quarter 1850.....	186,885 13
First quarter 1851.....	115,198 73
Second quarter 1851.....	54,237 80
	528,569 22

E. A. OGDEN,  
Assistant Quartermaster.

Statement of forage issued at Fort Leavenworth, Mo., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and the average and aggregate cost of the same.

	Corn.		Oats.	Hay.	Average cost.			Aggregate cost.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Corn.	Oats.	Hay.	
					<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	
3d quarter 1850	14,571 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,820 $\frac{3}{4}$		378,462	55 cts.	55 cts.	\$5 75	Corn, \$49,592 49
4th quarter 1850	45,240 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,977		2,219,430	40 cts	40 cts.	5 75	Oats, 14,866 06
1st quarter 1851	38,030 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,873 $\frac{3}{4}$		2,058,550	40 cts.	40 cts.	5 75	Hay, 15,736 68
2d quarter 1851	22,657	5,762		817,190	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	5 75	.....
Total issued ...	120,499 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,933 $\frac{3}{4}$		5,473,632	.....	.....	.....	80,195 23

E. A. OGDEN,  
Assistant Quartermaster.

D—Continued.

Statement of supplies forwarded by contractors' trains from Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to New Mexico, and to military posts on the Oregon route, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Date of departure.	Names of contractors.	No. of wagons.	Destination of trains and supplies.	Quantity transported.	Rate of freight per 100 lbs.
				<i>Pounds.</i>	
1850.					
July 8	Joseph Clymer.....	38	Santa Fe.....	196,275	\$7 87½
9	David Waldo.....	19	Fort Laramie.....	97,592	7 74
10	Jones Creech.....	8	Fort Kearny.....	32,367	4 47
20	David Hunt.....	9	do.....	41,820	4 47
26	David Waldo.....	45	Santa Fe.....	*236,669	13 47 13 87½
August 9	Jones Creech.....	12	Fort Mackay.....	50,978	7 00
14	John Dougherty.....	3	Fort Kearny.....	11,255	4 47
21	A. Dawson.....	6	Fort Mackay.....	24,759	7 00
22	Perry & Young.....	10	do.....	46,146	7 00
23	James Brown.....	30	Santa Fe.....	143,897	12 56
Sept. 1	John Dougherty.....	1	Fort Kearny.....	3,058	4 47
14	Jones Creech.....	9	Fort Mackay.....	88,714	7 00
14	C. McCarty.....	4	do.....	22,240	7 00
14	Brown, Russell, & Co.	30	Santa Fe.....	148,612	14 33½
18	David Waldo.....	30	do.....	156,050	14 33½
18	E. Harrington.....	6	Fort Kearny.....	28,177	4 47
19	Alex. Majors.....	20	Fort Mackay.....	103,644	7 00
19	Brown, Russell, & Co.	30	Santa Fe.....	150,300	14 33½
22	do.....	30	do.....	154,875	14 33½
24	John Dougherty.....	1	Fort Kearny.....	4,465	4 47
30	Brown, Russell, & Co.	30	Santa Fe.....	151,979	14 33½
30	James Wells.....	3	Fort Scott.....	6,709	2 00
October 2	Brown, Russell, & Co.	15	Santa Fe.....	78,868	14 33½
4	David Waldo.....	30	do.....	153,725	14 33½
14	John Dougherty.....	1	Fort Kearny.....	2,284	6 00
19	William Wells.....	3	Fort Scott.....	6,708	2 00
1851.					
May 3	Perry & Young.....	13	Fort Mackay.....	67,343	4 23
6	Jones & Russell.....	27	Santa Fe.....	132,146	8 59
6	do.....		Albuquerque.....	2,415	9 50
16	Jos. Clymer.....	30	El Paso del Norte.	150,141	12 80
17	Jones & Russell.....	27	H'd qrs. 9th m. dep.	140,855	7 87½
17	do.....		Albuquerque.....	1,918	9 50
19	Perry & Young.....	12	Fort Mackay.....	53,249	4 23
31	Jones A. Russell.....	30	Albuquerque.....	151,689	9 50
31	A. Dawson.....	11	Fort Laramie.....	52,926	6 80
June 10	F. C. Hughes.....	17	do.....	86,815	6 80
11	Perry & Young.....	14	Fort Mackay.....	69,730	4 23
13	Jones Creech.....	8	do.....	52,730	4 23
24	A. S. Hughes.....	10	Fort Kearny.....	50,652	3 80
27	do.....	4	do.....	21,200	3 80
		626		3,181,175	

E. A. OGDEN,  
Assistant Quartermaster.

\* Rate of freight for 125,000 pounds, \$13 47; for 111,669 pounds, \$13 87½—El Paso contract.



D—Continued.

*Recapitulation of supplies forwarded by contractors' trains during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, showing the total amount transported and the cost of transportation.*

Where sent.	No. of wagons.	Quantity forwarded—lbs.	Price per 100 lbs.	Total amount.
Santa Fe.....	38	196,275	\$7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$15,456 65
Do.....	30	143,897	12 50	17,984 87
Do.....	45	236,669	13 47	} 32,331 57
Do.....			13 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do.....	195	994,609	14 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	142,560 62
Do.....	27	132,146	8 59	11,351 34
Fort Laramie.....	19	97,592	7 74	7,553 62
Do.....	28	139,741	6 80	9,502 38
Fort Kearny.....	28	121,142	4 47	5,415 04
Do.....	1	2,284	6 00	137 04
Do.....	14	71,852	3 80	2,730 37
Fort Mackay.....	61	286,481	7 00	20,056 47
Do.....	47	248,052	4 23	10,492 60
Fort Scott.....	6	13,417	2 00	328 34
Albuquerque.....	30	156,022	9 50	14,827 09
El Paso del Norte.....	30	150,141	12 84	19,278 09
Headquarters 9th military department.....	27	140,855	7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,879 83
	<b>626</b>	<b>3,181,175</b>	.....	<b>321,625 92</b>

E. A. OGDEN,  
Assistant Quartermaster.

D—Continued.

Statement showing the contract rates for the transportation of military stores from Fort Leavenworth to the different posts in New Mexico and on the Oregon route in the years 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

Names of posts.	Rate per hundred pounds.			
	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Fort Kearny.....	\$6 00	\$4 47	\$3 80	\$3 80
Fort Laramie.....	8 91	7 74	6 80	6 80
Santa Fe.....	9 98	8 87½	8 59	8 59
Fort Hall.....	No contract.	14 15	Post abandoned.	
Fort Mackay (Atkinson).....	do	7 00	4 23	4 23
El Paso del Norte.....	do	13 47½ 13 87½	12 84	12 84
Albuquerque.....	do	No contract.	9 50	9 30
Doña Ana.....	do	do	12 50	12 50
Don Fernando de Taos.....	do	do	8 83	8 83
Las Vegas.....	do	do	7 87½	7 87½
Moro.....	do	do	7 87½	7 87½
Rayada.....	do	do	7 87½	7 87½

E. A. OGDEN, Assistant Quartermaster.

## D—Continued.

Statement of the number of hired teamsters and of the means of transportation furnished to detachments of troops moving from Fort Leavenworth by land during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.

Date.	Officers receiving supplies.	Commanding officers.	Destination of detachment.	Wagon masters.	Principal teamsters.	Teamsters.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	Wagons.	Sets harness.	Ambulances.	Travelling forges.	Mares, brood.	Stallions.	Wagon floats.
1850.																
July 15	Lt. A. I. Magilton, 4th artillery, a. a. q. m.	Col. E. V. Sumner, 1st dragoons.	Crossing Arkansas.	....	1	29	1	157	....	24	156	....	....	....	....	....
15	Lt. W. J. Evans, 1st dragoons, commanding company K.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 10	Lt. G. H. Page, 2d infantry, a. a. q. m.	Lt. H. B. Schroeder, 3d infantry.	Santa Fe.	.....	1	17	....	97	.....	16	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Brevet Capt. S. Graham, 1st dragoons, a. a. q. m.	Capt. S. Graham, 1st dragoons.	Crossing Arkansas.	.....	1	16	22	.....	110	12	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Lt. A. Pleasonton, 2d dragoons, a. a. q. m.	Lt. A. Pleasonton, 2d dragoons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Capt. A. Buford, 1st dragoons, a. a. q. m.	Capt. R. S. Ewell, 1st dragoons.	Santa Fe.	.....	1	29	10	138	.....	23	148	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Lt. J. P. Holliday, 2d dragoons, a. a. q. m.	Capt. R. S. Ewell	do.	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 15	Lt. H. M. Black, 7th infantry, r. q. m.	Lt. Col. H. Bainbridge, 7th infantry.	do.	.....	1	2	128	138	.....	100	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Maj. Geo. Andrews, 7th inf.	do.	do.	.....	.....	2	2	6	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Henry Hardy, bearer of despatches to New Mexico.	do.	do.	.....	.....	4	4	12	.....	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 16	Lt. Henry Heth, 6th infantry.	.....	Crossing Arkansas.	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Capt. F. H. Mastin, a. q. m.	.....	Fort Laramie.	.....	.....	2	5	10	.....	1	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 2	Lt. O. B. Wilcox, 4th artillery.	Col. E. V. Sumner	Crossing Arkansas.	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

20	Lt. A. L. Magilton, 4th art'y				8		36		6	36								
Nov. 11 1851.	Lt. H. Heth, 6th inf., a. a. q. m.	Lt. Col. W. Hoffman, 6th infantry		1	7		36		5	36								
April 6	Major G. W. F. Wood, a. q. m.		Fort Kearny			4	2	24		3	24							
21	Lt. P. W. L. Plympton, 7th infantry, a. a. q. m.	Major T. H. Holmes, 7th infantry.	Fort Gibson				9	96		16	100	1						
18	Maj. J. H. Carleton, 1st drag'ns	Col. E. V. Sumner	New Mexico					76										
May 3	do	do	do					49										
April 30	Lt. R. Ransom	do	do					120										
May 17	Major S. Maclin, paymaster		Forts Kearny and Laramie			3		18		2	18	1						
21	Lt. J. L. Tidball, 6th infantry.	Lt. J. L. Tidball, 6th infantry.				4		24		4	24							
13	Maj. P. R. Thompson, 1st drag's	Col. E. V. Sumner	New Mexico					58										
24	Major E. S. Sibley, a. q. m.			2	67	87		336		60	3	1	1	22				2
28	Lt. Col. Thomas Swords, q. m.							4										
26	Maj. R. H. Chilton, 1st drag'ns	Major R. H. Chilton, 1st dragoons.	Fort Atkinson					6		1	6							
26	Major D. H. Rucker, a. q. m.	Major D. H. Rucker, a. q. m.	New Mexico			10								5	3			
June 13	Lt. R. C. Drum, 4th artillery.	Lt. R. C. Drum, 4th artillery.	Fort Kearny			4	1	24		4	24							
13	Capt. J. Bowen, commissary of subsistence.		New Mexico					1	69	24								
30	Lt. C. Grover, 4th artillery	Lt. C. Grover, 4th art.	Fort Kearny					10		1	10	1						1
30	Capt. A. Montgomery, a. q. m.		Fort Smith		2	44	2	246		41	246							1
30	Lt. H. Heth, 6th inf., a. a. q. m.		Fort Atkinson					10		1	10	1						
				1	11	372	643	1,962	179	351	2,017	9	3	27	3	4		

E. A. OGDEN, Assistant Quartermaster.

D—Continued.

*Statement of means of transportation received, issued, sold, &c., at Fort Leavenworth, Mo., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

How received, &c.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	Wagons.	Mares, brood.	Stallions.	Ambulances.	Forges, travelling.	Cost of means of transportation purchased at Fort Leavenworth during the year.
On hand July 1, 1850.....	179	413	137	233	.....	.....	2	2	\$82,401 50
Purchased during the year.....	67	780	8	3	27	3	1	.....	
Received from officers .....	679	1,246	77	340	.....	.....	7	2	
Total received during the year	925	2,439	222	575	27	3	10	4	
Issued to officers during the year	675	1,958	179	353	27	3	8	3	
Expended, sold, &c.....	131	91	16	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total issued .....	806	2,044	195	485	27	3	8	3	
On hand at depot June 30, 1851.	119	305	27	90	.....	.....	2	1	

E. A. OGDEN, Assistant Quartermaster.

## D—Continued.

*Estimated cost of one stable at Fort Leavenworth for seventy horses, of stone.*

Excavation.....	\$55 00
Stone work.....	2,352 00
Carpenter's work.....	1,940 00
Lumber.....	2,185 00
Nails, hinges, &c.....	170 00
Cast-iron feed boxes and plates.....	264 00
Painting shutters, doors, &c.....	90 00
	<hr/>
	7,056 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Cost of the same if framed or built of wood.*

Foundations.....	\$200 00
Carpenter's work.....	2,220 00
Lumber.....	2,460 00
Hardware.....	180 00
Painting.....	90 00
Feed boxes and plates.....	264 00
	<hr/>
	5,414 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Estimated cost of one stable at Fort Leavenworth, for eighty-four horses.*

Excavation.....	\$64 00
Stone work.....	2,705 00
Lumber.....	2,520 00
Nails, hinges, &c.....	205 00
Cast-iron feed boxes and plates.....	304 00
Painting shutters, doors, &c.....	105 00
Carpenter's work.....	2,030 00
	<hr/>
	7,933 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Cost of the above if framed or built of wood.*

Stone foundations.....	\$235 00
Lumber.....	2,930 00
Painting.....	105 00
Carpenter's work.....	2,430 00
Hardware.....	215 00
Feed boxes and plates.....	304 00
	<hr/>
	6,219 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

D—Continued.

*Estimated cost of repairs of a block of timber quarters for officers.*

Additions to chimneys-----	\$50 00
Lumber-----	1,012 00
Painting and glazing-----	260 00
Plastering-----	525 00
Hardware-----	135 00
Carpenter's work-----	1,060 00
Tin work, &c.-----	75 00
	<hr/>
	3,117 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Estimated cost of repairs of old hospital for officers' quarters.*

Carpenter's work-----	\$250
Lumber for piazzas, weather-boarding, &c.-----	300
	<hr/>
	550
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Estimated cost of guard-house.*

Lumber-----	\$300
Iron work-----	75
Carpenter's work-----	150
	<hr/>
	525
	<hr/> <hr/>

## RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES.

Two stone stables for seventy animals each, being for dra- goons, with a mule team to each troop-----	\$14,112 00
One stone stable for rifle company (with team) eighty-four stalls, or for use of quartermaster's department-----	7,993 00
Repairs of three blocks of timber quarters for officers----	9,351 00
Repairs of old hospital for officers' quarters-----	550 00
Repairs of guard-house-----	525 00
	<hr/>
Total-----	32,471 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

It is proposed in the foregoing estimates to put in order and provide quarters, barracks, and stables for the use of *four* companies, of which three it is supposed will be mounted troops. Should this anticipation of future strength of the garrison be deemed erroneous, a corresponding alteration of the estimates would of course be requisite. I add the remark, that I believe the estimates to be wholly reliable, as I have submitted them to the careful supervision of experienced and skilful builders.

E. A. OGDEN, *Assistant Q. M.*

D—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH,  
October 9, 1851.

Major Ogden having submitted the foregoing estimates to me as commanding officer, and asked for my views upon the subject, I have to say, that if the repairs, &c., which he proposes to make, are necessary to be carried on, the estimates are, in my opinion, correct and proper; but I cannot let the occasion pass to say, that I have been much impressed with the belief, since my arrival here, that if the above amount of money is to be expended, it had much better be applied to the erection of a post more advantageously located for the purposes and objects of a military establishment in this quarter. I could say much on this subject that would, I think, weigh with the authorities, but I cannot express my remarks within the compass of the ordinary action of a mere estimate.

TH. S. FAUNTLEROY,  
*Colonel First Dragoons, commanding.*

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E.

DIVISION DEPOT, NEAR BENICIA, CAL.,  
June 30, 1851.

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions by letter of 24th March, 1851, I have the honor to submit the following report, with collateral abstracts and statements:

I entered upon duty in California on the 1st of July, 1849, and took post at the place selected for a general depot, on the straits of Karquines, near the town of Benicia, under the direction of my predecessor. The quartermaster's stores had been transferred to this location from San Francisco, and were piled upon the ground near where it was proposed to erect storehouses; having no cover but the old sails of vessels, and no protection but the watchfulness of a single agent. The time for which the storehouses at San Francisco had been rented, expired on the 1st July, and the enormous rent demanded per month for their continued occupation determined the commanding general to remove the stores in advance of any improvements, presuming that the loss of property would be less in value, while thus exposed, than the expenditure required for its storage.

I found two companies of the 2d infantry stationed at this point; the officers with families were quartered upon an old hulk moored near the shore, and the single officers, together with the soldiers, were living in tents upon the shore. One-half of the men belonging to these companies had already deserted, and the remainder had ceased to be soldiers excepting in name. They refused to work unless paid the *mining* value of labor, and they could not be trusted as a guard over the public property. So lax had become the discipline, and so little confidence had their immediate commanding officer in their fidelity, that he declined issuing arms to them, and did not attempt to exact from them any extra duty whatever. I had accordingly to depend entirely on hired labor, and this for the first six months proved to be of a transient and inferior character. The inducement which mining held out to the industrious, drew off the best class of mechanics as well as laborers, leaving, with a few exceptions, only the lazy, infirm, and



thriftless, available for hire, either on public or private account. High wages were a consequence of a high standard of value, and appeared to be no incentive to honesty or industry. The major part of the mechanics and laborers first employed, not working to my satisfaction, were, after a short time, discharged, and replaced by others, who in turn gave place to a third class, a fourth, a fifth, and so on, until, wearied with changes, I was obliged to submit to the custom of the country, and the prevailing spirit, being satisfied that I was accomplishing as much for the public service per man as was possible, although not equal to my wishes or expectations.

I found at the commencement of my labors, that plans for three buildings for officers' quarters had been submitted by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Casey, the commandant of the post, to the commanding general, had been approved by him, and two of these buildings already commenced.

To the completion of these and a barrack for soldiers, my attention was first directed.

The lumber for these buildings was principally derived from Oregon, per contract by officers serving in the department in that Territory. It proved very difficult of reduction, being exceedingly hard, coarse, irregular in thickness, and flawy; and in the hands of the carpenter, subject to enormous wastage. It being impracticable to plaster the interior of these buildings, the country not affording the necessary material, ceiling with planed boards was substituted. To prepare these rough and hard boards with the hand-plane was tedious and laborious, and has added largely to the time of construction as well as cost.

These buildings were finished in the months of November and December, 1849. Enclosures and out-houses to each have since been added.

Before these improvements were completed, another building was commenced, which I shall designate as storehouse No. 1. It was completed also in the month of December, 1849; it was built of lumber brought from Santa Cruz and Corte Madeira, by the quartermaster's transports. To this building two wooden cisterns are attached.

Next in the order of improvements was the erection of a building for the accommodation of the officers of the quartermaster's department for offices, and quarters for clerks. It was built of Oregon pine lumber, and finished in a manner corresponding with the first buildings named.

To this house has since been added a commodious fire-proof vault, for the security of funds and papers. Prior to the completion of this building I had no quarters but a tent, and no office but the corner of the same; had no depository for public funds but wooden boxes, and no guard but the vigilance of myself and clerks.

The additional improvements, commenced and finished within the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, are as follows:

Storehouse No. 2; stone cistern beneath.

Storehouse No. 3; do. do. do.

Three cottage farm-buildings, for quarters for employees.

Stables.

Blacksmith's shop.

Bake-house.

Boat-house.

Cook-house, for laborers.

Out-houses, sheds, and enclosures, of wood.

One corral of stone.

Steam saw-mill, at Corte Madeira.

House for quarters for employees, at Corte Madeira.

Stables at same place for public animals.

A descriptive list of the foregoing improvements is appended, numbered 1.

I exhibit in the second paper, numbered 2, a statement of the aggregate amount of money paid during this year to mechanics, laborers and teamsters, and seamen. An abstract of purchases on account of building materials, numbered 3. A statement of the amount of building materials received from officers, and an abstract of the total expenditure of the same, numbered 4.

Immediately on entering upon duty at this post I was ordered to provide transportation for an exploring expedition to the passes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, under the conduct of the late Captain W. D. Warner, topographical engineers. The department was at this time destitute of all means of inland transportation; no animals were on hand, no serviceable wagons, no pack-saddles, no serviceable harness. I was obliged to send two hundred and fifty miles into the interior to obtain mules and to purchase everything else pertaining to the fitting out of the command. At the same time the commanding general, with an escort of dragoons, made an extended tour through the mining district; his transportation being furnished by me. A second expedition, destined to punish the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Clear lake, was fitted out at this depot in the month of May, 1850.

This command, having successfully accomplished its first object, was ordered to proceed on to Pitt river, to chastise, if possible, the Indians who had treacherously attacked and routed the party of the late Captain Warner.

Additional transportation was required; and as pack-saddles could not be procured by purchase, they were manufactured by my own mechanics.

As full reports of this expedition, with maps of the routes marched over, have been made to the War Department, I refer to them now in general terms to account for the large expenditure made during this period.

Brevet Captain N. Lyon, the commander of the expedition, was met on his return march at Lassen's ranch, by an order directing him to go in quest of the baggage of John Wilson, esq., Indian agent, which baggage had been "cached" on the emigrant route beyond the Feather river mountains.

It will thus be seen that detachments of troops have been kept in motion during the greater part of the year; deriving their supplies and transportation from this depot. A long list of laborers has been monthly reported. It would be impracticable to recapitulate the particular duty of each. At a post like this, every quartermaster of experience will bear witness that there is a vast amount of miscellaneous labor performed from day to day which cannot appear on the most formal record. In any other country than California, soldiers would have been available for this kind of service; but, as I have before mentioned, I found it impracticable to obtain any assistance from that quarter. It will not be out of place to remind you that all the supplies for Oregon have been received at this depot, and periodically transhipped as required. Building material has been landed and transferred to the building localities; a variety of other duties has engaged the time of laborers.

A high bluff bank facing the landing has been cut down, roads have been graded, foundations for buildings have been dug, excavations for cisterns have been made, stone has been quarried and transported, wood has been shipped and hauled, water has been supplied, hay cut and transported, and

several hundred animals taken care of. The excavations for cisterns have been exceedingly difficult, not less laborious than quarrying in the solid rock, and their construction has drawn heavy upon common as well as mechanical labor. A very considerable amount of mechanical labor should be charged to the account of repairs. Old wagons have been made over; and new wagons, in consequence of the extreme dryness of the climate, became un-serviceable without ever having been in service; the tires fell from the wheels, the iron fastenings everywhere became loose, and the wood-work contracted to such a degree that a thorough overhauling and alteration became necessary.

Each public transport has also required repairs on every return voyage.

In the statements to which I have made reference, the amount paid to the crews of transports is shown. These vessels have been actively engaged in transporting commissary and quartermaster's supplies to the ports in Oregon and on the coasts of California, in transferring the cargoes of ships from San Francisco to this depot, in transporting lumber from Oregon, Santa Cruz, and Corte Madeira, and in supplying the posts on the interior waters.

I will here close my summary of the operations of the department under my immediate direction, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1850.

That the cost of the improvements made, and services rendered, have no parallel in the history of the Quartermaster's department, I am fully aware; but private, as well as public interests, have been subordinate to a state of things—have acknowledged a standard of value—which has no parallel in the history of the world. My correspondence with you, during this year, will show with what reluctance I have submitted to circumstances which I could not control. The silence of the War Department, until recently, induced the commanding general to believe that the improvements he was directing had at least the tacit consent of the higher authorities, and, as the expenditures had periodically been reported, it was presumed that they had acquiesced in the necessity of submitting to the current rates of the country. It could not reasonably be expected that public buildings would be erected at less expense than private individuals were content to pay for similar improvements, or that labor of any kind could be commanded on Government account for less compensation than on private.

I imagine that it would be a very common public building, which, on the Atlantic side, might cost five thousand dollars. It may appear extravagant to pay, here, fifty thousand dollars for a duplicate of that building; yet this is only multiplying by ten the current ratio in the relative value of labor.

On the 1st July, 1849, lumber was selling at San Francisco for five hundred dollars per thousand feet. A better quality of lumber could be purchased in New York for twelve dollars—in Maine for ten dollars. The relative value in this important item appears, accordingly, as one to fifty. Mechanics, everywhere, were receiving from fourteen to sixteen dollars per day—most commonly sixteen—common laborers from five to seven dollars per day, and no sailor would ship for less than one hundred and fifty dollars per month. Captains of steamers in civil employment were paid from seven hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per month, and the masters of sailing vessels from three to five hundred.

When these facts are considered, it will not be difficult to perceive how *relatively* hundreds are made into thousands; thousands into tens of thousands; and tens of thousands into hundreds of thousands. In the course

of this year the price of lumber abated; but mechanical and common labor and sailors' wages steadily maintained their high rates. I do not remind you of this state of things for the purpose, at this late day, of giving you information. For a portion of the period to which I now refer, the department, here, was represented by an officer of superior rank to myself. It was the special duty of this officer to report to you every circumstance attendant upon the extraordinary expenditure of money in this division. He had full knowledge, being present, of every transaction. I have not seen his report, but I have no doubt, from the vigilance, zeal, and intelligence manifested by this officer, that but little was omitted which the subject suggested, and nothing that was requisite to a clear and explicit understanding of the condition of the country. From this source alone, I may venture the presumption that it was made known to the department at an early day, the impossibility of making any improvements here without enormous cost, or of fitting out or providing transportation for any military movement, without an expenditure of money exceeding in amount ten-fold, at least, the outlay incident to like service on the Atlantic side. A retrospective inquiry implies an absence of this knowledge and invites explanation, which I have given, not, however, with the expectation of stating any new facts.

I pass to the second fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1851. I exhibit an abstract of purchases made on account of building materials during this year; an abstract of building materials received from officers, and an abstract of expenditures of building materials; these statements are marked, the first, No. 4 A, and the second, No. 3 B.

You will perceive that the greater portion of building material expended during this period was received, by shipment, from the Atlantic side; the amount remaining on hand at the close of the first year being principally derived from that source. The principal buildings erected within this year were planned in Washington, and have been built pursuant to these plans. The style and finish are in strict accordance with the original design, on file in your office. The labor expended in their erection, I presume, has greatly exceeded the expectations or calculations of the projectors, else probably the designs would have been less elaborate. The capacious and thoroughly built cisterns connected with those barracks and quarters have, in their construction, added greatly to the aggregate cost.

The fifth building in this series, intended for a guard-house, has been converted into a hospital, and a guard-house of inferior dimensions erected in its stead.

I subjoin a descriptive list of these buildings, marked No. 4 C, all of which are completed, with the exception of painting the last one mentioned. The first five are better described by the drawings and designs on file in your office.

Notwithstanding one saw-mill was in successful operation at Corte Madeira, it was deemed advisable by the commanding general, as well as myself, to erect a second. The quartermaster's department has an indefinite lease upon the timbered portion of this land. It is situated in the bay of San Pablo, about twenty miles distant from this post. There is no woodland in California so easy of access—no place from which the Government can derive a supply of lumber at so low a cost. This timber is situated on the borders of two ravines, distant from each other about three miles. To secure the privilege of cutting lumber in both positions, it was

necessary to occupy both. In the absence of United States courts, private individuals could not be prevented from squatting upon the same, and appropriating the lumber to their own use and profit. It was not so much the present as the prospective wants of the department, which suggested the building of this second mill; but nevertheless, it has a present value far exceeding the original cost. This mill, with the houses and stables necessarily connected with it, was built by contract, a copy of which contract is subjoined. The contractor has exhibited to me his vouchers, from which it appears that his expenditures have far exceeded his receipts; and consequently, notwithstanding he has labored most assiduously, in the undertaking, he has lost money by it. The large size of the red-wood timber, the logs of which measure from five to ten feet in diameter, requires in its sawing a mill of the most substantial character. By connecting with this latter mill a planing, tonguing, and grooving machine, every variety of lumber which the public service may require can be prepared at an expense not exceeding one-half the market value.

The great inconvenience to which the department all along has been subject, for want of a suitable landing, as well as the extra labor daily expended in consequence, determined the commanding general to delay no longer the building of a wharf of magnitude and character corresponding to the importance and answering to the wants of this depot. I was accordingly directed, in the month of March, 1851, to take the necessary steps to put under way this important work. I suggested that this could best be done by contract; and with the approval of the commanding general, made the contract, a copy of which is added, marked No. 4 D.

Red-wood piles, the most expensive item in the construction of wharves in California, had already been provided by the contractor, and active preparations were making to commence the work, when orders were received from the War Department to cease making any further improvements. I have accordingly paid the market value of the material delivered by the contractor, and have suspended the execution of the contract.

I need not repeat, that it is of the first importance to the service that this wharf should be completed at an early day. If completed pursuant to the terms of the contract, it will have cost less than any like improvement made in California.

No further outlay at this post, on account of buildings of any kind, was contemplated by the commanding general. With the construction of the wharf his whole purpose would have been carried out; and it is unfortunate that this, in relation to others the most important of them all, should have been deferred until the means of the department do not admit of its completion.

Accompanying this are statements, as in the first year, of amounts paid on account of mechanical and common labor, and wages of the crews of transports, marked No. 4 E. The remarks which I have made under this head in the previous year's transactions, apply in every particular to the present, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. In addition to the regular employment of the transports, the schooner *Invincible* has made an experimental voyage, by the way of the Gulf of California, to the Colorado river, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of navigating that stream by sail or steam vessels. This service occupied four months. Lieutenant Derby, of the topographical engineers, who took passage on

and directed the course of this vessel, has made a detailed and highly interesting report, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to remark, that the responsible position which I have occupied for the last two years has not been of my own seeking. I am sensible of the confidence which has been reposed in me, and have endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully. It was a *trust*, not a "*favor*," the confiding to me the expenditure of vast sums of money. It was a duty imposed upon me, which I was not at liberty to decline—a labor, a care, a responsibility, which has a poor reward in the value of my commission. It is not possible, in the shape of a report, to convey an adequate idea of the extraordinary circumstances under which I have been compelled to act. I can hardly expect that they will be appreciated by any one who has not been present. Every transaction of mine has, however, been subjected to the watchfulness and control of a superior authority, and a superior discretion. My immediate commanding general is accordingly my most competent witness; and you will find in the accompanying papers ample evidence that my whole conduct has his full and entire approval.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

ROBT. ALLEN,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

To Major General T. S. JESUP,

*Quartermaster General, Washington City.*

---

No. 1.

*Descriptive list of improvements begun and completed at Division Depot, Benicia, California, during the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1849, and ending 30th June, 1850, viz:*

Three houses as quarters for officers, each thirty-six feet long and thirty feet wide, erected on stone foundations, raised in front five feet above the ground; each house contains six rooms, including two in the attic. The rooms fourteen feet by sixteen feet each, and ceiled. Brick chimneys to each house, and brick fireplaces to each room. Piazzas front and rear to each house running the entire length, and eight feet wide.

One barrack, with bunks for soldiers, eighty feet long, thirty feet wide.

*Warehouse No. 1.*—One warehouse one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, three stories high, including attic, built on a stone foundation. To this building are attached two wooden circular cisterns thirty feet in circumference, thirteen feet deep.

*Warehouse No. 2.*—One warehouse one hundred feet long, forty feet wide, three stories high, built on a stone foundation, with a wall cistern under ground eighteen inches thick, thirteen feet long, twenty-five feet wide and eight feet deep.

*Warehouse No. 3.*—One warehouse one hundred feet long, thirty feet wide, built on a stone foundation, three stories high including attic, with a wall cistern under ground thirteen feet long, thirty-two feet wide, nine feet deep.

Three cottage-form buildings, two of which twenty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, four rooms in each, and two in the attics. The third build-

ing forty feet long, twenty feet wide, four rooms, and two in the attic. Brick chimneys to each of these buildings.

One house forty-four feet long, thirty-two feet wide, two stories and attic, containing eight rooms, each eighteen feet long and fourteen wide, the rooms ceiled; piazzas front and rear, eight feet wide; out-offices, and a vault for the safekeeping of public funds and documents on the back piazza; brick chimneys and brick fireplaces to each room; a wooden fence around the building containing 2,132 running feet.

One blacksmith shop with coal-pit, and two fires; the building twenty feet long and thirty feet wide.

One wagon and carpenter's shop, two stories; the building sixty feet long, thirty feet wide. The second story occupied by the mechanics and laborers.

One cook-house and kitchen, &c., for laborers and mechanics, fifty feet long, twenty feet wide.

One boat-house thirty feet long, fifty feet wide.

One stable, eighty feet long, thirty feet wide.

One shed eighty feet long, thirty feet wide, for wagons.

One "corral" for public animals, one hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred feet wide, six feet high, built of stone.

One steam saw-mill at Corte Madeira sixty feet wide, twenty feet long.

One engine house at Corte Madeira sixty feet long, fourteen feet wide.

One dwelling-house forty feet long, twenty-one feet wide.

One stable one hundred feet long, fifteen feet wide.

One hay barn sixty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide.

One storehouse twenty feet long, eighteen feet wide.

One blacksmith shop eighteen feet long, eighteen feet wide.

ROBERT ALLEN,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

DIVISION DEPOT,

*Benicia, California, June 30, 1851.*

## No. 2.

*Statement of expenditures at Division Depot, near Benicia, California, on account of mechanical, common labor, and seamen's wages, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1849, and ending June 30, 1850.*

Description of labor.	Amount.	Remarks.
Mechanical labor, consisting of carpenters', blacksmiths', wheelwrights', saddlers', and ship-carpenters' labor.	\$123,198 60	Employed in erecting buildings mentioned in statements, repairing wagons, transports, boats, harness, saddles, and in shooing horses and mules.
Common labor, teamsters, &c.....	86,448 21	Employed in excavating foundations for buildings and cisterns; quarrying stone and transporting it; loading and unloading commissary and quartermaster's stores, and hauling the same; receiving and transporting lumber to building sites; cutting and transporting wood; cutting and transporting hay; hauling water; taking care of public animals; grading roads; working at saw-mill at Corte Madeira: hauling lumber at Santa Cruz; and all the labor incidental to the business of a general depot.
Crews of transports and store-ships.....	99,814 92	Employed in the transportation of commissary and quartermasters' stores throughout the division; receiving at San Francisco the cargoes of vessels, and transporting the same to the depot; transporting lumber from Oregon, from Santa Cruz, and from Corte Madeira, to this and other posts.
Contract price of building a stone corral.....	875 00	Contract price of building a stone corral 150 feet long and 100 feet wide, for the safe-keeping of the public animals.
Total.....	310,336 73	

DIVISION DEPOT, Benicia, California, June 30, 1851.

ROBERT ALLEN, *Brevet Major, and A. Q. M.*



*Abstract of building materia's purchased in the year ending June 30, 1850, at the post near Benicia, California.*

Amount paid.	Lumber—feet.	Shingles.	Bricks.	Glass—boxes.	Glass—feet of.	Window sashes.	Sash-lights.	Lime—barrels.	Lime—bushels.	Cement—barrels.	Cut nails—pounds.	Spikes—pounds.	Paint—pounds.	White lead—pounds.	Paint oil—gallons.	Spirits of turpentine—gallons.	Copal varnish—gallon.	Locks.	Bolts.	Butt hinges—pairs.	Screws—gross.
Total, \$35,073 70...	349,343	53,600	83,000	1	500	13	612	22	160	100	2,600	500	4	2,000	405	142 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3	6	12	18

DIVISION DEPOT, BENICIA, CAL., June 30, 1851.

RBT. ALLEN, *Bt. Major, and A. Q. M.*

No. 4.

Statement showing the amount of building materials received from officers and by purchase during the year ending June 30 1850; also, the amount issued to officers and expended during the same period.

	Lumber—feet of.	Shingles.	Clapboards.	Laths.	Bricks.	Cut nails—pounds.	Spikes—pounds.	Glass—boxes.	Window sashes.	Window frames.	Window weights.
Amount received during the year.....	1, 177, 601	689, 750	14, 900	59, 000	234, 000	54, 083	1, 243	159	225	146	584
Amount issued to officers.....	116, 995	6, 000	.....	.....	.....	5, 575	100	20	48	.....	.....
Amount expended.....	840, 351	482, 750	.....	.....	177, 000	24, 200	635	134	57	30	120
Amount remaining on hand July 1, 1850..	220, 225	151, 000	14, 900	59, 000	57, 000	26, 908	568	5	120	116	464

Amount received during the year.....	64	Window shutters.
Amount issued to officers.....	46	Window blinds.
Amount expended.....	48	Window cords—pounds.
Amount remaining on hand July 1, 1850..	2,500	Juniper pins.
	100	Doors.
	14,200	Pickets.
	58	Lead conductor.
	38	Tubes for same.
	38	Tin conductor.
	38	Elbows for same.
	58	Cedar columns.
	1,000	Banisters.
	46	Newels.
	14	Ramps and turns.
	1,092	Sheet lead—pounds.
	2,688	Roofing plates.

No. 4—Co. t med.

	Tin- sheets of.	Lime— barrels.	Lime— bushels.	Cement— barrels.	Paint— kegs.	Paint— pounds.	Oil, linseed— gallons.	Spanish brown— pounds.	Chrome green— pounds.	Yellow ochre— pounds.	Litharge— pounds.	Putty— pounds.	Spirits turpentine— galls.	White lead— pounds.
Amount received during the year.....	3,972	258	.....	300	7	1	536	500	51	510	395	90	211 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9,635
Amount issued to officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount expended.....	300	24	160	100	7	.....	573 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	300	19	150	195	90	194 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7,500
Amount remaining on hand July 1, 1850..	3,672	234	.....	200	.....	1	.....	200	32	360	200	.....	17	2,135

Doc No. 2.

No. 4—Continued.

	Red lead—pounds.	Venetian red—pounds.	Whiting—pounds.	Varnish—gallons.	Varnish, copal—gallons.	Butt-hinges—pairs.	Strap-hinges—pairs.	Locks.	Shutter and door bolts.	Door-handles—dozen.	Screws—gross.	Window pulleys.	Red lead—kegs	Venetian red—barrels.	Oil, linseed—barrels.
Amount received during the year.....	30	400	1,855	.....	.....	921	96	119	436	35	305	49	1	1	2
Amount issued to officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount expended.....	30	400	50	.....	1	500	36	70	50	16	80	.....	1	.....	2
Amount remaining on hand July 1, 1850.....	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....	421	60	49	336	19	225	40	.....	1	.....

No. 4—Continued.

Object.	Amount.
Amount of lumber expended in the erection of storhouse No. 1.....	\$150,000
Do.....do.....do.....No. 2.....	125,000
Do.....do.....do.....No. 3.....	80,000
Do.....in the erection of three buildings—officers' quarters.....	150,000
Do.....in the erection of one building for Q. M. depart'mt.....	68,000
Do.....in the erection of four small buildings for employes.....	40,000
Do.....in the erection of blacksmiths' shop.....	5,000
Do.....in the erection of carpenters' shop.....	10,000
Do.....in the erection of bake-house, out-houses, &c.....	15,000
Do.....in the erection of fences, enclosures, &c., &c.....	21,000
Do.....in the manufacture of bunks, office furniture, &c.....	5,000
Do.....in repairing public wagons.....	5,000
Do.....in repairing public transports, dunage, &c.....	8,000
Do.....in erecting soldiers' barracks.....	50,000
Do.....in erecting saw-mill at Corte Madeira.....	98,351
Do.....in constructing a temporary wharf.....	10,000
	840,351

RBT. ALLEN,  
Bt. Major, and A. Q. M.

DIVISION DEPOT, CALIFORNIA, June 30, 1851.

No. 4 A.

*Abstract of building materials purchased during the year ending June 30, 1851—post near Benicia, California.*

Amount.	\$29,798 96	
Lumber—feet.	401,771	
Cut-nails—pounds.	7,800	
Paint oil—gallons.	148½	
Varnish—gallons.	80½	
Copal varnish—gallons.	6	
Sheet lead—pounds.	288	
Spirits turpentine—galls.	38	
Lime—barrels.	40	
Cement—barrels.	43	
Locks.	37	
Spikes—pounds.	150	
Screws—gross.	84	
Chrome yellow—pounds.	100	
White lead—pounds.	3,964	
Shingles.	100,000	
Red-wood piles—feet.	18,800	

ROBERT ALLEN, *Brevet Major, and A. Q. M.*

DIVISION DEPOT, *Benicia, June 30, 1851.*

Statement showing the amount of building materials received from officers, and by purchase, in the year ending June 30, 1851, also the amount issued to officers, and the amount expended during the same period, post near Benicia, California, by Brevet Major Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

	Lumber—feet of.	Shingles.	Clapboards.	Laths.	Bricks.	Cut nails—pounds.	Spikes—pounds.	Glass—boxes.	Glass—feet.	Window sashes.	Window frames.
Amount on hand June 30, 1850.....	220,255	151,000	14,900	59,000	57,000	28,908	508	5	.....	120	116
Received from officers.....	741,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received by purchase.....	401,771	100,000	.....	.....	.....	7,300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to be accounted for.....	1,363,793	251,000	14,900	59,000	57,000	34,508	658	5	.....	120	116
Amount issued to officers.....	164,516	183,000	.....	.....	11,600	14,864	800	3	.....	54	30
Amount expended.....	1,165,941	108,800	9,900	50,000	45,400	9,644	.....	2	.....	66	86
Remaining on hand.....	33,336	15,800	5,000	9,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....





No. 4 B—Continued.

	Tin—sheets of.	Lime—barrels.	Lime—bushels.	Cement—barrels.	Paint—pounds.	Paint oil .gallons.	Spanish brown—pounds.	Chrome green—pounds.	Yellow ochre—pounds.	Litharge—pounds.	Putty—pounds.	Spirits turpentine—gals.	White lead—pounds.
Amount on hand June 30, 1850.....	3,672	234	.....	200	.....	.....	200	32	360	200	.....	17	2,185
Received from officers.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	399 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	3,608
Received by purchase.....	.....	40	.....	43	.....	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	3,964
Total to be accounted for.....	3,672	274	.....	263	.....	548	200	32	360	200	.....	95	9,707
Amount issued to officers.....	.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount expended.....	3,672	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	263	.....	498	200	32	360	200	.....	95	9,707
Remaining on hand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Red lead—pounds.	Venetian red—pounds.	Whiting—pounds.	Varnish—gallons.	O. varnish—gallons.	Butt hinges—pairs.	Strap hinges—pairs.	Locks.	Bolts.	Door handles—dozen.	Screws—gross.	Window pulleys.	Red-wood piles—feet.	Plastering hair—pounds.	Chrome yellow—pounds.
Amount on hand June 30, 1850.....		1	1,805			421	60	49	386	19	225	49			
Received from officers.....					6	6		5			1			400	
Received by purchase.....				80 $\frac{1}{2}$	6			37			84		18,800		100
Total to be accounted for.....		1	1,805	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	427	60	91	386	19	310	49	18,800	400	100
Amount issued to officers.....		1										10			
Amount expended.....			1,805	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	12		60	91	212	19	310	39		400	100
Remaining on hand.....				3		427			174				18,800		

No. 4 B— Continued.

Objects.	Amount.
Amount of lumber received at the mill at Corte Madeira.....	\$100,000
Amount of lumber washed away at Santa Clara.....	75,000
Amount expended in the erection of new barracks for soldiers, and two buildings as quarters for officers.....	684,000
Amount expended in erection of new guard-house.....	20,000
Amount expended in erection of second mill at Corte Madeira, with the necessary dwelling-houses, stables, out-houses, &c. &c.....	286,941
	<b>1,165 941</b>

ROBERT ALLEN,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

DIVISION DEPOT, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA, June 30, 1851.

ROBERT ALLEN

Division Depot, Benicia, Cal., June 30, 1851.

*Descriptive list of improvements begun and completed at Division Depot, Benicia, California, during the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1850, and ending 30th June, 1851.*

Two houses as quarters for officers, each house containing ten rooms, including two in the attic, and piazzas ten feet wide to first and second stories, front and rear of buildings. The buildings lathed and plastered throughout; two double brick chimneys. Brick fireplace in each room. Each building is forty-eight feet long, thirty-three feet wide, two stories and attic; a stone cistern under ground to each building, eighteen feet long, twenty feet wide, and eight feet deep; a fence round the buildings, two thousand one hundred and thirty-two feet.

Two barracks, each eighty-four feet long, thirty-three feet wide, two stories and attic; piazzas to each story front and rear, ten feet wide; two brick chimneys and brick fireplaces to each building; ten rooms, including one in the attic, in each barrack, all ceiled throughout; one stone cistern under ground, thirty-one feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and thirteen feet deep.

One hospital fifty feet long, thirty-three feet wide, originally designed for a guard-house; five rooms, including one in the attic. Brick chimney and brick fireplace; ceiled throughout; a stone cistern under ground, thirty-two feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and eight and one-half feet deep.

The foregoing buildings were shipped from the Atlantic, and erected in strict accordance with the plans.

One guard-house thirty feet long, twenty-six feet wide, containing four rooms, and a piazza ten feet wide.

One commodious bake-house.

*Buildings erected at Corte Madeira.*

One house for steam saw-mill, with wings, eighty feet long, sixty-eight feet wide—two stories.

One stable one hundred feet long, thirty feet wide—two stories; the second story used as a hay loft.

One blacksmiths' shop, twenty-three feet long, sixteen feet wide.

One dwelling-house, two stories, thirty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide.

One do do one story, twenty-six feet long, sixteen feet wide.

One do do one story, twenty feet long, twelve feet wide.

One do do one story, twenty " " fifteen " "

One cook-house, one story, twelve " " twelve " "

One fence around these buildings and out-houses.

ROBERT ALLEN,

*Bvt. Maj. and Asst. Quartermaster.*

DIVISION DEPOT, BENICIA, CAL., June 30, 1851.

No. 4 D.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
*Solano County.* }

This agreement, made and entered into this 1st day of March, A. D. 1851, between Brevet Major Robert Allen, chief assistant quartermaster, Pacific division, of the first part, and Joseph Daniels, builder, of the second part, for the construction of a wharf at the quartermaster's depot at Benicia,

Witnesseth, that the party of the second part agrees, for the consideration herein named, to build a wharf three hundred feet long and forty-five feet wide, as follows: six rows of piles, to contain thirty-eight piles in each row, to be driven eight feet from centre to centre of each pile, to be capped with twelve by twelve inch timber, forty feet long, and to be well secured to the piles by a three-inch tenon and pinned with good oak timber one and a half inch in diameter; the string-pieces to be placed three feet apart and well secured to the capping by three-fourth inch round iron bolts; the floor of the wharf to be well spiked with wrought iron, to have a pile driven at every alternate section fronting the bay, and to project five feet above the flooring, for the purpose of securing vessels; the whole to be finished in a faithful and workmanlike manner, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid as follows: five thousand dollars to be paid when the piles are driven; five thousand dollars when the sleepers are laid; and the balance when the work is completed.

And the party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part, the amount stipulated within, upon the completion of the work specified, provided the same is done in a good and faithful manner.

And it is understood, that the party of the second part is to furnish all the lumber and material required in the construction of the same.

In testimony of which, we have hereunto affixed our signatures the day and year within named.

ROBERT ALLEN,  
*Bvt. Maj. and Asst. Quartermaster,*  
 JOSEPH DANIELS,

Approved: PERSIFOR F. SMITH,  
*Commanding Pacific Division.*

*Statement of expenditures at the Division Depot, Benicia, California, on account of mechanical, common labor, and seamen's wages, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.*

Description of labor.	Amount.	Remarks.
Mechanical labor, consisting of carpenters', blacksm's', wheelwrights', saddlers', and ship-carpenters' work.	\$87,872 23	Employed in erecting buildings mentioned in statements, repairing wagons, transports, boats, harness, saddles, and in shoeing horses and mules.
Common labor, teamsters, &c .....	76,571 72	Employed in excavating foundations for buildings, cisterns, &c., quarrying stone and transporting it, loading and unloading commissary and quartermaster's stores, and hauling and storing the same, receiving and transporting lumber to building sites, cutting and transporting wood, cutting and transporting hay, hauling water, taking care of public animals, grading roads, working at saw-mill at Corte Madeira, hauling lumber at Santa Cruz, and all the other labor incidental to the business of a general depot.
Crews of transports and store-ships .....	82,839 65	Employed in transportation of commissary and quartermaster's stores throughout the division. The lumber used in erecting the buildings was cut at the saw-mill at an expense of \$35 per thousand feet for sawing, and \$5 for the privilege of timber.
Steam saw-mill, dwelling-houses, blacksmith-shop, out-houses, &c., at Corte Madeira .....	16,000 00	
Redwood piles for building wharf at Division depot.	12,220 00	
	275,003 60	

RBT. ALLEN,

*Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

DIVISION DEPOT, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA, June 30, 1851.

## No. 4 F.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,  
*Columbia Barracks, Oregon, June 22, 1851.*

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to enclose a statement of all moneys received and expended by me since my arrival in Oregon; also copies of the reports of the acting assistant quartermasters at Astoria, the Dalles and Steilacoom, on the condition, &c., of the public buildings.

I am directed, by division orders, to transmit direct to the War Department a statement showing the precise nature and extent of all works at this post. I shall comply with the order at once, but will at the same time furnish you with such detailed information as will enable you to see at a glance the nature and extent of every improvement here.

Major Reynolds, who goes home, has kindly consented to deliver to you drawings handsomely and accurately prepared by Mr. G. C. Bomford, which exhibit everything in its proper and true character.

It is proper to inform you that I commenced building under the written orders of the commanding officer of this department, and on a plan prepared under his orders.

For all purchases of material and hire of citizens, carpenters, &c. &c., I hold written orders from the commanding officers.

All of the buildings represented in drawing No. 1 are termed log-houses; the roofs are shingled; the floors above and below, the partitions and gable ends, are finished with sawed timber.

There are eight one-story officers' houses, each with four assignable rooms on the ground floor, and each having a kitchen and privy in the rear.

In the centre of this line of officers' quarters is situated a large two-story house (represented in No. 1,) for the commanding officer. It is completely finished in the inside with white pine lumber sent me by Major Allen—has four stacks of chimneys, with eight fireplaces—has a kitchen and privy in the rear.

Four of the one-story houses are finished with chimneys—the others have stoves. All of these houses were rendered fit for occupation by the end of November last year, and were occupied by the officers of the rifle regiment.

There are two large barrack buildings, one on each flank of the garrison, with kitchens, &c., (one of each represented in No. 1) that five companies of the rifle regiment were quartered in last winter. They are finished with similar material as the officers' quarters. There is in the garrison also a guard-house completely finished, and an excellent building for the purpose. (See drawing No. 1.)

In addition there are three buildings erected by me in 1849, for the artillery officers and soldiers, described in my report to Major Vinton.

Drawing No. 2 represents all the buildings appertaining to my department; they consist of one house as my office, clerks' rooms, my own quarters, &c.; a large stable, a house for employees, a storehouse, a carpenters' shop, and a blacksmiths' shop.

My office and quarters are entirely finished. It is made principally of pine lumber; the rooms are lathed and plastered. All the parts of the house were sent me from California, and it is now perhaps the best and cheapest building in Oregon; certainly for the purpose assigned. The other buildings are of a very simple nature, framed and boarded on the outside only.

Drawing No. 3 represents the accurate situation of all the buildings



in the garrison, the quartermaster's department, the Hudson Bay Company, the Columbia river, &c.

All the buildings are in a good state of preservation, and have cost, as near as I can calculate, as follows:

The eight houses of officers' quarters-----	\$21,200 00
Nine kitchens-----	8,100 00
Privies-----	450 00
Commanding officers' quarters-----	8,500 00
Barracks, (two)-----	7,800 00
Kitchens to barracks-----	4,000 00
Commissary's sheds-----	2,500 00
Houses erected in 1849-----	5,000 00
Quartermaster's office, quarters, &c-----	4,850 00
Quartermaster's stable and hay sheds, &c.-----	4,000 00
Quartermaster's house for employees-----	800 00
Quartermaster's storehouse and carpenter's shop-----	3,000 00
Quartermaster's blacksmith's shop-----	450 00
Materials wasted or ruined in erecting temporary sheds, making tent floors for the rifles, &c., &c., 1850-----	5,000 00

Taking into consideration the lumber and other building material now on hand, the amounts I have furnished Astoria, California and other places, with the sums paid carpenters and extra-duty men, there will remain not far from \$75,000 that has already been expended in actual improvements.

I have sent to California building materials and timber to the amount of-----	\$4,361 90
To Steilacoom-----	1,346 16
Furnished rifles at Oregon city-----	1,043 80
Furnished artillery at Astoria-----	6,560 00

and I have now on hand some 150,000 feet of assorted lumber and 90,000 shingles.

Should a regiment of troops ever be sent here, it could readily prepare itself proper quarters with the present buildings and materials on hand.

I do not consider that it would be necessary to incur any further expense, unless it be designed to erect buildings of a different style and more permanent character. To accommodate as many as six or eight companies of troops here, there are only required new quartermaster and commissary storehouses, for which I have the material.

As to the other three posts, I will remark that one company can be well quartered at Astoria. A new commissary storehouse is the only building now wanted.

One company has been and can be well quartered at Steilacoom, so long as it may be deemed proper to keep troops at that exact point.

There should be quarters enough for at least three companies at the Dalles. The post has been extremely expensive. It will be seen that I have turned over nearly \$40,000 to Lieutenant Irvine; besides this, I presume I have paid over \$10,000 on transfer rolls of employees, and have always borne all the expense of transportation of army and subsistence stores; the latter item has been great, and rendered still heavier by transporting provisions for the use of emigrants, at tremendous expense.

This place has been the depot both for the quartermaster and commissary. I have, then, always had to furnish everything in the shape of stores, transportation and funds to the whole department.

It is now believed that the necessities of this country will require more troops here shortly. We are surrounded with Indian tribes, and are not in treaty with but few. There have already occurred some Indian difficulties since the rifles left, and it is feared that they may take advantage of the absence of the troops and refuse to treat with the agents, and seriously interrupt our communications inland. If troops are ever to come in any number, or if it be desirable to hold the points already selected and upon which so much money has been expended, no time should be lost in having the "reserves" duly sanctioned.

So far, the authority declaring the "reserves" is not greater than the several commanding officers of the posts. Citizens, in some instances, do not regard these declarations as valid, and consequently settle and improve within the limits of the different "reserves."

I am, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

To Major General T. S. JESUP,

*Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.*

---

ASTORIA, OREGON, *May 22, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you an account of the buildings occupied for government purposes at this post, in compliance with orders to that effect from Major Hatheway.

These buildings consist of the quarters of the troops, a building which serves as quartermaster's storehouse, and storehouse for the clothing of company L, first artillery; there are two rooms, one at each end of this building, which serve for officers—one for the commandant of the post, the other for the quartermaster.

There is also a building used as a cook-house and mess-room for the troops, also a guard-house. These buildings have all been erected by the soldiers, and though tolerably comfortable for the present, are of a very limited construction, and by no means substantial enough for the purposes to which they are applied, should this, by decision of the government, become a permanent post. These houses are of wood, and not lined on the inside.

There are three houses at this post for officers' quarters; also one used as a hospital, one as a commissary storehouse, and four as quarters for soldiers' families, which are also of wood, built in a very unsubstantial manner, and which were formerly occupied by citizens; of these, (as I have before represented to you) the subsistence storehouse is in a ruinous condition. All these buildings were vacated by their former occupants on the declaration of the military "reserve" here. One of the houses occupied as officers' quarters was appraised at \$4,500; the other two taken together at \$4,000; the other buildings were not appraised. As this "reserve," however, has never yet been confirmed at Washington, none of the money has ever yet been advanced to the owners, neither has any rent been as yet paid for the use of the property; should there be a reserve sanctioned at this place, justice would require that the owners of these houses should receive, in addition to the value set upon their property, some remuneration in consideration of the length of time they have already been deprived of the use of them.

There are also other structures here, hardly deserving the name of buildings, consisting merely of boards put together in a rough manner, which serve as carpenters' shop, stable, blacksmith shop, and bakehouse; these answer very well for a temporary purpose, but are by no means sufficiently secure, should it be decided to retain this a fixed military post.

With regard to materials on hand for building, there are *none* worth mentioning at present; and to put Astoria into the proper condition so far as regards the actual well-being of the troops and the security of public property would require a considerable outlay, it being advisable to build nearly every thing anew.

While upon this subject, I would remark, that great and constant damage is done to the boats belonging to the post, owing to the necessity of landing on a rocky shore, there being no wharf here yet. A good wharf could be constructed here at very little expense—in fact, almost the whole of it might be built with trunks of trees. The great difficulty of obtaining wood here was alone the cause of this undertaking never having been attempted. The teams are obliged to go some two miles to procure it, and consequently it is as much as they can do to supply the post with fuel. Could this timber be furnished from above by you, this difficulty would be obviated, and the expense in the end would be more than covered in the saving of the boats.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. WYMAN,

*Second Lieut. 1st Artillery, A. A. Q. M.*

To Capt. R. INGALLS, *Chief Quartermaster,*

*Eleventh Military Department, Columbia Barracks, Oregon.*

The foregoing is a true copy.

R. INGALLS,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

ASTORIA, OREGON, *June 10, 1851.*

CAPTAIN: In the copy of my report to you on the condition of this post, Major Hatheway has called my attention to an error and an omission.

There are *three* instead of *four* houses occupied for soldiers' families, one of these being a double house, occupied by two families. On one of these houses rent is to be paid from the first of April last at the rate of ten dollars per month.

The omission consisted in my not mentioning a magazine constructed by the troops, for the ammunition of the post, in the building of which considerable lumber was expended to render it perfectly tight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. WYMAN,

*Second Lieut. 1st Artillery, A. A. Q. M.*

To Capt. R. INGALLS, *Chief Quartermaster,*

*Eleventh Military Department, Columbia Barracks, Oregon.*

I certify that the above is a correct extract.

R. INGALLS,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

STEILACOOM, OREGON TERRITORY, June 3, 1851.

SIR: I am directed by Capt. Hill to make to you a report of all moneys expended in erecting buildings at this post.

This not being a permanent station, we have only erected such buildings as were required for present purposes; they are log buildings, put up in a rough and temporary manner, the labor of which has been performed exclusively by soldiers.

The lumber used in flooring, &c., is yet available for building purposes, the cost of which was \$2,494 65, including that brought around with us. Paid to extra-duty men \$727 60, making the whole \$3,222 25 expended in erecting buildings at this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. DEMENT,

*Second Lieut. 1st Artillery, A. A. Q. M.*

Capt. RUFUS INGALLS,

*Assistant Quartermaster, Columbia Barracks, O. T.*

I certify that the above is a true copy.

R. INGALLS,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

DALLES OF THE COLUMBIA, June 15, 1851.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance to instructions from headquarters 11th military department, I have the honor to enclose you herewith a statement of the buildings at this post, and the amount of building material on hand.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. WOODS,

*First Lieut. First Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

To Captain R. INGALLS,

*Chief Quartermaster, Eleventh Military Department,  
Columbia Barracks.*

I certify that the above is a correct copy.

R. INGALLS,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

*Statement of buildings and their condition, and amount of building material on hand, at the Dalles of the Columbia, June 1, 1851.*

One long log-house, occupied as officers' quarters, one hundred and twenty-four feet front and twenty feet deep—wants ceiling and flooring to finish.

One long frame house, occupied as men's quarters, one hundred and forty feet front and twenty feet deep—wants ceiling to finish.

One frame house, thirty-six feet front and eighteen feet deep—wants ceiling to finish.

One slab house, shingled, used as storehouse, twenty-five feet front and twenty feet deep.

One frame stable with a loft, thirty feet front and one hundred and seven feet deep—wants stalls boarded up to finish it.

One saw-mill—circular saw, by water power.

Ten thousand feet of lumber on hand.

Thirty thousand shingles, fifteen hundred pounds of nails, nineteen boxes of window-glass; the frame for a storehouse, one story erected, one hundred and twenty feet front and twenty-four feet deep—timber for second story on the ground.

J. J. WOODS,

*First Lieut. First Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

I certify that the above is a true copy.

R. INGALLS,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

## VIII.

## REPORT OF PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 21, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, a report of the transactions of the Pay department for the fiscal year terminating on the 30th of June, 1851.

It will be seen, by the tabular statement herewith, that there remained in the hands of paymasters on the 30th of June, 1850, applicable to payments due in first quarter of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$357,367 86; in addition to which they have received from the treasury and other sources, exclusive of amounts transferred from one to another, the sum of \$2,829,726 14; making a total to be accounted for of \$3,187,094.

Expended as follows:

Payments to regular troops-----	\$2,391,145 48
Payments to volunteers-----	171,936 18
Three months' extra pay to regulars-----	39,647 93
Do do to volunteers-----	19,664 71
In paying the Military Academy-----	92,044 62
	<hr/>
Total expended-----	2,714,438 92
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of-----	472,655 08
	<hr/>

This balance has, in all cases, except at the most remote stations, been expended and accounted for since the commencement of the present fiscal year.

It is believed that the troops have all been paid to the 31st of August, except those stationed in the eighth military department, where the commanding officer has directed payments to be made only once in four months.

Funds have been furnished to the 31st of October, to all paymasters who have rendered their accounts.

I beg leave to bring to your notice the serious embarrassment under which paymasters in California are suffering from their inability to obtain the services of competent clerks. The high salaries paid by the civil departments of the Government in that country are sure to command the services of all that class of young men competent to discharge the duties of a paymaster's clerk. The senior paymaster in California reports that his clerk has been taken into the custom-house at a salary of eight dollars per day, and two other paymasters have lost their clerks on the plea that they could not live upon seven hundred dollars per annum. It would be a great relief if Congress would extend to the clerks of paymasters in California the benefit of the law of 28th September, 1850, giving additional pay to officers and enlisted men serving in that country. Paymasters are frequently obliged to intrust their funds to their clerks and employ them in making payments, and it is of the highest importance that they should be both competent and faithful.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. LARNED,

*Acting Paymaster General.*

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, *Secretary of War.*

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the dis July, 1850; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury or turned amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditure, or by unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the

Paymasters.	Balances in hand and un- accounted for on the 1st July, 1850.	Amount remitted from the treasury and turned over by other agents during the year ending the 30th June, 1851.	Total received, to be ac- counted for.	Amount expended in pay- ing regular troops.
B. F. Larned, dep. p. m. g. ....		\$24,922 03	\$24,922 03	.....
D. Randall, dep. p. m. g. ....	\$23,708 99	635,266 55	658,970 54	\$2,517 06
T. J. Leslie .....		535,634 78	535,634 78	219,993 91
D. S. Townsend .....	8,301 33	107,603 36	115,904 69	110,911 33
T. P. Andrews .....	12,835 30	147,354 24	160,189 54	139,434 66
A. D. Steuart .....	5,720 22	383,360 04	389,080 26	46,274 81
B. Walker .....	4,745 67	160,713 53	165,459 20	121,596 50
E. Van Ness .....	10,899 04	233,251 83	244,150 87	130,992 93
S. Denny .....	10,329 07	274,142 75	284,471 82	183,506 38
D. Hunter .....	11,275 23	169,127 51	180,402 74	121,123 01
L. J. Beall .....	17,634 68	82,285 51	99,920 19	78,752 69
A. J. Coffee .....	12,919 99	243,103 63	256,023 62	138,675 67
A. Van Buren (on sick leave)	25 05	.....	25 05	25 05
J. Y. Dashiell .....	12,076 49	256,901 89	268,978 38	128,135 37
S. Maclin .....	2,017 21	110,254 62	112,271 83	105,729 63
A. W. Gaines .....	18,354 75	86,391 13	104,745 88	91,863 38
G. H. Ringgold .....	23,381 23	93,855 22	117,236 45	106,248 04
A. G. Bennett .....	9,286 58	45,755 94	55,042 52	47,151 55
H. Leonard .....	54,968 92	409,110 02	464,078 94	101,977 03
R. B. Reynolds .....	5,730 96	85,662 48	91,393 44	90,967 72
Henry Hill .....	2,079 70	52,597 41	54,677 11	30,888 47
F. A. Cunningham .....	36,105 48	117,572 67	183,678 15	81,157 52
G. C. Hutter .....	9,022 81	38,058 23	47,081 04	33,088 49
A. J. Smith .....	853 38	67,674 94	68,528 32	37,109 68
N. W. Brown .....	19,500 78	85,733 08	105,233 86	73,558 99
A. S. Johnston .....	.....	116,051 08	116,051 08	73,437 00
J. R. Hagner .....	45,600 00	55,259 15	100,859 15	93,028 61
	357,867 86	4,647,643 62	5,005,011 48	2,391,145 48

bursing officers of the Pay Department and unaccounted for, on the 1st over by other agents during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851; the transfer to other agents or replacements in the Treasury; and the balance next fiscal year.

Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Amount expended in paying three months' extra pay to discharged regular troops.	Amount expended in paying three months' extra pay to disbanded volunteers.	Amount expended in paying the Military Academy.	Amount turned over to other agents or replaced in the treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balances unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$24,922 08	\$24,922 08	.....
\$9,427 80	\$225 00	.....	.....	656,228 48	658,970 54	.....
286 46	4,515 17	\$2,299 50	.....	288,166 80	524,403 18	\$11,231 60
768 93	2,388 96	279 60	.....	86 50	113,952 85	1,951 84
1,374 27	1,198 00	216 00	.....	250 00	141,867 59	18,321 95
2,429 87	831 00	762 00	.....	330,675 09	379,917 17	9,163 09
203 19	2,334 00	822 00	.....	37,676 27	164,858 64	600 56
26,784 49	318 00	42 00	\$92,044 62	8,322 08	231,922 82	12,228 05
7,743 11	6,266 20	6,916 84	.....	58,719 68	282,193 59	2,278 23
1,450 68	5,301 20	6,053 39	.....	38,968 43	179,189 14	1,213 60
2,968 95	1,119 00	107 38	.....	1,195 00	82,624 75	17,295 44
.....	2,247 00	1,008 00	.....	107,182 92	252,082 54	3,941 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 05	.....
113,554 30	1,212 00	168 00	.....	19,775 55	262,845 22	6,133 16
180 76	929 00	24 00	.....	700 00	107,563 39	4,708 44
2,388 00	938 40	60 00	.....	867 22	96,117 00	8,623 88
1,296 96	1,842 00	216 00	.....	.....	109,603 00	7,633 45
13 44	.....	66 00	.....	7,811 53	55,042 52	.....
436 33	1,317 00	21 00	.....	160,820 75	264,572 11	199,506 83
.....	111 00	.....	.....	314 72	91,393 44	.....
179 38	1,094 00	177 00	.....	2,267 20	34,606 05	20,071 06
.....	741 00	48 00	.....	28,000 00	112,946 52	70,731 63
252 06	781 00	120 00	.....	5,000 00	39,241 55	7,839 49
.....	390 00	.....	.....	27,467 25	64,966 93	3,561 39
.....	1,545 00	.....	.....	12,444 98	87,548 97	17,684 89
197 20	930 00	60 00	.....	55 00	74,679 20	41,371 88
.....	1,074 00	198 00	.....	.....	91,300 61	6,558 54
171,936 18	39,647 93	19,664 71	92,044 62	1,817,917 48	4,532,356 40	472,655 08

BENJ. F. LARNED,  
Acting Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 21, 1851.



## IX.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,  
*Washington, October 8, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the past year, and to transmit herewith an estimate for the subsistence of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

The old established posts on the Atlantic coast, lake frontier, and western borders of the old States, have, as heretofore, been furnished with subsistence by contracts; whilst the troops in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, have been supplied by purchase in the open market of the old States and countries adjacent to the posts.

Efforts have been made to reduce the quantity of transportation required, and with some success, by procuring in those countries all the parts of the ration they could furnish. It is believed every year an additional reduction may be made.

With a like object, under your instructions, a trial has been made of the "meat biscuit," in the hope that it might be used advantageously as a part of the ration. The reports as yet received, although very imperfect, give reason to believe that it cannot be used as a substitute for the bulkier parts of the ration.

The employees of the "boundary survey" have in part been furnished with subsistence by this department, under your instructions, with the understanding that the expenses of the same should be reimbursed by the Department of the Interior from the appropriations for the "boundary survey."

Supplies of subsistence have been furnished at times to distressed emigrants en route to Oregon and California, in sufficient quantities to preserve their lives and enable them to reach the nearest settlement.

With the vast additional territories to the United States, the issues to the Indians under the act of June 30, 1834, have greatly increased, and now form an important element in the administration of this department; an additional sum is therefore asked for in my estimates on this account.

Every effort has been made to reduce the expenses of the department, and at the same time to insure at every point good and wholesome provisions to the troops, and, from all the information received, with great success.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON,

*Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

X.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 6, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the required annual report of the fiscal concerns and other transactions of the medical department of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1851. The amount of the appropriation for the medical and hospital department remaining on the 30th June, 1850, was—

In the hands of disbursing agents-----	\$5,714 85
In the treasury of the United States-----	75,861 09
Amount appropriated per act of Congress, September 28, 1850	62,500 00
Amount received from auction sales in New York-----	8 74
Amount received from auction sales in Mexico-----	57 40
Amount erroneously charged to medical and hospital appropriation-----	62 50
<hr/>	
Total-----	144,204 58

Of this sum there has been expended on account of pay and other claims of private physicians

incurred in 1847-----	\$555 50
Do. do. do. 1848,	371 42
Do. do. do. 1849,	847 68
Do. do. do. 1850,	4,122 30
	<hr/>
	5,896 90
Do. do. do. 1851 -----	8,000 46
On account of medical supplies, &c. &c. incurred in 1847-----	66 69
Do. do. do. 1848,	221 79
Do. do. do. 1849,	35 78
Do. do. do. 1850,	2,135 91
	<hr/>
	2,460 17
Do. do. do. 1851 -----	25,248 86
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents-----	4,993 24
And in the treasury of the United States -----	97,604 95
	<hr/>
	144,204 58

The necessary medical and hospital supplies for the troops have been regularly provided by the medical purveyors, and have been, as promptly as practicable, distributed by the Quartermaster's department to the military posts in every section of our country.

The accountability for public property required by the regulations for the army has been rigidly enforced, and the returns from the medical officers present a very satisfactory exhibit of the care taken of the medical and hospital supplies received, and of the economy observed by them in their expenditure of the same.

The number of officers and men remaining sick on the 30th of June, 1850,

was 649; and the number of cases of disease which occurred within the succeeding twelve months, was 25,276; making an aggregate of 25,925 cases of indisposition that have been under medical treatment during the year ending the 30th June, 1851.

Of the whole number of sick reported, 24,582 have returned to duty; 24 are on furlough; 272 have been discharged from the service; 41 have deserted, and 302 have died; leaving on the 30th of June last, 665 still on the sick report.

As the mean strength of the army for the year ending June 30, 1851, was, according to the returns on file in this office, 9,242, and as the number of cases of indisposition reported for the same period was 25,276, it follows, that the proportion of cases of disease to the number of officers and men in the service was 2.73 to 1, or that on an average each man was sick nearly three times during the year. It will also be perceived, from the foregoing data, that the ratio of deaths to the number of men was as 1 to 30.60, or 3.26 per cent.; and that the proportion of deaths to the number of cases under treatment was as 1 to 85.84, or 1.16 per cent.

At the date of my last annual report seven approved candidates for admission into the medical staff of the army remained on the list entitled to appointment; since which period four of them have been commissioned to fill vacancies in the corps, leaving three still awaiting their appointment.

To provide still further for the vacancies that are likely to occur, a board to examine new applicants for appointment will assemble in New York on the 15th of the present month, and from these it is confidently expected that a sufficient number of qualified candidates will be reported to provide for all the casualties of the current year.

The meteorological observations commenced in 1819 have been steadily continued at the posts actually occupied by troops, and the record of the same regularly transmitted in monthly registers for file in this office. The results of these observations for the period of nine years antecedent to 1831 were given to the public in 1840, since which time abstracts of the observations taken during the twelve years from 1831 to 1842, inclusive, have been prepared for publication under my direction, and are now ready for distribution to those interested in this branch of physical science both abroad and within the limits of the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TH. LAWSON,  
*Surgeon General.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

Annual report of the sick and wounded of the army of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851.

QUARTERS.	REMAINING LAST REPORT.			TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																												
	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Fevers.							Eruptive fevers.							Diseases of the organs connected with the digestive system.														
				Febris Continua Communis.	Febris Intermitiens Quotidiana.	Febris Intermitiens Tertiana.	Febris Intermitiens Quartana.	Febris Remittens.	Febris Typhus.	Febris Typhus Icteroses.	Erysipelas.	Rubeola.	Scarlatina.	Varicella.	Varicella.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Golica.	Cyananche Parotidea.	Diarrhoea.	Dysenteria Acuta.	Dysenteria Chronica.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Hæmatemesis.	Hepatitis Acuta.	Hepatitis Chronica.	Icterus.	Obstipatio itis.	Tonsillitis.	Cholera Epidemic.
September 30, 1850.	.....	.....	.....	57	874	719	38	545	4	24	1	.....	.....	.....	92	113	8	1166	215	27	31	13	19	1	11	1	9	244	1	42	289	
December 31, 1850.	.....	.....	.....	25	393	639	26	218	7	28	1	2	2	.....	17	66	8	793	170	53	16	9	8	1	2	3	134	5	69	51		
March 31, 1851.	.....	.....	.....	18	244	468	20	90	33	12	3	1	3	4	3	15	47	10	489	122	31	32	12	16	4	2	3	169	3	97	.....	
June 30, 1851.	.....	.....	.....	51	481	568	15	161	24	1	6	.....	.....	.....	26	71	9	783	178	20	35	5	16	2	12	1	8	241	1	57	92	
Grand total....	321	328	649	151	1992	2385	99	1014	68	170	4	2	5	6	3	150	297	35	3231	685	131	114	39	50	4	29	7	22	788	10	265	382
Causes of death...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5	13	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	13	23	.....	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	91		



Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

QUARTERS.	The serous exhalent vessels.					The fibrous and muscular structures.			Abscesses and ulcers.				Wounds and injuries.													
	Anasarca.	Ascites.	Hydrocele.	Hydrothorax.	Hydrops Articulii.	Pernio.	Podagra.	Rheumatismus Acutus.	Rheumatismus Chronicus.	Fistula.	Phlegmon et Abscessus.	Ulcus.	Gangrene.	Ambustio.	Amputatio.	Concussio Cerebri.	Contusio.	Fractura.	Luxatio.	Punitio.	Subluxatio.	Vulnus Incisum.	Vulnus Laceratum.	Vulnus Punctum.	Vulnus Sclopeticum.	Vulnus Contusum.
September 30, 1850....	5	2	..	..	1	1	..	143	60	1	518	137	..	21	3	..	323	19	6	4	102	119	36	38	11	2
December 31, 1850....	4	..	1	..	1	27	1	146	81	5	325	126	..	39	12	12	361	18	15	3	85	120	54	22	8	6
March 31, 1851.....	1	..	1	..	..	12	1	167	108	4	362	113	..	18	3	5	335	21	13	10	111	112	61	31	12	7
June 30, 1851.....	1	3	..	1	..	5	1	192	92	7	390	98	..	25	1	2	395	16	17	1	93	104	58	36	19	15
Grand total.....	11	5	2	1	2	45	3	648	341	17	1595	474	..	103	9	9	1414	74	51	18	391	455	209	127	50	30
Causes of death.....	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	6	5	1

QUARTERS.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																				Total.	Aggregate.	Sent to general hospital.	Returned to duty.	On Furlough.	Discharged Service.	Deserted.	Dead.											
	All other diseases.																																						
	Amaurosis.	Aneurisma.	Angina Pectoris.	Atrophia.	Cachexia.	Debilitas.	Ebrietas.	Exostosis.	Hæmorrhoids.	Hemeralopia et Nyctalopia.	Hernia.	Morbi Cutis.	Morsus Serpentina.	Necrosis.	Odontalgia.	Ophthalmia.	Otitis.	Pericarditis.	Prolapsus Ani.	Scabies.	Scorbutis.	Serofula.	Splenitis.	Splenidium.	Toxicum.	Varix.	Vermes.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Disease of heart.	Cause not reported.	Morbi Varii.								
September 30, 1850.	..	..	..	..	4	69	61	..	28	4	14	36	1	1	43	79	37	..	2	..	42	6	1	1	11	1	4	2	..	..	406	7,634	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 31, 1850..	2	1	..	..	3	80	62	..	37	2	10	19	1	2	43	67	16	1	4	..	45	9	1	1	5	1	11	..	3	..	246	5,955	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 31, 1851.....	1	1	4	..	2	24	58	..	26	2	6	18	..	..	51	75	16	2	3	..	81	2	4	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	267	5,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 30, 1851.....	2	..	1	..	4	26	52	1	38	7	10	40	3	..	34	100	25	4	..	..	208	9	..	..	15	2	..	2	..	..	373	6,386	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total....	5	2	5	..	13	199	233	1	129	15	40	113	5	3	171	321	94	7	9	..	376	26	6	2	32	6	19	5	3	..	1292	25,276	25,925	39	24,582	24	272	41	302
Causes of death....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302

Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

MEAN STRENGTH.

QUARTERS.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
September 30, 1850.....	485	8,035	8,520
December 31, 1850.....	535	8,904	9,439
March 31, 1851.....	562	9,487	9,999
June 30, 1851.....	520	8,491	9,011
Aggregate.....			36,969
Average.....			9,242

TH. LAWSON,  
Surgeon General.



## XI.

## REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, November 14, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the condition of the branches of the public service connected with this department.

## FORTIFICATIONS, AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Having, within a few days, handed in a report, in which, in answer to particular inquiries put by you, full information was given as to the system of defence hitherto prosecuted by the nation; the history of the system; the principles on which it is based, and the progress made therein, it is necessary for me to do little more now than to specify the operations of the past year, and the contemplated labors of the next.

The appropriations asked for fortifications at the commencement of the last session were withheld by Congress; and consequently the expenditures of the year have been kept within the balances remaining of former grants. As, however, the appropriation bill of the preceding session did not become a law till September—leaving a very short working season in the northern States—only moderate expenditures were made in 1850, and the remaining balances have enabled us to continue operations at several points during the current year, though at a reduced rate.

It may be permitted me to say here a word on the importance of receiving appropriations as early in the year as practicable; and also of receiving liberal grants. If the system of defence is to be continued at all, both these are necessary to an economical execution of it. Appropriations made late in the calendar year, leave, as a working season, only a few weeks of short days and bad weather. Small appropriations greatly augment the cost, because many contingent expenses are, unavoidably, the same with a slow as with a rapid progress; and moreover, at every discontinuance of operations on account of the season, or to await further grants, a considerable expense is incurred in the acts of stopping and resuming. An estimate that would be quite equal to the cost of a work, finished in five years, would be many thousand dollars short if the operations were prolonged fifteen or twenty years.

With three or four exceptions only, the estimate of the present year for fortifications is the same as that last year recommended by the Government. The exceptions—of small amount—will be noticed when speaking of the works severally.

Appealing in behalf of the system of defence, as now in progress, to the continued support of the Government and Congress, I feel it my duty to press earnestly the commencement—as soon as grants therefor can be supplied—of four new fortifications, namely: a fort at New Bedford, Massachusetts; a fort at Sandy Hook, (New Jersey;) a tower and battery at Proctor's Landing, (Louisiana;) and a fort at the entrance of San Francisco bay, (California.) The first three of these have been several times advocated in particular communications from this office. The last, with other works on the Pacific coast, has been especially recommended by a

commission sent to examine that coast in relation to defences; and a board of engineers is now engaged in preparing the necessary plans and estimates. As soon as some other surveys shall have been furnished, the same board will prepare projects for other points on that coast demanding immediate protection. It is not supposed that doubts will be anywhere entertained as to the necessity of proceeding with all despatch to put the more important places on that distant coast in a state of security.

*Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.*—As reported last year, this fort is completed, and in a condition of strength and efficiency; perfectly commanding the passage between Lake Erie and the upper lakes. The operations of the year have been mostly confined to the interior work of the barracks, and their outbuildings—four divisions of which have been nearly finished.

It is proposed next year to finish the barracks, and to proceed to the construction of a storehouse and two houses for officers' quarters. All to be plain and substantial buildings, permanent and fire-proof.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1852-----	000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1853-----	15,000 00

*Fort Porter, near Buffalo, New York.*—Operations have been confined mainly to pointing and replastering a portion of the scarp, and regulating sodded surface of counterscarp slopes.

The work is in good condition and requires no additional appropriation.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$19,350 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1852-----	3,000 00

*Fort Niagara, New York.*—A little work has been done during the year upon the magazine, repairing the sewer, substituting stone pintles and traverse circles for the decayed wooden ones, &c.

As reported last year, the fort is quite defective in accommodation for troops—the new barracks and hospital having been destroyed by fire.

To erect plain fire-proof barracks and hospital, rebuild a blockhouse and some palisades, also destroyed by the fire, and make various small repairs, the appropriation of \$10,000 is requested.

The old storehouses will have to be rebuilt in a year or two.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$1,450 69
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	1,450 69
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	10,000 00

*Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.*—A small sum derived from the appropriation for "contingencies of fortifications" has been applied to the wooden revetment of the scarp, which is beginning to decay, and which requires further repairs. To accomplish this, and some small repairs, an appropriation of \$900 is requested.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1853-----	\$900 00
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*Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, New York.*—The labors of the year have been as follows :

The piers and fronts of the barrack casemates of curtain four have been constructed, and the scarp raised fifteen and a half feet. Some stone cutting has been done for the parade wall of fronts one and five. A set of steps for bastion D has been prepared, and nearly enough material collected to complete the masonry of curtain four.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$1,000 00
To be expended by June 30, 1852-----	1,000 00
Estimate of amount required for year ending June 30, 1853---	15,000 00

*Fort Knox, Narrows of the Penobscot, Maine.*—During the year, 7,000 yards of rock have been removed, by blasting from the west and south ditches, completing the rock excavation required in the main work preparatory to commencing the masonry. Some of the stone thus obtained has been applied to the construction of a new wharf, 60 feet by 94 feet, and to sustaining walls connected therewith, and with the road. One of the exterior batteries has been graded, its sodding repaired and extended ; and the rock and earth have been excavated for the traverse of the other.

The engineer officer in charge asks for an appropriation of \$75,000 for the next year, as required for a judicious progress of the fort ; but the department estimates are reduced to the same amount as last year. The officer wishes to erect the two traverses of the two batteries ; to extend and complete these ; to execute some embankment and sodding, and to prepare stone for the scarp of the main work.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$4,700 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	4,700 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	20,000 00

*Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine.*—Nothing has been done here during the last year. An old sea wall, of dry rubble work, exterior to the north battery, was destroyed by the gale of April last. It should be at once rebuilt in a permanent manner. It is also quite important that there should be a purchase of a small extent of ground to enlarge the site. To accomplish these objects, will need a small appropriation.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$800 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	800 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	7,500 00

*Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine.*—Some details only have received attention during the year.

Some labor has been applied to the permanent wharf and the crane thereon, and to the preservation of the slopes of the heavy embankments of the work, and to the roadway, and a little painting has been done to wood work.

Some further expenditures will be necessary here ; but as they may be better deferred than some other things, a further appropriation is not asked at present.

Balance in treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$4,400 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	4,400 00
No appropriation asked.	

*Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.*—The parade walls of the small magazine have been made shot-proof, the roof enlarged, and measures taken to improve the ventilation and drainage of this, and the large magazine; gates have been repaired and hung anew, and other small repairs and improvements attended to, including some painting of wood work.

No appropriation is asked for this work.

*Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.*—A fort keeper, only has been employed here during the last year, in keeping the slopes terrepleins and buildings in good order.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$800 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	£00 00

No further appropriation is asked for.

*Sea-wall of Deer Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—Some repairs have been made to afford temporary safety to this wall, which was somewhat injured by the very severe storm of April last—the funds, about two thousand dollars, having been furnished from the appropriation for “contingencies of fortifications.”

*Protection of Lovell's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—The damage done to this work by the same great storm was slight, and will be soon repaired.

No further appropriation is asked.

*Sea-wall of Great Brewster Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—The means available October 1, 1850, about seven thousand dollars, were applied during the fall of that year in extending and securing, as far as these means would allow, the sea-walls at the northeast and south points of the island, which were most exposed to abrasion.

In their unfinished state, these walls were injured by the very severe storms of March and April last; and it was thought indispensable to furnish from the contingencies of fortifications, the means (four thousand dollars) necessary to protect the work already done from being totally destroyed. This, it is thought, has been done.

It is very important that the plan of protection which has been justified by many years of observation and experience in Boston harbor and other places, should be carried out as soon as practicable, in order to preserve an important site for harbor defence, and at the same time prevent a most serious injury—namely, the filling up of the main channel of entrance.

There would be great economy in completing the walls by a single appropriation; and though I feel constrained to make a reduction in the estimate of this, as of other works, I wish it understood that any material retardation may involve the ruin of all that has been done, and perhaps double the expenditure that would suffice if applied in time.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	\$15,000 00
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*Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—In the last year, the stone-cutting for the loop-holes in the scarp has been completed, all the

stone for the face of the parade wall has been cut, and about three-fourths of the coping of the parade wall.

The cutting of the steps of the stone tower stairway has been completed except the platform.

A part of the lined ashlar of the face of the scarp has been bedded and jointed, and a large quantity of material has been received.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$14,300 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	14,300 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	10,000 00

*Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—During the year all the casemated quarters for officers and soldiers, and the casemated bakery and storerooms, have been completed. The doors of the galleries of communication with the flanks of the bastions have been made and hung. The permanent shutters and fastenings of the embrasures have been completed; much progress has been made towards the completion of the magazines, and one thousand and one hundred running feet of sink drains have been laid.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, to complete the work--\$10,000 00

*Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—During the year the area along front No. 3 has been completed, including four coal-vaults, three thousand superficial feet of flagging, and five hundred running feet of drains. The breast-height wall and parapet of the upper south battery, three hundred and fifty feet in length, have been built, and pintle-blocks laid for eighteen 32-pounder guns. The interior front of the main postern has been finished, and the main culvert built from the shore to the parade, 730 feet in length.

Much other work has been done—but as the objects are numerous and comparatively unimportant, a specification of them is omitted.

Balance in the treasury 30th September, 1851-----	\$7,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	7,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	30,000 00

*Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.*—During the year beton foundations have been laid for six sets of quarters, and the brick-walls of four sets raised to the height of five feet above the foundations. The coal vaults and exterior sustaining walls of the same four sets are completed to the coping. The comfort and convenience of the casemate quarters in the fort have been much increased by extensive improvements in the cisterns, drainage, &c.

Two thousand and two hundred superficial feet of granite has been cut for the permanent wharf; and materials in large quantities have been provided for the exterior quarters.

It is proposed next year to proceed with the exterior quarters and the permanent wharf—to lay twelve gun platforms, to finish the redoubt, and execute some other details.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$1,100 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	1,000 00

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----\$35,000 00

*Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut.*—Nothing has been done at this work except to keep it in order. No appropriation is asked for.

*Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut.*—The operations of the season have been confined to the grading of the exterior grounds, finishing and hanging the interior gate of the postern, and placing the pumps of well and cistern within the main work.

To complete the fort, there is yet required the construction of the portcullis, the exterior gate of the postern, and the traverse circles and pintle-blocks of the columbiad battery. A substantial boundary line fence for the public grounds is required. Some repairs needed on the wharf and crane, also on the road leading from the wharf to the fort.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$7,300 00  
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 7,300 00  
 No further appropriation is required at present.

*Fort Schuyler, East river, New York.*—During the year much has been done to complete this work, namely: In preparing and laying chimney, ventilator, parapet and other coping—in excavating earth—in making main and branch sewers and culverts—in laying pavements—in pointing—in making doors and frames for closing gun casemates—calking platform of second tier—making and putting up draw-bridge and executing various other necessary details.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$3,000 00  
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 3,000 00  
 Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853----- 15,000 00

*Fort Wood and Sea-wall on Bedlow's Island, New York harbor.*—During the year a three-story hospital forty feet by forty-nine feet, and an additional storehouse, have been erected and finished.

The quarters east of the gateway, and the guard-room and accessories west of the gateway, have been finished. The sally-port and other surfaces paved, the gates fitted and hung, the sea-wall extended one hundred and fifty feet—all the gun traverses set on terreplein of the fort, and many details connected with the defences and the comfort of the troops accomplished, leaving little to do to the defences proper; though there still remains a considerable length of sea-wall to build, and also a permanent wharf.

Some buildings are required for special service at this place as a recruiting depot; estimates for which will be included with estimates for new barracks and hospitals.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$1,500 00  
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 1,500 00  
 Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853----- 20,000 00

*Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.*—The grading of the main ditch, and the formation of its cupette, have been finished. The flagging has b to

completed in front of the quarters and magazines, and in the north and south caponiers and their passages. The areas of powder magazines have been made bomb-proof; the permanent piazza finished around the three land ports; and several casemates have been fitted up for quarters.

Other casemates are to be refitted as hospital rooms; a permanent wharf has to be built in lieu of an old one now falling to pieces, and some other matters have to be accomplished soon, under an appropriation hereafter to be asked.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$7,700 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	7,700 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	10,000 00

*Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.*—Very little work has been done here in the last year. Three of the four cisterns had been previously repaired and roofed with granite and new iron pumps placed in them. The fourth is now undergoing similar repairs. The areas of two magazines have been flagged. The opening between the temporary wharf and sea-wall has been filled up, and earth has been transported to replace that which had been washed away on the southwest of the work. The grates of some of the fireplaces have been renewed.

Some further repairs are quite necessary at this work, especially the replacing of the old shingled roof with one less in danger of being burned by sparks from its own chimneys; but I abstain from asking a further appropriation at present.

*Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York harbor.*—The working season of 1850 was nearly lost in consequence of the lateness of the appropriation; and the operations of the present year have been much retarded by the great demand for labor and materials in New York.

Eight hundred and eighty-four cubic yards of stone masonry, one hundred and thirty-three of concrete, thirty-seven of dry stone masonry, and twenty of brick masonry, have been laid in the scarps, piers of casemates, and service magazine of the south and east water fronts and land front, in the foundations of the gun traverses of the first tier, which have been completed, and the sea-wall contiguous to the permanent wharf. Two thousand one hundred and forty-four cubic yards of earth have been removed from the ditches and elsewhere, and embanked in the parade and behind this sea-wall. Forty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-nine square feet of stone have been cut, and about one-third of it laid. Some other work has been done, and a large quantity of materials prepared for further operations.

The rapid extension of settlements around this position makes it quite necessary to enlarge the public domain, by purchasing a strip of land lying between the government land and the public road. The engineer officer in charge is urged this two or three times strongly, and the proposition is earnestly recommended to Congress.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$44,146 56
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	44,146 56
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	60,000 00

*Governor's Island, New York harbor.*—For want of an appropriation no expenditure has been made on account of the works on this island.

The same appropriation is asked, and for the same objects, as was requested last year.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	\$4,500 00
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*Fort Mifflin, Delaware river.*—Some repairs are needed at this old work, for which an appropriation of \$2,000 is asked.

*Fort Delaware, Delaware river.*—The pile-driving for the foundation has been finished during the year, and the pile heads levelled to receive the first course of grillage timber, which has been mostly laid. The second course of timber has been commenced, and the whole grillage will probably be ready to receive the masonry by the end of the present working season. Part of the stone for the first courses of masonry has been cut. A new carpenter's shop, containing lofts and store-rooms, has been built; quarters for clerk and master carpenter have been nearly completed, and are of such a character that they will serve also for officers' quarters.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$28,300 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	28,300 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	50,000 00

*Fort Carroll, Sollers' Point Flats, Baltimore harbor.*—The constructing wharves have been so far advanced as to admit of their being completed as fast as required:—one hundred and ninety-four lineal feet have been finished in addition to those completed last year. Two hundred and twenty-six wharf piles have been driven, three hundred and twenty-four sheet piles, three hundred and thirty-two foundation piles for the sea-wall, driven and sawed off fifteen feet below low-water level. The foundation of the sea-wall on one front has been graded and levelled by means of a diving bell, and three courses of stone laid—making a range of coffer work six feet high, ten feet wide and two hundred and fifty feet long. Stone for seven courses more has been procured. Workshops have been erected on the site, and extensive machinery prepared. Regular appropriations only, it is believed, are wanting for a rapid and very satisfactory progress of the work.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$40,600 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	40,600 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	50,000 00

*Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland.*—The existing appropriation still remains unexpended, as reported last year, there being no officer available for the superintendence of the work. No appropriation asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$5,000 00
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*Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.*—The work of the year has been applied to the construction of the walls of the redoubt, and to the formation of its ditch and embankments; to modifications in the large magazine, calculated to insure a more perfect ventilation and protection; and to



the artesian well, down which a five-inch pipe has been lowered within the eight-inch outer pipe, reaching the depth of two hundred and eighty-three feet.

It is proposed next year to finish the modifications of the magazine, and continue the construction of the redoubt.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$0,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	20,000 00

*Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.*—The subsidence at this work seems nearly to have reached its termination. The average settlement for the past year has not been reported, but is understood to be very small, and and it is hoped the walls may be soon begun.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$18,596 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	1,000 00

No appropriation is asked at present.

*Fort Macon, and preservation of its site, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.*—Very little work has been done since 1846. Some repairs are now necessary to barracks and quarters, for which an appropriation of \$2,000 is requested.

*Preservation of the site.*—The operations of the year include the construction of a permanent wharf, a fence round the foot of the glacis, and several short catch-sands at the eastern point, which is slowly washing away, and which may ultimately require one or more large jettées. To secure the piles of the wharf from the worm, maintain a fort-keeper, &c., an appropriation of \$1,000 is requested.

Balance in the treasury for the preservation of site on 30th Sep- tember, 1851-----	\$200 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853—For Fort Macon-----	2,000 00
Preservation of site-----	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	3,000 00

*Repairs of Fort Caswell and preservation of its site, Smithville, North Carolina.* *Repairs of Fort Caswell.*—No work has been done since 1847. To complete the pointing of the masonry, the grading of the glacis slopes, and to renew the floor and repair the roof of the citadel, an appropriation of \$5,000 is requested.

*Preservation of site.*—The permanent wharf has been nearly finished. The breakwaters made for the preservation of the site seem fully to have accomplished that object, as far, at least, as the western or most distant jettee.

To finish the wharf and secure its piles from the worm, put up a fence around the fort, maintain the fort-keeper, &c., an appropriation of \$2,000 is requested.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$0,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853-----	0,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853—For the fort-----	5,000 00
Preservation of site-----	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	7,000 00

*Protection of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.*—About \$3,000 have been applied during the year to the breakwater, which has been extended one hundred and two feet, and which seems to afford full protection to this portion of Sullivan's island.

No further appropriation is asked.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$684 73

*Dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston, South Carolina.*—But little advance has been made with the small appropriation—\$10,000—of last year. The dike continues to produce and to promise the most satisfactory results.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$4,300 00

Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 4,300 00

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853----- 10,000 00

*Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.*—The scarp wall of this work has been raised to the height of the coping; the stair towers of the gorge raised to the level of the second story; the thirteen covering arches of the gorge turned, and the parade wall raised thereon twenty-eight feet above the ground tier; the eight magazine rooms completed; the traverse stones of the lower tier of guns laid; four gates have been hung; the eastern barrack walls have been raised to the sills of the lower windows, and temporary buildings have been erected for the officers and men of the garrison as follows: a building eighteen feet by sixty feet, for officers; a floored shed thirty feet by one hundred and twenty feet for the soldiers; two kitchens, each eighteen feet by twenty-four feet, including an oven and a storeroom twenty feet by twenty-eight feet.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$19,900 00

Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 19,900 00

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853----- 40,000 00

*Preservation of the site of Fort Johnson and repair of the wharf, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.*—A concrete sea-wall three hundred and twenty-four feet in length has been laid a little outside the old timber work, and seems fully to accomplish the desired object. It will be finished during the winter. No appropriation is asked.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$2,400 00

Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 2,400 00

*Repair of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.*—The work of the year embraces the repair of one building, and the raising of another one story. To complete the latter and re-roof a third building, an appropriation of \$1,200 is requested.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$1,000 00

Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 1,000 00

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853----- 1,200 00

*Repairs of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.*—The cisterns have been put in order, and some other repairs have been made

upon this work. It is proposed to raise the level of the site, which is liable to overflow by high tides, to the great inconvenience of the garrison. For this an appropriation of eight hundred dollars is requested.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	\$800 00
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*Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia.*—During the year, the dikes, for protection against high tides, have been enlarged; additional inner walls built in the demilune; curbstones and pavements set along the gorge; portions of the masonry re-pointed; tide gates for the admission of water into the ditch adjusted; embankments of demilune enlarged and adjusted; exterior buildings repaired; and other repairs made, essential to the police or preservation of the work. It is proposed next to finish the repair of the buildings, to remove the mud which has accumulated in the ditch and feeding canal, to close all leaks in the casemate arches, finish the pointing, construct a permanent wharf, and begin the advanced battery.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$1,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	1,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	15,000 00

*Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.*—The labor upon this work was resumed in November, 1850, and continued till May last, when the appropriation was nearly exhausted. The expenditures of the year were applied to the following objects, namely: establishing foundations for the greater portion of the dike and sub-scarp walls; the construction in part of the same walls; the construction of coffer-dams on the river fronts; raising the scarp-walls to within three and a half feet of their full height; putting coping on the counterscarp walls; and the construction and repair of machinery.

To complete the repair of the work, an appropriation of \$20,000 is necessary, according to the estimate of the officer in charge; and \$25,000 more for the erection of suitable officers' quarters and barracks within the fort. The estimate submitted by this department is less, however, being the same as that of last year.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$1,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	1,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	20,000 00

*Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, mouth of Cumberland Sound, Florida.*—The labors of the year have comprised the laying out of the fort, the partial clearing of the site, boring for foundations, the erection of a temporary building (40' x 20') for storehouse and accommodation of mechanics, the entire construction (except about fifteen cubic yards) of the masonry of the channel bastion, the laying of four hundred and three cubic yards of masonry and concrete in the sea-wall, raising it to the reference (10' 6") throughout its entire length of three hundred and eighty feet, and the embankment of several hundred cubic yards of earth in the rampart of the N. E. and N. W. fronts.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$00,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	25,000 00

*Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida.*—One of the exterior batteries has been commenced, its masonry nearly finished, and its embankments well advanced. The site seems to be secure, but will require constant attention.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	15,000 00

*Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida.*—No repairs have been made during the year, and very slight ones only are now necessary. No additional appropriation is now required.

*Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida.*—The four divisions of the barracks nearly completed last year have been finished, and are occupied; another division nearly completed, and two more begun. Nothing has been done during the year upon the fort or its redoubt.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	35,000 00

*Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.*—The three fronts of the citadel devoted to officers' quarters have been carried up during the year as high as the sills of the second story, and all the floor arches of rooms and galleries have been turned.

The damage done to the wharf by the gale of August, 1850, has been repaired. The tendency of the current to expose the foundations of the piers has been arrested by laying around them an extensive apron of broken bricks.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851-----	\$1,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	1,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	15,000 00

*Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, Alabama.*—As the title to the site has not yet been secured, no expenditures have been made on this work.

*Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana.*—The upper story of the barracks has been finished. The terreplein pavement has been improved by the application of mastic to its joints. The mastic pavement of the parapet has been repaired in part. To complete the repair of the pavement, repair the cistern, one abutment of the bridge, repair the works, for the protection of the site, and attend to some other objects, the appropriation of \$4,000 is requested.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851-----	\$2,800 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852-----	2,800 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853-----	4,000 00

*Fort Maccomb, (late Wood) Chef Menteur, Louisiana.*—A second story has been added to the barracks, leaving no funds available for other purposes. The site, as reported last year, requires protection from the injurious effects of the bayou in front of the fort. The pavements of the terreplein and parapet require some improvements, like those already made at Fort Pike, and some other repairs are required.

No balance in the treasury.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year  
ending 30th June, 1853----- \$10,000 00

*Battery Bienvenu, Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana.*—This work has been in charge of the fort-keeper during the year. The operations reported as necessary last year have been executed in part, and will be completed, it is thought, without any additional appropriation.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$2,700 00  
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 2,700 00

*Tower Dupré, Bayou Dupré, Louisiana.*—This work has also been in charge of the fort-keeper. Stone pindle-blocks and traverse circles have been obtained to replace the decayed wooden ones.

No appropriation is now asked for the work.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851----- \$900 00  
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 900 00

*Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, Louisiana.*—The operations at this work were commenced in November, since which time important progress was made in the construction of an exterior water battery for thirty-two guns. The floors of the flank casemates of the fort have been raised as to be dry, and various small jobs have been executed. It is necessary to complete the exterior battery, including its magazine and gun traverses, and to add a story to the citadel, in order to supply indispensable barrack room; and it will also be necessary to provide additional officers' quarters.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$4,300 00  
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 4,300 00  
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year  
ending 30th June, 1853----- 20,000 00

*Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana.*—During the year, the scarp wall on the land front has been strengthened by an outside facing or wall resting on a foundation of piles and concrete, and carried up within 4' 6" of its full height. The old facing of the water fronts being much injured by their settlement, has been taken down and rebuilt for about half their height. The pindle stones and traverse circles of the upper exterior battery have been set at their proper level.

The officer in charge renews his request for an appropriation of \$60,000, to complete the interior arrangements, rebuild certain parts of the work, and construct two exterior redoubts; but I have felt obliged to limit the estimate to a little more than half that sum:

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851----- \$6,000 00  
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852----- 6,000 00  
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year  
ending 30th June, 1853----- 35,000 00

*Fort Livingston, Grand Terre Island, Louisiana.*—This work is nearly in the condition reported last year. The settlement, though diminishing, is still too great to authorize the completion of the work. The work is suffering no injury, and could soon be put in a state of defence.

No further appropriation is asked.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851 .....	\$11,914 46
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852 .....	2,000 00

*Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida.*—During the year the granite masonry of the scarp, with slight exceptions, has been carried up to the lower tier of embrasures on all four fronts, including galleries and culverts in the bastions; four-fifths of the interior sand-filling has been executed; making, in all, twenty-five hundred cubic yards granite masonry, twenty-nine hundred and twenty cubic yards concrete, one hundred thousand bricks, and forty thousand cubic yards sand embankment.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851 .....	\$22,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852 .....	22,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853 .....	75,000 00

*Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas Island, Florida.*—Operations at this work have been carried on during the entire year, and have been confined principally to completing, up to the coping, that part of the counter-scarp wall situated on the shoal; to constructing the coffer-dam for the scarp wall on fronts 1 and 6, and the two adjacent half bastions; to laying the foundation and part of the superstructure to the ref. (— 1) on bastions A and B, the connecting curtain, and two hundred and twenty-seven feet in length on curtain of front 6; embanking parade with sand from coffer-dam, constructing a large permanent cistern, and collecting a good supply of materials for concrete.

Total quantity of masonry laid during the year, thirty-one hundred and forty cubic yards; excavation, twenty-nine hundred and eighty-two cubic yards; barrels of cement used, forty-two hundred and sixty-seven; piles driven in coffer-dam, twenty-seven hundred and fifty-nine.

The proposed operations of the next year consist in continuing the foundation of the scarp wall, and carrying up as much as possible of the superstructure to the level of low water; and the report of the engineer officer in charge shows the great advantage and considerable economy that would result from having an appropriation sufficient to bring the work to this height throughout its whole extent. The department is obliged, however, to limit the estimate to the sum asked for last year.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1851 .....	\$8,100 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1852 .....	8,100 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853 .....	50,000 00

*Barracks, quarters and hospitals.*—This department has several times pressed on the government and Congress the necessity of erecting buildings for the better accommodation of the troops, at certain places on the seaboard. Separate estimates will again be handed in for the commencement of permanent barracks on Governor's island, Boston harbor, and on

*Governor's island, New York harbor; for a hospital at Fort Adams, Newport harbor, R. I., and for another at Fort Washington, Maryland; and for buildings necessary to the recruiting depot on Bedlow's island, New York harbor.*

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

In spreading before Congress the able report of the board of visitors that attended the annual examination in June last, I have little occasion for adding remarks of my own, especially as you have yourself, by a close personal examination, looked into the general management of affairs, and daily routine of studies and exercises, and seen that the institution is, in all respects, in admirable condition. At no period of its history has it been more marked by harmony, order, discipline, and successful prosecution of studies; and at no period has the nation been more indebted than now to the high and rare qualities displayed by the authorities in the government of the academy, and by every branch of academical and practical instruction.

I have before felt it my duty to recommend that the salaries of the professors of drawing and of French should be raised to those of the other professors; and also that the allowances to the principal assistant professors of French and drawing should be put upon the same footing as those of all other principal assistants. I have now to repeat both these recommendations, under a full conviction of the justice of the propositions.

The estimate of the expenses of the Military Academy for the next fiscal year, handed in by the superintendent, is as follows:

For current and ordinary expenses-----	\$31,690 00
For increase and expenses of the library-----	1,000 00
For board of visitors-----	3,000 00
For difference in value between the present defective equatorial telescope and a new one-----	5,000 00
For riding hall-----	12,000 00
	52,690 00

And I append to this report a copy of the letter from the superintendent, explaining the several items of the estimate.

The following is a list of the officers, professors and teachers of the Military Academy, constituting the academical and military staff, on the 30th September last:

Captain Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, superintendent and commandant.

Mr. Dennis H. Mahan, A. M., professor of civil and military engineering.  
2d Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Gustavus W. Smith, corps of engineers, assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

2d Lieutenant Charles S. Stewart, corps of engineers, acting assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

Mr. William H. C. Bartlett, LL. D., professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

1st Lieutenant Joseph J. Reynolds, 3d artillery, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

2d Lieutenant and Brevet 1st Lieutenant William B. Franklin, topographi-

- cal engineers, acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.
- 2d Lieutenant Joseph H. Wheelock, 4th artillery, acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.
- Mr. Albert E. Church, A. M., professor of mathematics.
- 2d Lieutenant William G. Peck, topographical engineers, assistant professor of mathematics.
- 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edmund K. Smith, 7th infantry, acting assistant professor of mathematics.
- 2d Lieutenant Delavan D. Perkins, 4th artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.
- 2d Lieutenant Milton Cogswell, 8th infantry, acting assistant professor of mathematics.
- 2d Lieutenant Chauncey McKeever, 3d artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.
- 2d Lieutenant John A. Mebane, 2d artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.
- Mr. Jacob W. Bailey, A. M., professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology.
- 1st Lieutenant Francis N. Clarke, 4th artillery, assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology.
- 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward C. Boynton, 1st artillery, acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology.
- Reverend William T. Spole, chaplain and professor of ethics.
- 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Coppée, 1st artillery, assistant professor of ethics.
- 1st Lieutenant Charles C. Gilbert, 1st infantry, acting assistant professor of ethics.
- 2d Lieutenant Beekman DuBarry, 3d artillery, acting assistant professor of ethics.
- Mr. Robert W. Wier, N. A., professor of drawing.
- 1st Lieutenant Richard S. Smith, 4th artillery, assistant professor of drawing.
- 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Trueman Seymour, 1st artillery, acting assistant professor of drawing.
- Captain Alexander H. Bowman, corps of engineers, instructor of practical engineering.
- Brevet 2d Lieutenant Andrew J. Donelson, corps of engineers, assistant instructor of practical engineering.
- Brevet 2d Lieutenant James C. Duane, corps of engineers, acting assistant instructor of practical engineering.
- Mr. H. R. Agnel, professor of the French language.
- 1st Lieutenant T. D. Orémieux, 1st infantry, assistant professor of the French language.
- 1st Lieutenant John H. Greland, 4th artillery, acting assistant professor of the French language.
- Captain Bradford R. Alden, 4th infantry, commandant of cadets.
- 1st Lieutenant John M. Jones, 7th infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.
- 1st Lieutenant David R. Jones, 2d infantry, acting assistant instructor of tactics.



1st Lieutenant Henry B. Clitz, 3d infantry, acting assistant instructor of tactics.

2d Lieutenant and Brevet 1st Lieutenant Dabney H. Maury, mounted riflemen, acting assistant instructor of tactics.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Major George H. Thomas, 3d artillery, instructor of artillery and cavalry.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Major Fitz John Porter, 4th artillery, assistant instructor of artillery and cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Delos B. Sacket, 1st dragoons, assistant instructor of cavalry tactics.

Mr. P. DeJanon, instructor of the sword exercise.

Mr. F. R. O. de Béville, instructor of riding, military staff.

Dr. John M. Cuyler, M. D., surgeon.

Dr. James Simons, assistant surgeon.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Seth Williams, 1st artillery, adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Barton S. Alexander, corps of engineers, treasurer of the Military Academy, and superintending construction of cadet barracks.

*Cadet barracks and mess-hall for cadets, and equipment shed for engineer and ponton trains.*—The barracks have been nearly finished, and are occupied by the cadets; but some work is still required upon the adjacent ground, and the out-buildings.

The *mess-hall* is receiving its roof, and will be finished, probably, by spring.

The *equipment shed* is nearly finished, and will be ready for use by December next.

No additional appropriations are asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1851—

On account of cadets' barracks-----	\$15,500 00
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On account of mess-hall-----	5,000 00
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20,500 00

Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1851—

On account of cadets' barracks-----	\$15,500 00
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On account of mess-hall-----	5,000 00
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20,500 00

*Officers of the corps of engineers, and the company of engineer soldiers.*—On the subject which I have twice pressed upon the attention of the government—namely, the gradual increase of the corps of engineers, by the addition to the grade of second lieutenants of not more than three officers annually, for seven years, from graduates of the Military Academy—my report of last year presented reasons in detail, which were deemed to be of such force and urgency as to receive the favorable consideration of the Military Committee of the House: and to the report of that committee I now beg leave to refer in support of the proposition.

The engineer company has been employed during the year in its proper drills, exercises and studies, and has greatly assisted, by constructions and labors, in conveying to the cadets instruction in various branches of practical military engineering, including the making of saps, trenches, field-batteries, magazines, platforms, &c., and in the laying and taking up

ponton bridges. The company is in a high state of discipline and instruction.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

This board has had several meetings for discussion of projects for the defence of the Atlantic coast, and some of its members, as permitted by their other duties, are making plans and estimates for works in Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, in accordance with the decisions of the board.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

This board, constituted under orders of the 17th June, 1851, for the purpose of studying a system of defence for the Pacific coast, is sedulously engaged on projects for the entrance into St. Francisco bay, and I hope soon to present plans in support of an appropriation for the commencement of a work there early next year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

*Brevet Brigadier General, Colonel of Engineers.*

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

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UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., October 10, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, in compliance with the department's circular of the 1st ultimo, an estimate of funds required for the United States Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

An increase of three thousand dollars over the previous estimate is asked for repairs and improvements, for the purpose of meeting, in part, the expense of a new wharf, and for providing for the addition of studies to the quarters of the professors, as recommended in the report of the board of visitors of this year. A new wharf is necessary to replace the old floating wharf, formerly located on the north side of the point, which was carried away last fall by a raft coming in contact with it. A more sheltered position on the west side has been selected for the site of the new wharf, and it is proposed to make it of a more permanent character, and of enlarged dimensions, so as to offer greater facilities for the landing of steamboats.

In order to provide for the repair of the furnaces, which have been introduced into the public buildings for warming purposes, the sum of two hundred dollars has been added to the item for grates, &c.

The estimate for printing is increased three hundred dollars over that of this year: 1st, to provide additional compensation to the lithographer and pressman employed in the lithographic office, both of whom have become very expert workmen, and are valuable to the academy; and being enlisted men, it is desirable to retain their services by re-enlistments, which it is hoped may be secured by the addition of fifty dollars per annum, each, to their pay. 2d, the sum of one hundred dollars is asked for retouching the diploma plate of cadets, which is much worn from the many impressions taken from it. 3d, one hundred dollars is asked, in addition to the sum appropriated this year, to provide for printing a revised edition of the

regulations of the academy, and a new catalogue of the library, both of which have been out of print some time.

The disbursing officer's and quartermaster's clerk is also clerk of the officer having the charge of the construction of the public buildings at this post, and for the latter service receives a per diem allowance out of the appropriations for those buildings. As these buildings will soon be completed, the additional sum for this clerk is asked, in order to make his compensation something near what it is at present. Although apparently an increase of salary, he will, in fact, receive a less sum from the government next year, than he does this.

Under the head of miscellaneous and incidental expenses provision is made for the additional compensation to the librarian and his assistant, as authorized by the one hundred and forty-seventh paragraph of academic regulations. The assistant librarian, who is an enlisted man, has received ten dollars per month, in addition to his army pay as a soldier, for upwards of fifteen years; but by a recent decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, this has been disallowed since the first of January last. To provide for this arrearage, thus accruing, as well as for the additional compensation to the librarian, who was appointed on the first instant, the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars is introduced in the present estimate. An addition of fifty dollars is asked for the purchase of music, &c. for the band, and a like sum as additional compensation to the non-commissioned officer in charge of the working force at this post—a most valuable man, who, by his industry and devotion to the public interests, has saved a large amount to the government.

The sum of two hundred dollars is estimated for new cases in the mineralogical department, for the accommodation of additional minerals, and those belonging to our cabinet not yet provided for.

Additional compensation, to the amount of fifty dollars each, is asked for the two enlisted men in the philosophical and chemical departments, who assist in experiments, and have the care and cleaning of the valuable apparatus in these departments. They are trusty and worthy men, and it is desirable inducements should be held out for them to reenlist at the expiration of their terms of service.

The sum of five thousand dollars is introduced into the estimate in order to procure a new equatorial telescope, which can be done on what is considered very favorable terms, by exchanging the present defective telescope, and the payment of the sum named.

It is hoped the amount asked for the new riding-hall may be granted at the next session of Congress, as the present hall, as has been stated on several occasions, is both unsuitable and dangerous for equitation.

All which is very respectfully submitted.

HENRY BREWERTON,

*Captain Corps of Engineers, Sup't of Military Academy,*

Brigadier General JOS. G. TOTTEN,

*Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The undersigned, composing the board of visiters of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1851, have the honor respectfully to report to your department :

That, in obedience to the invitations contained in the letters of appointment from the War Department, addressed to its several members, the board of visiters convened at West Point on Monday, the 2d of June instant, nearly all its members being in attendance, and at once entered upon the important duties confided to its care.

The first day was, in compliance with long-established usage, devoted to the business of forming an acquaintance with the officers of the institution composing the academic staff, the assistant professors, and all other officers and teachers engaged in various duties at the academy; in making a cursory inspection of the whole establishment, and in witnessing a review of the battalion of cadets in military array. This necessary preliminary being gone through on that day, on the next day the serious duty of attending the examinations of the classes at the Library Hall was begun at 9 a. m., continued until 1 p. m., and, after a recess of two hours for dinner, recommenced and prosecuted until 5 o'clock p. m.; after which hour the board adjourned from the Academic Hall to visit and inspect a drill of the corps of cadets in some martial exercise.

Such was the daily routine of its duties from that day to the one on which it closed its labors, during a period in which all the classes were successively examined in the presence of the board on all the branches taught at the institution; the martial exercises at the close of each day being diversified so as to embrace in succession the drill of each arm of the service: infantry, cavalry, artillery, (both of the field and of the siege batteries,) with target practice, and the drill of the company of sappers and miners in ponton practice, and the exercise of fencing by cadets.

To facilitate and give greater accuracy to their examinations, sub-committees corresponding with the subjects of inquiry submitted to the board were raised, and charged with the duty of more minute investigations than the board could prosecute in one body. Aided by the reports of these committees, and by its own observations, the board of visiters will now proceed to state the final result of its examination; and, for greater precision, will arrange the subjects of its reports under the heads of inquiry and in the order suggested in your letter of appointment.

## DISCIPLINE.

This subject, constituting the fundamental and essential principle of every institution of instruction, whether civil or military, received from the board an attention commensurate with its importance; and in a military institution like this, the board is satisfied that upon the due enforcement of a regular and stringent system of discipline upon the cadet depends his future character as a man and a soldier.

The board finds that there is established at the academy, under the au-

thority of the President of the United States, a set of rules for the government of the academy in all its branches. These, together with the rules and articles of war, to which the cadets are generally subject, as part of the army, seem to your board, provided they are invariably enforced, all that is required for the formation of the character of the prudent, careful, and exemplary soldier.

That they are enforced as far as is possible your board is fully satisfied; results showing conclusively that there is no failure in duty in the officers to whom is committed the care of this interesting institution.

The board has great satisfaction in stating that most of the offences committed by the cadets, and which make up the amount of demerit on the conduct roll, are more the consequence of the thoughtlessness of youth than of depravity. That irregularities should never be entirely corrected among youths is by no means to be deemed wonderful, but the constant history of the academy shows that under the system here in operation are formed men of the highest usefulness to the State, both as citizens and soldiers.

Upon a system operating so successfully, and where no change is suggested, but little need be said; and your board passes from this subject with the expression of its opinion that the rules and regulations for the government of the academy are founded in wisdom, and executed with fidelity and success.

#### POLICE.

The subjects coming under this head of inquiry are, the *Barracks*, the *Hospital*, and the *Mess Hall* or *Commons*, to each of which the board gave a careful examination.

1st, the *New Barracks*.—This imposing and substantial edifice, which reflects credit on the Government for the proper and liberal appropriations for its construction, and on its accomplished architect, as also on the superintendent of the public buildings who is now engaged in its completion, seems to your board most admirably adapted to all the purposes for which it is intended. Its commanding location, the size and convenience of the rooms and sleeping apartments, the ventilation, the bathing department, furnaces, and other necessary conveniences, are judicious, and well and properly arranged. A portion of this building is completed, and has for some time past been occupied; the other portion will be completed and ready for occupancy by the last of August, the period when the cadets go into quarters after the encampment, which commences in a few days. One important subject in relation to the wants of the “new barracks,” requires notice. It is, that during a dry season, with the present quantity of pipes, a plentiful supply of water for bathing purposes cannot be obtained. It is recommended, therefore, that additional pipes be laid, to collect the waters from other fountains in the vicinity, so as to insure a constant and full supply at all seasons.

2d, the *Hospital*.—The board cannot report too favorably of the fine order and neatness of condition in which they found this department. Every facility for becoming acquainted with the details of this establishment was furnished by the accomplished and competent physician and surgeon who has charge of it. The board was pleased to observe, that the recommendations of the last board relative to the removal of the public road

passing close by the hospital, have been attended to. The new road is now in course of construction, and will soon be completed, thereby relieving the inmates of the hospital from the many annoyances to which they were subjected. The board take pleasure in stating, that on the day of its visit there was not a single case of sickness in the establishment.

3d, *Mess Hall*.—The new hall, now in course of execution for the accommodation of the cadets, gives evidence of a proper liberality to the institution by the construction of a suitable and convenient building, combining all that may be necessary for the wants and comforts of this department. This hall, it is estimated by the superintendent of public buildings, will be ready for occupancy by the last of autumn or early part of the coming winter. The present mess hall, your board, through a committee, caused to be visited and inspected at dinner hour. The tables exhibited order and cleanliness, the food was good and abundant, and the cooking plain and good.

In conclusion, the board expresses its approval of the system of police which came under its observation.

#### INSTRUCTION.

With all the favorable impressions with which, from the high character of the academy, this board entered upon this branch of inquiry, and which nothing but a high order of excellence could satisfy, a close examination into the actual condition of the school of instruction has impressed the board with the conviction, that in the science, intelligence, and skill of the professors and their assistants, and in the diligence, fidelity, and success with which their lessons of instruction are received, there has been no falling off during the periods which have elapsed since the many favorable reports of former boards of visitors on this subject. Impressed with this conviction, the board might have satisfied its duty by a simple reference to the enlightened testimony of those reports. And now, in subjoining its comments upon the actual state of things, it would still refer to such prior reports on this theme, as still applicable, and thus fitted to supply any omissions or deficiency in this their report.

The exercises of the classes in the various branches of the mathematics, in civil and military engineering, in mechanical philosophy and theoretic astronomy, gave abundant evidence of a knowledge of these several subjects, which can be expected from students only under the operation of strict discipline, attended by the ever-present feeling of a rigid and wholesome accountability.

For the purpose, however, of improving the means of instruction in practical astronomy, and securing some degree of actual experience in this important branch, the board would recommend that the present defective telescope of the equatorial be exchanged for a good one, and that from two to four members of each graduating class, having a taste and aptitude for such study, be retained for at least two years in the observatory, and that one-half of the number of these be relieved at the close of each academic year.

The examination in the department of natural sciences presented conclusive evidence to the board, that the recently increased facilities of the department for communicating a thorough knowledge of some of the more

important of the sciences of observation, have been met by corresponding results.

In ethics, international and constitutional law, and the English department generally, the results of the examination were highly satisfactory, considering the small amount of time that is yielded to these studies out of the academic period of four years, and the disadvantages under which the studies of this department are pursued, in an atmosphere in which the exact sciences and their applications constitute the all-prevailing and controlling element.

In the present straitened position of the department, therefore, a rigid analysis of text-books is all, perhaps, which can be successfully attempted; and the examination satisfied the board that the instructions of the department in this branch had been thorough and successful.

The board would speak with approbation of the proficiency of most of the sections examined in the French language. They read and translated from French into English and from English into French, with correctness and promptitude, evincing a knowledge of the terms and construction of the language sufficiently thorough to enable them, by intercourse with those who use it habitually, to acquire with comparative facility the power of speaking and writing in that tongue.

The examination of some of the sections in French did not seem to the board to be entitled to the same expression of approbation. They do not doubt that the deficiency was owing mainly to a lack of diligence in this particular study.

The board, moreover, is not quite clear that the class exercises in French are made carefully subsidiary to the acquisition on the part of the pupil of greater precision, power and finish in the use of the vernacular.

The instructions of the proper departments in artillery and infantry tactics appear to the board to have been ample, and the proficiency of the graduating class in these branches was thoroughly and successfully tested on examination.

The system of military police, the theory of gunnery, and the rules of each arm of the service, seem to be well understood.

The practical exhibitions of the cadets in the various forms of infantry, artillery and cavalry drill, as well as their practice in the riding hall and fencing academy, were of a very satisfactory character, evincing a degree of skill which reflected credit on the professional instructions of the institution.

The connexion of drawing with civil as well as military engineering and with the arts generally, renders it an accomplishment of great value; and as such it appears to be pursued with proper zeal by the cadets generally, and of course with that variety of success which is due to the various aptitudes of individuals for the art. The style of the numerous specimens open to examination deserves high praise, and illustrates the taste as well as the fidelity which guides the department.

On the review of the whole ground, the board have no hesitation in pronouncing the examination highly satisfactory, and the well settled reputation of the academy as a school of science fully sustained.

Next to the direct labor of a numerous, able and faithful academic staff, the board would ascribe the success of the institution to the admirable discipline which the relations of the cadets to the military power of the country enable the board of instruction to maintain with entire exactness,

It is difficult to conceive anything more perfect than the action of this system, carried out without fear or favor, as there is abundant reason to believe it to be.

In our estimate of the position of the Military Academy in the scale of educational agencies, it is not to be forgotten that it is not wholly and merely a professional school.

In colleges of medicine, law and theology, the student is supposed to have completed his elementary and general course of instruction, before the commencement of his membership of the professional college.

The Military Academy does not, in like manner, confine its action to the preparation of men already educated for the profession of arms. It undertakes the elementary as well as the professional education of the cadets, requiring no qualification for admission beyond the rudimental instruction of the domestic fireside or of the district school.

For this twofold character of the institution, many satisfactory reasons may be assigned, not needful here to be specified: but one the board will refer to as needful to the proper understanding of a change in the course of instruction hereafter to be recommended. And that reason is, that to require a liberal course of study in preparation of the candidate for entrance into the academy, would be to shut out from the benefits of the institution those sons of the republic whose means are not adequate to the acquisition of this extended educational preparation.

Regarding this twofold character of the academy, therefore, as a fixed fact, it will remain an open question for the consideration of the boards of visitation from year to year, whether the elementary portion of the course for the time being is properly adjusted to that which is professional, and whether it constitutes, in fact, a sufficient educational preparation of the American officer for his high position, and his important relations to society and to the civil state.

Entering upon the consideration of this question, it strikes the board at once that if we take away from the course of instruction in the academy all that must be regarded as professional, we leave a residuum of elementary and general culture which in the just judgment of no man can be styled *liberal*.

If this very plain proposition be granted, the necessity of at least an additional year to the course of instruction in the academy—a measure frequently recommended by preceding boards of visitation—follows as an unavoidable inference.

Should this important measure be resolved on by the War Department, (and it is within the competency of that department, under favor of the President of the United States,) it is to be presumed that the academic board will receive the project with entire cordiality, and concur in making a harmonious adjustment of the whole course of instruction to the improved conditions of the academy.

The board would merely suggest, as a preliminary, that at the entrance examination those candidates who may be found, on a rigid examination, well prepared for the academic course, may be admitted at once to the fourth class. Those who should not be found thoroughly prepared for the lowest academic class, may be placed for the year in the preparatory class.

This plan would seem to obviate some real difficulties, which have always been felt, connected with the very unequal preparation of the cadets at the time of their entrance, besides having the main recommendation of opening



a whole additional year to the more liberal studies of an enlarged academic course.

On the financial bearing of the question, or cost which it may involve, it is recommended, in an economical point of view, by the small saving it will effect, resulting from the difference between the pay of the lieutenants and cadets for the year, in which the promotion of the latter is postponed.

It is believed, also, that the number of the cadets for commissions annually, after the first part in which the scheme may go into operation, may be sufficient to supply all vacancies occurring in the army.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

To the efficient organization and administration of this institution, and its almost perfect adaptation to the elevated objects contemplated in its creation, this board can unhesitatingly give its testimony. Yet this result has been produced by the safe process of gradual improvements, annually recommended by successive boards of visitors and inspectors, as time and experience developed their necessity. The liberality of Congress, enlightened by those reports, has almost fully supplied the machinery, both personal and material, adequate to the full and efficient operation of the grand system of instruction now pursued, leaving but few subjects yet susceptible of improvement to be noticed and recommended by the present board.

Prominent, however, amongst these, this board would present to your attention the want of a suitable riding-house for cavalry exercises. Such an establishment is deemed, in every country, even in those enjoying mild and equable climates, an indispensable means and appliance to a proper system of cavalry instruction; and in a climate like this, having long and rigorous winters, rendering unsafe and nearly impossible, both to man and horse, out-door exercises for so long a portion of the year, a suitable riding-house becomes of indispensable necessity.

Not merely is it required here as an efficient agent in the acquisition of cavalry instruction, but as the place where alone can the cadets, during the rigors of winter and occasional storms, take the needful physical exercise so essential to the counteraction of the enervating effects of their sedentary studies and pursuits.

Those considerations have led to the use here, as a riding-school, of the basement of a building never designed for that purpose. Neither in dimensions nor arrangement is the basement of the academic building fitted for equestrian exercises; traversed through its whole length by a double iron colonnade, needful for the support of the floor above, these columns very close together, whose intervals scarcely afford space for more than two files to pass, and not room for those to turn in safety while in rapid motion. Most of the cavalry evolutions performed there are attended with imminent risk of limb and life, both to horse and man. In witnessing those evolutions in that narrow space, your board was not more struck with the hardihood which led those bold youths to brave, than with the skill which enabled them to avoid, these imminent perils. Yet accidents of a serious nature do often occur, in spite of every precaution, and still more fatal ones are constantly to be apprehended. In the single cavalry drill, executed in this hall in the presence of the board, it learns that several cadets were placed upon the sick list, caused by hurts received on the occasion. This improvement only requires to be properly presented to the attention of Con-

gress to entitle it to their approval. After having liberally provided for a school of cavalry instruction, and at a very considerable annual expense for an instructor of riding and for horses, to withhold the small sum needful for a permanent improvement essential to the efficiency of the school of instruction would be neither consonant with reason nor economy. The board is informed by competent engineers who have considered the subject, that an appropriation of \$15,000, in addition to an unexpended sum of \$2,000, in hand, applicable to that object, would be fully adequate to the erection of a riding-house.

• One other incidental advantage to result from this new structure may be here adverted to. The present riding-room was designed for a gun-room, and is wanted for that purpose, to protect the field-train in use here from exposure to the weather. It would serve also for the preservation and display of the artillery trophies of the various wars in which our country has been engaged; some of which, of earlier wars, are nowhere; and of others of more recent conquest, this board, in a later portion of its report, will take occasion to recommend the deposite at this post.

In connexion with the subject of improvements, this board has become convinced of the propriety of recommending an appropriation for the erection of quarters, or dwelling-houses, for assistant professors, and the enlargement of houses already appropriated to professors. After careful inquiries into the subject, it has come to the conclusion that many grave considerations recommend the erection of new and the enlargement of the actual dwellings at this post.

Several of the assistant professors (officers of the army) now at this post, having families, are virtually deprived of dwellings of their own, and compelled, at increased expense and discomfort, to board and lodge at the hotel, from the unsuitableness of the quarters here provided for them. These inconveniences will induce, as they have induced, many of them to seek service elsewhere with their regiments, to the great detriment of more valuable interests at this place. At other posts the service is transitory—change of station frequent, and such changes rather to be desired than otherwise. At this post, on the contrary, it is most desirable that the services of the assistant professors should be prolonged, not only to enable them to advance their own knowledge in the sciences, where alone they can be adequately acquired by them, but to insure to them the habit and practice of imparting instruction to others. Both these ends have been attained with infinite advantage and honor to the nation, as is evinced in the able and distinguished body of professors and “savans” reared at this institution, some of whom are now dispensing their stores of knowledge at home and at this academy, while others are displaying abroad and in distant regions the fame of that school wherein their talents were developed.

These valuable results could never have been achieved but for the permanency secured to the stations of assistant professors, gradually and maturely reared to the elevated capacity of principal professors. The honor of the nation, and a just tribute to the value of its own Academy, require that in future, as in the past, this institution should supply from its own graduates all its professors and teachers, and to this end it should offer at least equal if not superior inducements of comfort and convenience to assistant professors already fully indoctrinated in the science of instruction to remain at this post.

The board is satisfied, also, that the present dwellings of the professors

do not afford them adequate accommodations. Some of them need more dwelling-rooms to meet the requirements of their growing families, and all of them require at least a room specially fitted for study, where, secluded in domestic privacy, they may devote themselves to their own preparatory studies, and to needful intercourse with their pupils.

This board has not felt itself called upon to make any estimate of the cost to be incurred by such buildings as they contemplate, neither will it undertake with certainty to designate the number of new houses required, but it will express its opinion that about three or four of moderate dimensions and cost would be sufficient.

In a previous part of its report the board expressed a purpose to submit for your consideration the propriety of transferring to this post a large portion of the artillery trophies of the late Mexican war. Many of these pieces, of all kinds and calibers, are now collected on Governor's Island, where, owing to the infrequency of visitors, they are very inadequately known to the public. Here, owing to the attractions of this post, from its local beauties, and to the social and political interests which centre here, they would be in a position to be inspected by vast multitudes of our people from all sections of the United States. But it is in reference to the cadets, to the influence of those trophies upon the imaginations of those impressive and ardent youths who are to be the future defenders and heroes of their country, that their deposit at this place becomes of more importance. By the care of the ordnance office these cannon, mortars, and howitzers have received inscriptions, giving in brief the history of their captures, with the names of the battles, dates, &c., in a style of execution highly honorable to the taste of those who designed them. With those inscriptions, they, like a series of medals or of numismatics, will present a material chronology of important events, and keep alive in the minds of our future officers the memory of events so glorious to the arms of their country. It has been remarked by a grave moralist "that he did not envy the feelings of that man who could pass over the field of Marathon or the defile of Thermopylae without having his patriotism roused to a loftier pitch of enthusiasm." What youth could inspect these eloquent chronicles of passed victories without being inspired by a warmer throb of generous emulation? It is to be hoped that ere long these trophies, in whole or in part, will be added to the few already here, gleaned from the fields of victory of the revolutionary war, and that the example will be followed by the collection here of other military relics and mementoes.

#### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The expenditures at the Military Academy, West Point, naturally divide themselves into four classes :

1st. Expenditures for the support or pay of the cadets, which are exhibited in detail on paper marked A, hereto annexed.

2d. Expenditures for the current and ordinary expenses of the institution, and for improvements of lesser magnitude, for which appropriations are made by Congress of about the same sum annually, to be expended by the superintendent. These are exhibited in detail on paper marked B, hereto annexed.

3d. Expenditures for the payment of the officers, instructors, and professors of the institution, being the salaries or annual pay of each, paid by the

paymaster of the army of the United States. These are exhibited in detail on paper marked C, hereto annexed, showing, first, the army pay of each officer; second, the additional pay of each officer, in consequence of his connexion with the Academy; third, the total pay of each officer.

4th. Expenditures on account of improvements of greater magnitude, such as new barracks and mess-hall, made by an officer of the engineer corps. The expenditures of this character during the past year are exhibited on paper marked D.

The board proceeds to remark on these expenditures in their order; and, first, on the expenditure for the support of the cadets. The sum expended for this purpose during the past year was \$75,840 86—each cadet being paid the sum of \$24 per month. It has been wisely determined that no money shall be paid to a cadet, except very small sums on special occasions, and by express order of the superintendent. Therefore, an officer of the army is appointed treasurer of the cadets, who receives their pay, once in two months, from the department at Washington, passes the amount due to each cadet to his credit on the books of the office, and also on a pass-book, which is delivered to and kept by the cadet, and supplies their wants by furnishing them such articles as they need, which are charged on his books, and also on the pass-book of the cadet. The wants of the cadets are, first, barracks and fuel, which are furnished by the Government, and not paid for out of the pay of the cadets. Next, their wants are room furniture, clothing, text-books, drawing instruments and material, oil, &c., and board. These wants have led to the establishment of two departments for the benefit of the cadets, to wit, a commissary department and mess-hall, all the expenses of which are defrayed out of their pay.

These two departments have received much attention from your board; for upon the economy with which they are managed, the rate at which his clothing, &c., and board are furnished, the ability of the cadet to live upon his monthly stipend of \$24 depends.

The commissary department is conducted by a commissary, under the direction of a board of officers, designated "the clothing board." The purchases are made generally in open market, and upon the most advantageous terms.

When the articles purchased arrive, notice is given to the superintendent, by whom a board of officers is ordered to inspect and report to him the quality, price, &c., of the same. The best materials are thus secured. The clothing is made by the most approved workmen, and furnished to the cadets at actual cost, and a small per-centage to cover the expenses of the establishment; and when finished is again examined by the clothing board as to quality and fit. The prices of all articles of clothing are hung up in a conspicuous place in the commissary store. The clothing consists of uniform overcoats, uniform dress coats, and pantaloons, riding jackets and riding pantaloons, fatigue jackets, white drilling pantaloons, and uniform shoes, which last are furnished by the shoemaker at contract price; also, for the third class, when going on furlough, of uniform frock coats, pantaloons, and vests, and citizen coats, pants, and vests. The other articles furnished by the commissary store are room furniture, equipments, (except arms,) sashes, dress and forage caps, shirts, drawers, stockings, gloves, socks, stocks, text-books, drawing instruments and materials, stationery, oil, candles, &c.

All articles are furnished to the cadets on an order from the superintend

ent, who is obliged to study economy for many of them to keep them within their limited pay, and the articles furnished, with the prices, are entered on each cadet's pass-book, and also on the books of the treasurer's office. Each cadet, therefore, knows at all times the state of his account. The board takes pleasure in saying that the system of business and of book-keeping in the treasurer's office and in the commissary department is admirable, and merits unqualified commendation. No suggestions of ours can improve the system or economy of this department.

The mess-hall is under the charge of an officer, called the Purveyor of the mess-hall, who makes all purchases and disbursements, and all arrangements for the cadets' mess—his purchases, disbursements, and arrangements being supervised and approved by a board of officers, designated "the Auditors of Cadets' Mess Accounts." The price of board charged to each cadet averaged the last year \$8 13 per month. The board is of opinion that the present purveyor, who has recently entered on the duties of his office, can and will introduce more system into this department, and, by attention to minute detail, reduce the price of board without depreciating the quality of the food furnished; and the hope is indulged that, as a matter of economy and comfort to the cadets, the purveyor will be permitted to extend the vegetable garden attached to the mess-hall, and improve its cultivation.

We now pass to the "expenditures for current and ordinary expenses of the institution, and for improvements of lesser magnitude," set forth in paper marked B, hereto annexed. The board examined the system of accounts, the book-keeping, and the vouchers under this head, with entire approval; and has only to record that the ordinary expenses, together with the appropriation for the library, (which ought to be annual and classed as current expenses,) amount to \$29,884.

Paper marked C, hereto annexed, shows the "army pay" of all officers, instructors, and professors connected with the Military Academy, to be annually \$35,488; their additional pay, in consequence of their connexion with the Academy, to be \$20,840; and their total pay to be \$56,328. On inspecting this document, the board is struck with the fact that the compensation of the professor of drawing is much less than that of the other professors, while the importance of his professorship, his accomplishments, and his labors, would be acknowledged by all the professors as equal to their own. The board but performs an act of justice in repeating the earnest recommendation of Brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, in his report to the Secretary of War of November 9, 1849, "that the professor of drawing at the Military Academy be put upon the same ground, in respect to pay, with the professors of engineering, mathematics, ethics, and chemistry."

Paper marked D, shows the amount disbursed for cadet barracks since June, 1850, to be \$18,438 33, and the amount available for the same to be \$31,055 68; the amount disbursed for the mess-hall to be \$12,390 11, and the amount available for the same \$16,897 17.

It appears from the foregoing that the			
Annual expenditure for the pay of cadets is-----			\$76,840 86
Do. do. current and ordinary expenses-----			29,844 00
Do. do. officers, instructors, and professors, is-			56,328 00
Amounting to the sum of-----			163, 012 86

The average number of cadets belonging to the Academy during the last five years is two hundred and thirty-six.

Not regarding either the interest or the principal of Government expenditures at West Point for lands, buildings, and permanent improvements, and considering that the officers, if not employed here, might be usefully employed elsewhere in the service of Government, we set down above the annual expense of the institution at \$163,012 86, making the annual cost to the Government for each cadet \$690 86.

In some views the above sum may seem large as an annual expense, but when compared with other Government expenses it is a sum \$8,620 less than it costs to keep afloat for one year a first-class frigate; and when considered in its results, that we obtain from this expenditure a body of officers who will compare in scientific attainments, in military skill, in noble bearing, with the officers of any army in the world—men of enlarged patriotism and national feelings—men who diffuse military knowledge through the country, who have executed many of the great works, military and civil, of the country—men who, scattered through the land in military or civil life, are capable of officering and instructing in good soldiership an army of fifty thousand men, at any moment, at the call of their country; thus giving the Union the advantages, without the dangers and expense, of a large standing army; when considered thus, the sum sinks into insignificance.

The board has been led to examine whether the pay of the cadet is sufficient for his support.

The course adopted in investigating this question was, to take the pass-books of the cadets of the graduating class, and examine them with the greatest care in detail, and thus to ascertain, from the examination and by inquiry of the cadets, what clothing, what furniture, what books they had purchased, and what miscellaneous expenses they had incurred. A selection was made of some of the most exemplary and poorest cadets, who had had during their course every motive and wish to exercise the strictest economy, and who, now being on the eve of graduating, had no motive to increase their own pay.

From this examination your board has made out a list of the furniture which each cadet must have, and the prices at which it is furnished at the commissary store. This list (marked D 2) shows the expenditure necessary during four years, for furniture, &c., to be \$65 78.

Paper marked E, hereto annexed, shows the clothing which must be furnished to each cadet during his four years, and the prices of the same at the commissary store; and the cost of the same to be \$485 72.

Paper marked F, shows the miscellaneous expenses incurred to amount to \$38 42.

Paper marked G, shows the permanent and necessary charges on the accounts therein stated, which are made against the pay of every cadet, during his four years, to be \$717 34.

Paper marked H, shows that each cadet must spend for books \$46 09.

The cadet's pay, at \$24 the month, is-----	\$1,152 00
The account then stands thus:—	
The cadet pays for furniture-----	\$65 78
Do. do. miscellaneous expenses-----	38 42
Do. do. permanent and necessary charges-	717 34
Do. do. books-----	46 09
Do. do. clothing-----	485 72
	<hr/>
In all-----	<u>\$1,354 35</u>

And the balance against him is \$202 65, which is paid by his parent or guardian, or for which he runs into debt. Your board is of opinion, that with the strictest economy, the cadet on graduating must have nearly this balance against him, or must have had it made up by his parent or guardian, or must have been subjected in his feelings to mortification. The views of the superintendent on the effect of this state of things are as follows: "It is important," he says, "in a national institution like this, that every member should be placed on a perfect equality; and this cannot be the case if the allowance granted by Government is inadequate to supply the absolute wants of the cadets, irrespective of any aid from parents or guardians. The welfare of the academy requires that there should be an entire independence of feeling in this respect, and that the son of the most indigent should be able to appear in the same inexpensive decent garb as the son of the most affluent."

In these sentiments the board fully coincides, and is prepared to maintain that the pay of the cadet should be increased four dollars a month; in other words, restored to twenty-eight dollars per month.

The board of visitors has thus passed under review the various leading subjects which, for the last seventeen days, have fully engrossed their attention.

If the members of this board can claim for their services no other merit, they are certainly entitled to that of having devoted to their task their most assiduous and unremitting attention.

In the execution of their arduous duty they have been relieved and aided by the zealous and cordial coöperation of the superintendent, of the professors, their assistants, and of all the other officers on duty at the post. Every information they could desire was readily and freely communicated; all the facilities that could be afforded them were promptly rendered; and in the frank and cordial association with a body of officers so distinguished for urbanity and intelligence, they would have reaped a sufficient reward, even if their task had been one of a less interesting nature.

But to the members of this board their task was one of never-failing interest, as it daily developed before them the beautiful and harmonious working of a system, so valuable for the assurance it affords of future usefulness to their country, and so endeared to them by the recollections of

what it has already achieved ; and if the result of their investigation shall serve to exhibit to the Government, and extend amongst their fellow-citizens, a true conception and knowledge of this institution, they will have satisfactorily accomplished their task.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

- R. H. GARDINER, Maine,  
*President of the Board.*
- WILLIAM DWIGHT, Massachusetts.
- AUGUSTUS W. SMITH, Connecticut.
- GEO. CADWALADER, Pennsylvania.
- JAS. L. GAITHER, Maryland.
- JAMES PHILLIPS, North Carolina.
- WM. P. BOWEN, Georgia.
- A. H. DUNLEVY, Ohio.
- H. W. HUNTINGTON, Louisiana.
- SAMUEL BRECK, Alabama.
- JOSEPH R. COBB, Mississippi.
- THOMAS RANDALL, Florida.
- J. B. BROWNE, Iowa.
- JOHN H. LATHROP, Wisconsin,  
*Secretary of the Board.*

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington.*



A.—Statement of authorized amounts paid by Lieut. B. S. Alexander, corps of engineers and Treasurer of the U. S. Military Academy, exhibiting the annual total amount, the average amount for two months, together with the average amount applicable for each cadet, for all articles herein enumerated, for one year, commencing May 1, 1850, and ending May 1, 1851.

Reference.	On what account paid.	Year 1850.				Year 1851.		Total amount.	Average amount for 2 months.	Av.am't applicable for each cadet for 2 mos.
		May and June.	July and August.	Sept'r and October.	Nov'r and December.	Jan'y and February.	March and April.			
1	Band fund.....	\$110 50	\$122 00	\$127 00	\$126 50	\$117 90	\$115 70	\$719 60	\$119 77	\$0 50
2	Board at mess commons.....	3,400 02	3,977 16	4,032 11	4,367 74	4,096 31	3,800 12	23,673 46	3,945 57	17 15
3	Washing.....	882 98	908 06	1,026 65	1,013 73	943 96	925 68	5,701 06	950 17	4 00
4	Commissary stores.....	867 57	3,543 56	2,500 08	1,324 34	1,231 35	792 38	10,262 28	1,710 38	7 43
5	Clothing department.....	1,497 01	3,644 32	2,203 88	1,846 94	1,739 11	1,964 06	12,895 32	2,149 22	9 34
6	Shoemaker.....	550 50	1,039 82	648 14	608 07	374 30	493 41	3,719 24	619 87	2 69
7	Postage.....	222 58	185 18	263 14	260 93	188 33	261 07	1,381 18	230 19	1 00
8	Barber, shoe-blackening and varnish.....	321 23	325 97	206 33	236 33	185 31	198 22	1,473 44	245 57	1 06
9	Baths.....	.....	96 19	137 88	133 95	116 29	125 85	610 16	101 70	47
10	Iron bedstead and table fund.....	28 40	30 80	37 60	35 20	26 80	27 20	186 00	31 00	13
11	Use of drawing instruments.....	180 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 25	30 04	13
12	Use of rules and triangles, (steel).....	57 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 54	9 59	04
13	Lithographic department.....	162.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 25	254 49	42 41	18
14	Use of cap-plates and plumes.....	29 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 52	4 92	02
15	Damages, quartermaster's department.....	.....	.....	5 93	5 54	2 68	1 44	15 59	2 53	01
16	Do...ordnance.....do.....	85 91	1 69	6 18	9 48	3 61	32	57 19	9 53	44
17	Do...mess commons.....do.....	6 67	25 37	36 12	.....	26 33	44 25	138 74	23 12	10
18	Policing barracks.....	122 96	104 92	159 93	222 64	230 21	242 32	1,083 48	180 55	76
19	Dentist.....	212 35	14 15	11 50	9 00	354 53	139 04	740 62	123 44	54
20	Dancing master.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	83 33	38
21	Cotillon parties.....	.....	207 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 27	34 54	15
22	Subscription to monument.....	469 05	.....	101 52	29 00	320 21	.....	919 78	153 29	66
23	Mattress fund.....	22 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 03	3 67	01
24	India-rubber cloak fund.....	.....	.....	.....	48 80	.....	.....	48 80	8 13	08
25	Cash on account.....	146 87	81 80	107 18	246 36	65 17	112 79	760 17	126 70	55
26	Balance of cash paid cadets.....	8,982 66	119 77	16 17	64 18	991 13	29 74	10,203 65	1,700 60	7 39
		18,308 79	14,928 03	11,627 34	10,588 38	11,016 58	9,371 34	75,840 86	12,639 83	54 73

## A—Continued.

Reference.	Remarks.
1	Voluntary subscription by cadets for the support of a band of musicians.
2	The amount charged each cadet, being pro rata, and fixed by a board of officers who examine and audit the accounts of the purveyor of the cadets' commons.
3	\$2 per month, winter and summer.
4	Conducted by the commissary of cadets—articles furnished: U. S. text-books, stationery, under-garments, equipments, room furniture, oil, candles, &c., &c., under the inspection of a board of officers.
5	Conducted by the commissary of cadets—articles furnished: uniform clothing, citizens'
6	clothing and authorized military frock coats when going on furlough, under the in-
7	spection of a board of officers.
8	Shoes and repairs, done by contract, under the inspection of the commissary of clothing. Postage of letters and newspapers—one paper allowed to each cadet, provided he makes application for the permission.
9	This embraces shoe-blackening, hair-cutting, varnishing accoutrements, &c.
10	A small charge for each bath—only sufficient to pay the expenses of the bathing establishment.
11	This is only charged to the fourth class for their use, at 20 cents per month for the first year only, which is applied to keep the articles in repair.
12	The drawing instruments were purchased for the use of the cadets, a small sum charged for their use. On the 1st September, 1850, the said instruments were turned over to the Commissary Department, and are furnished cadets the same as other articles.
13	A small charge annually, being necessary to keep them in repair.
14	Charge for the use of lithographic works, written by the officers and professors to aid the course of instruction in their several departments.
15	An annual charge for plumes and caps, ornaments furnished for the use of the cadets.
16	This embraces damages of barracks, breaking window glass, &c.
17	Charge of damages of arms and accoutrements, loss of the same, &c., which reverts to the United States.
18	Charge of damages of tumblers, plates, dishes, knives and forks, &c., which is signed by the cadets when the said damage is done, agreeably to the regulations of the class hall.
19	For distributing fuel, policing barracks, attendant on furnaces, the amount is averaged at each settlement, according to the number of cadets at muster, and charged accordingly.
20	For professional services when recommended by the army surgeon of the U. S. Military Academy.
21	Amount subscribed by the cadets of the U. S. Military Academy.
22	Amount subscribed by the cadets, and given during the months of July and August—this is a voluntary subscription.
23	For monuments to deceased cadets, subscribed by their classmates, and other subscriptions.
24	The mattresses were purchased for the use of the cadets, and a small sum charged for their use. On the 1st September, 1850, they were turned over to the Commissary Department, and are furnished cadets the same as other articles.
25	Purchased for the use of the cadets; a small amount charged annually, under the direction of the Commissary Department, to cadets.
26	For subscription to newspapers, &c., which is authorized by the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.
27	When graduating, they receive the balances due them, including their equipment fund, and the furlough class receive the balance that may be due them to 1st July.

Respectfully submitted:

B. S. ALEXANDER,

*Lieut. Engineers, Treasurer U. S. M. A.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1851.

B.

Statement of funds available and disbursements made by Captain Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, and superintendent of the United States Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

378

Heads of appropriations.	Unexpended June 30, 1850.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Aggregate available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Paid to include 6th June, 1851.	Due sundry persons June 6, 1851.	Expended to include 6th June, 1851.	Available for balance of fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Remarks.
Current and ordinary expenses.	\$6,131 28	\$28,884 00	\$35,015 28	\$21,775 46	\$2,786 73	\$24,562 19	\$10,453 09	Includes general repairs and improvem'ts, fuel, forage, miscellaneous expenses, clerks, and the various dependents. About half this balance will be absorbed by books ordered but not received.
Gradual increase and expense of library .....	1,039 96	1,000 00	2,039 96	947 24	.....	947 24	1,092 72	
Hospital for enlisted men.....	1,937 43	2,000 00	3,937 43	3,937 43	.....	3,937 43	.....	Will be expended this season.
Permanent guard-house.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	
Riding hall.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	
	11,108 67	34,884 40	45,992 67	29,660 13	2,786 73	32,446 86	13,545 81	

Doc. No. 2.

\* This amount (\$24,562 19) is made up as follows, viz:

Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,223 99	Department of engineering .....	\$304 00
Fuel, and apparatus, &c.....	5,537 29	Department of philosophy.....	78 69
Forage.....	929 46	Department of chemistry.....	200 49
Postages.....	21 14	Department of ethics.....	3 32
Stationery.....	315 45	Department of drawing.....	190 73
Transportation of discharged cadets, &c..	1,076 10	Department of artillery.....	2,024 54
Printing.....	1,523 52	Department of infantry tactics.....	41 10
Clerks.....	1,562 49		
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses....	2,589 88	Total.....	<u>24,562 19</u>

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point N. Y., June 7, 1851.

HEN. BREWERTON, Capt. Corps Eng'rs, Supt. Mil. Academy.

## C.

Statement of the rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, professors, and instructors connected with the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Number.	Duties.	Rank.	Pay and emoluments.	Army	Additional pay in consequence of connection with U. States Military Academy.	Total pay.
				pay.		
	Superintendent.....	Captain engineers.....	\$2,000 per annum and double rations as commandant of the post.	\$1,917	\$813	\$2,730
1	Professor of engineering.....	.....	\$2,000 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.	.....	2,365	2,365
1	Assistant professor of engineering...	2d lieutenant engineers and brevet captain United States army.	Pay of captain of engineers .....	1,060	200	1,260
1	.....do.....do.....	2d lieutenant engineers.....	Pay of lieutenant of engineers .....	987	.....	987
1	Professor of natural and experimental philosophy.	.....	\$2,000 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.	.....	2,292	2,292
1	Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.	1st lieutenant artillery.....	Pay of captain of engineers .....	912	348	1,260
1	Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.	2d lieutenant topographical engineers and brevet 1st lieutenant United States army.	Pay of lieutenant of engineers.....	1,060	.....	1,060
1	Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.	2d lieutenant infantry .....	Pay of 2d lieutenant of infantry.....	779	.....	779
1	Professor of mathematics.....	.....	\$2,000 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.	.....	2,292	2,292
1	Assistant professor of mathematics...	1st lieutenant artillery.....	Pay of captain of engineers .....	912	348	1,260
1	.....do.....do.....	1st lieutenant artillery and brevet captain United States army.	Pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	912	.....	912
1	.....do.....do.....	1st lieutenant artillery .....	.....do.....do.....	889	.....	889
1	.....do.....do.....	1st lieutenant infantry and brevet captain United States army.	Pay of 1st lieutenant of infantry .....	912	.....	912

C—Statement of the rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, &c., of the Military Academy—Continued.

Number.	Duties.	Rank.	Pay and emoluments.	Army pay.	Additional pay in consequence of connection with U. States Military Academy.	Total pay.
1	Assistant professor of mathematics...	2d lieutenant topographical engineers.	Pay of lieutenant of engineers.....	\$1,060		\$1,060
1	.....do.....do.....	2d lieutenant artillery.....	Pay of 2d lieutenant of artillery.....	779		779
1	Professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.		\$2,000 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.		\$2,219	2,219
1	Assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.	1st lieutenant artillery.....	Pay of captain of engineers.....	985	348	1,333
1	Assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.	1st lieutenant artillery and brevet captain United States army.	Pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	839		839
1	Professor of ethics.....		\$2,000 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.		2,000	2,000
1	Assistant professor of ethics.....	1st lieutenant artillery and brevet captain United States army.	Pay of captain of engineers.....	912	348	1,260
1	.....do.....do.....	1st lieutenant infantry.....	Pay of 1st lieutenant of infantry.....	839		839
1	.....do.....do.....	2d lieutenant artillery.....	Pay of 2d lieutenant of artillery.....	779		779
1	Instructor of engineering (practical).	Captain engineers.....	Pay of captain of engineers; \$10 per month command'g comp'y sappers and miners.	1,672		1,672
1	Professor of drawing.....		\$1,500 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.		1,719	1,719
1	Assistant professor of drawing.....	1st lieutenant artillery.....	Pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery and \$14 per month as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.	1,152		1,152
1	.....do.....do.....	1st lieutenant artillery and brevet captain United States army.	Pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	839		839
1	Instructor of infantry tactics.....	Captain infantry.....	\$2,000 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.	1,298	921	2,219
3	Assistant instructors of infantry tactics	1st lieutenant infantry.....	Pay of 1st lieutenant of infantry and \$10 per month commanding company of cadets.	912	120	1,032

1	do.....do.....	2d lieutenant mounted rifles and brevet 1st lieutenant United States army.	Pay of lieutenant of mounted rifles and \$10 per month command'g comp'y of cadets. \$1,500 per annum and one ration for every five years' service.	1,082	120	1,202
1	Professor of French.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646	1,646
1	Assistant professor of French.....	1st lieutenant infantry.....	Pay of 1st lieutenant of infantry.....	985	.....	985
1	do.....do.....	1st lieutenant artillery.....	Pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	912	.....	912
1	Instructor of artillery and cavalry...	1st lieutenant artillery and brevet major United States army.	Pay of major of artillery (the present instructor holding that brevet rank) and \$10 per month commanding detachments of artillery and cavalry.	1,820	.....	1,820
1	Assistant instructor of artillery.....	1st lieutenant artillery and brevet major United States army.	Pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	912	.....	912
1	Assistant instructor of cavalry.....	1st lieutenant dragoons.....	Pay of 1st lieutenant of dragoons.....	1,156	.....	1,156
1	Instructor of fencing.....	.....	\$720 per annum.....	720	.....	720
1	Instructor of riding.....	.....	\$750 per annum.....	750	.....	750
1	Surgeon.....	Major.....	Pay of surgeon of the army.....	1,917	.....	1,917
1	Assistant surgeon.....	Captain.....	Pay of assistant surgeon.....	1,625	.....	1,625
1	Treasurer of the United States Military Academy.	2d lieutenant engineers.....	Pay of lieutenant of engineers.....	1,060	.....	1,060
1	Adjutant.....	1st lieutenant artillery and brevet captain United States army.	Pay of adjutant of dragoons (by act of Congress approved March, 1851.)	912	291	1,203
	Disbursing officer and quartermaster's clerk.	.....	.....	.....	730	730
	Treasurer's clerk.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
	Adjutant's clerk.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500

NOTE.—All commissioned officers receive one additional ration for every five years' service. (Act July 5, 1838, sec. 15; act July 7, 1838, sec. 9.)

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1851.*

HEN. BREWERTON, *Captain Engineers and Supt. Mil. Academy.*

D.

WEST POINT, N. Y.,  
June 10, 1851.

SIR : In compliance with your request, I have the honor to annex hereto a statement of the amount disbursed on account of cadet barracks and new mess-hall, since June, 1850, and also the balances available for each work, as follows, viz :

Amount disbursed for cadet barracks, since June, 1850-----	\$18,438 33
“ available June 1, 1851 -----	31,055 68
Amount disbursed for new mess-hall-----	12,390 11
“ available June 1, 1851 -----	16,897 17

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,  
*Lieutenant Engineers U. S. A.*

WILLIAM DWIGHT, Esq.,  
*Chairman Committee on Fiscal Affairs, Board of Visitors.*

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D 2.

*Showing the furniture necessary to be purchased by each cadet.*

FURNITURE.

1 comforter -	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2 25
2 blankets -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 50
1 pillow -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
1 chair -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
1 candlestick -	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
1 dipper -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
1 broom -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
1 mattress -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
Lamps -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 94
2 looking-glasses -	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
20 galls. oil -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 75
2 wash-bowls -	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
2 hair-brushes -	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
2 table-covers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 60
Soap -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 78
2 water-buckets -	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
8 pair sheets -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 96
8 pair pillow-cases -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
1 wash-stand -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
4 tumblers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
12 towels -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
1 clothes bag -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1 oil can -	-	-	-	-	-	-	35

Shaving apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 57
Combs	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Tooth-brushes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
Clothes broom	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
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## E.

*Showing the clothing necessary to be purchased by each cadet.*

## CLOTHING.

6 fatigue jackets	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13 50
2 forage caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 50
8 uniform coats	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 00
16 uniform drilling pants	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 28
16 uniform stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 48
28 pair gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 68
8 belts	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 84
12 pair shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 20
repaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
1 dress cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 69
48 collars	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 20
8 uniform woolen pants	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 00
Repairs of clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 00
32 shirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 00
Crape for mourning	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Furlough clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 50
Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
2 riding jackets	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 00
2 pair pants	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 50
2 pair gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
2 pair dancing shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 24
8 pair summer drawers	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 80
8 pair winter drawers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
8 merino shirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 48
16 pair winter stockings	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 96
16 pair summer stockings	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
2 pair thread gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
16 handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 00
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## F.

*Showing miscellaneous expenses necessary to be incurred by each cadet*

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Pass-book-----	\$0	44
Ink-----		18
Steel pens-----		36
Letter paper-----		67
Cleaning materials-----		37
Candles-----		94
Slate pencils-----		06
Brooms-----		25
Knife and pencil-----		35
Pair scissors to trim lamp-----		35
Drawing instruments and materials-----	34	45
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## G.

*The following are permanent and necessary charges against each cadet, while at the Academy, and are entered every two months, in his account for the whole or part of the time.*

Contribution for board, 25 cents a month, or for four years,				\$12	00
Board-----	\$8	13	per month, or for four years,	389	22
Washing-----	2	00	do. do. do.	96	00
Postage-----	50		do. do. do.	24	00
Barber, shoe-blackening and var-					
nishing-----	53		do. do. do.	25	44
Baths-----	22		do. do. do.	10	56
Policing barracks-----	38		do. do. do.	18	24
Iron bedstead and table fund--	06	½	per month, or for one year,	78	
Use of rules and triangles----	02		do. do. do.	24	
Lithographic department-----	09		per month, or for four years,	4	32
Use of cap, plates, and plumes	01		do. do. do.	48	
Dentist-----	27		do. do. do.	12	96
Dancing-master-----	19		per month, or for two years,	4	56
India rubber and cloak fund--	01	½	per month, or for four years,	18	
Cotillon parties-----	07	½	do. do. do.	3	60
Cash for spending-----	27	½	do. do. do.	13	20
Subscription to monument----	33		per month, or for one year,	3	96
Damage to quartermaster's dpt.	01	½	per month, or for four years,	24	
do. Ordnance do.	02		do. do. do.	96	
do. Mess commons----	05		do. do. do.	2	40
Equipment fund-----	2	00	do. do. do.	96	00
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				717	34
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H.

*Shows the books necessary to be purchased by each cadet, and the prices.*

Arithmetic-----	\$0 60
Blank book-----	12
English Grammar-----	41
Algebra-----	1 08
Rhetoric-----	1 10
Geography-----	48
Blank book-----	12
French Dictionary-----	1 82
French lessons-----	92
French Grammar-----	93
Blank book-----	12
Descriptive Geometry-----	1 50
Blank book-----	12
Chapsal's French lessons-----	92
Rowan's Reader-----	70
Calculers-----	1 36
Chemistry-----	2 40
Bartlett's Mechanics-----	2 10
"    Optics-----	2 04
"    Astronomy-----	3 00
Davies' Magnetism-----	1 00
Artillery Tactics-----	1 56
Infantry Tactics-----	2 40
Whaley's Logic-----	60
Kent's Commentaries-----	4 08
Civil Engineering-----	2 70
Mineralogy-----	96
Geology-----	1 01
Field Fortifications-----	90
Moral Science-----	1 02
Artillery-----	2 83
Constitution of the United States-----	12
Shades and Shadows-----	1 75
Davies' Surveying-----	1 13
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## XII

## REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,  
Washington, November 18, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of the corps for the year 1851, and an estimate of the amounts required for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.

*Survey of the Lakes.*—This interesting and highly valuable work has been pushed forward with much activity. The increased and increasing commerce of the lakes demand more extensive and more rapid operations of this survey than the small annual appropriations heretofore asked and granted admit, and in consequence, the estimate for this year has been somewhat increased. The charts of the surveys already made are in a state of preparation, and it is confidently anticipated that some of them will soon be ready for distribution. The idea of holding these charts for sale, seems to me incompatible with the character of our government, and of its fostering care of the great commerce involved; it is therefore respectfully recommended that a certain number, say five hundred copies or sets of the charts, should be distributed gratuitously. For this purpose, an appropriation, at present of about fifteen hundred dollars, will be required, for which an estimate is submitted.

The report of Capt. Macomb, hereto appended, No. 1, will give a detailed account of the progress of the survey.

The survey of the creek boundary, from the frontiers of Arkansas, nearly to the 100° of longitude west, has been completed: The report and map are received; and are ready for any call which Congress may please to make in reference to them. This survey was made under an application from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The extreme care and the skill with which this line was surveyed and marked, make it of great importance to the geography of that country, as a line which may be relied upon, and which may be assumed as a starting point or line of reference in any future surveys.

The survey of the route for a road from St. Louis to the great bend of the Red river of Louisiana has been completed, and the report and map have been received at the bureau, and are ready for any call which Congress may please to make in reference to them.

The expedition to the Salt Lake of the Territory of Utah, referred to in my report of last year, has completed its field operations, and has returned. The report, map, and illustrating views of this expedition are being printed, under a resolution of the Senate, passed towards the close of the last session, and will be ready for delivery during the ensuing session. An examination of the work will justify a high compliment to the vigilance, industry, intelligence and accuracy of Captain Stansbury, of the corps, who was in command of the expedition.

Another expedition is now in the field, under Brevet Captain Sitgreaves,

of the corps. This expedition takes the route from Sante Fe to the headwaters of the Zuni river, thence down the Zuni to its junction with the Colorado of the bay of California, thence down the Colorado to its junction with that bay, at which point the exploring duties of the expedition will cease. The probable wants of this party involved the necessity of the item in the estimate now submitted.

A law of September 30, 1850, directed certain surveys in reference to the inundations of the Mississippi, and to the improvement of its entrance into the gulf of Mexico.

The honorable Secretary having selected Mr. Ellet, civil engineer, for that purpose, he was sent to examine the mouths of the Mississippi, and to report a plan for their improvement. His report and plan will be found printed as Senate Executive document No. 17, 2d session 31st Congress. Mr. Ellet's attention was then directed to the inundations of the Mississippi, in reference to means of protection against these. His report and surveys of this branch of his duties have been received, and are ready for a call of Congress.

An expedition for the same purpose was organized under this bureau, and under the approbation of the Secretary, and was placed under the control of that highly informed and energetic officer, Captain A. A. Humphreys. It is much to be regretted that the devotion of this officer to the duty induced him to remain in the field, exposed to the pernicious consequences of such a course in that climate, until disease placed his life in extreme jeopardy, and obliged the War Department, in its kindness; to order him to the north, where he now is, yet too feeble to attend to duty. On this account, the interesting report anticipated from him will not soon be received. Under the hope of supplying some remedy to this unfortunate condition of the duty, Lieutenant Colonel Long was, on the 10th of October, directed to repair to Philadelphia, in order to confer with Captain Humphreys, and to draw up a report, or to state what further field-work was in his judgment required. He will not be able to make a full report soon. In a letter dated the 8th November, he says:

The operations performed by Captain Humphreys' assistants, now at Louisville, are still to be arranged before the report can be prepared.

The operations in progress at New Orleans must be continued. In their present unfinished state, no deductions, answerable to the purpose for which they were instituted, can be drawn from them.

Two officers of the corps are yet occupied in restoring the destroyed maps of the northeast boundary survey; three are employed on the Mexican boundary survey; two are with the Treasury Department, connected with its light-house arrangements; two are engaged as assistant professors at the Military Academy, and one is on the survey of the coast. These heavy draughts upon the corps for duties not contemplated in its organization, although necessary to meet Government demands, seriously embarrass its more direct duties under the immediate control of the War Department, and have forced the department to the temporary employment of civil engineers, to the embarrassment of appropriations, in which such employments were not contemplated.

In reference to these detachments from the corps, allow me respectfully to refer to the remarks in pages four and five (printed copy) of the report from this bureau of November 14th, 1850. But these detachments fall far short of the demands made upon the War Department, by the different de-

partments of government, for the aid of officers of the corps, and the small number of the corps has obliged the department, on many occasions, to decline a compliance with them.

Also it is impossible for the bureau to supply officers of the corps for its more direct duties, in having officers with every exploring military expedition, and utterly impossible to gratify the demands made by other departments for officers of the corps.

Under these circumstances, it becomes an imperious duty on my part to repeat the recommendation of a former report, that the corps should be enlarged.

The enlargement then recommended, and now repeated, was, that there should be added to the corps, by regular promotion in the same, and by appointments to lowest grades from graduates of the Military Academy, six captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants, with the customary and already authorized attachment of brevet graduates proportionally to the captains, and as the same may be required.

In pursuance of your orders of the 30th July, an examination was made of the contested matters of wharves at the Sault St. Marie. The report on that matter was submitted to the War Department on the 23d September last.

The survey of the several roads in Minnesota has been completed, and estimates in reference to the same are now submitted, in order to justify the War Department to make the several contracts for these roads, in accordance with the law.

These estimates will not complete the roads, but are made under the rule of asking for no more than can be judiciously expended during the ensuing fiscal year.

The map compiled in this office, under a resolution of the Senate, exhibiting the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, has been completed as well as the information in this office would enable, and has been put in the hands of the engraver. Since then other information has been received, which would justify alterations. But it was considered better to allow the map to be printed as it was, and to reserve these alterations for a future edition, by which time, also, further corrections would be received.

These alterations now referred to, consist in a modification of the river Rio Grande, and of contiguous parts of the country, from El Paso down to Rio Grande city, or Ringgold barracks, and of parts of New Mexico, in reference to which last an entire map has been received, compiled by Lieutenant Parke, of the corps. This map of New Mexico has been reduced to a convenient scale, and is ready for any call from Congress.

*Rivers and Harbors.*—The principles upon which the estimates for these objects have been made will be found exposed in page seven of the printed copy of the report, from this office of November 20th, 1849, repeated in the report of November, 1850.

The items of the estimates of those years are not changed, but it has been found necessary in some cases to modify amounts. Estimates for surveys are not considered as coming within the same restrictions. There are, therefore, some new items in these cases, which will be briefly explained.

*For surveys on Lake Superior.*—The appropriation for the survey of the lakes has always been considered as not extending to Lake Superior, and as this had become a practical interpretation of the law, it was considered a better course to submit a distinct item for surveys on Lake Superior.

*For surveys ordered by officers commanding the 8th, 9th, and 10th military departments.*—These are frontier departments, where frequent surveys and examinations are required for military purposes, and by order of the officers commanding those departments. Heretofore expenses for these duties were met by the Quartermaster's department, but as our frontier extended, and these surveys became more numerous and more expensive, their expenses became more serious; and not being anticipated by the Quartermaster's department, or controlled by it, they also became a serious embarrassment in the accounts of that department, leading in the end to a refusal of supplies on these accounts. A special appropriation for them will not increase expenditures, but will keep them in proper limit and under the control of the bureau in the habit of judging of such duties, and of their requisite outfits.

*For repairs and contingencies of Harbors and Rivers, &c., &c.*—There are many necessary expenses connected with these subjects, which cannot well be charged to any specific appropriation, and which in consequence lead to irregularities of accounts. Also, as it has been decided by the War Department that charges for transportation, and for the fuel and quarters of officers on these and similar duties, are not expenses properly chargeable to the appropriations for the Quartermaster's department, from which they have been heretofore paid, it becomes necessary to supply them from some other source. The public expenditure is not increased thereby, but merely changed in name, and made payable by another bureau. All ambiguity in reference to any expenditure is also relieved, and as a further security the whole is placed under the special direction of the Secretary of War.

There is also in the estimate an item "for repairs, preservation, and contingencies" of the harbor works on the Atlantic. These several works require attention to preserve them, by timely and small repairs, from decay and ruin, which cannot be anticipated by specific amounts having reference to each, and which can be met with propriety and economy only by an appropriation of this character, and to which, also, the remarks just made are applicable.

The bureau has also been engaged in superintending the construction of several marine hospitals for the Treasury Department, to which its report on those matters has, in consequence, to be directed.

*Light-houses.*—The construction of several light-houses was by law made a duty of this office. As these are completed, they are turned over to the Treasury Department. At the end of the last fiscal year, the light-house on the Brandywine shoal was so turned over to that department. The final report of Major Bache on this building, being a part of the operations of last year, is attached to this report as appendix No. 2.

The light-house on the Waugoshance shoal is completed and illuminated. It was inspected by me during last August, and was found in excellent condition. It is undergoing its trial, and will be ready to be turned over to the Treasury Department at the end of the present fiscal year. To sustain

it until then, a small appropriation is required and asked for. The report of Captain Canfield on this work is hereto appended, No. 3. Allow me to call attention to the ingenious and efficient plan of Captain Canfield of giving notice in case of accident to the light.

The objections to the Fresnel lights of this kind, is, that they have but one burner, and consequently entail the cost of watching them. By this contrivance of Captain Canfield, this objection is removed, and a more efficient mode of notice adopted, in case of accident to the light. Experience has already tested this mode, and proved it to be the most reliable and trustworthy.

The light on the Whale's Back, port of Portsmouth. Recent, frequent, and thorough inspection of this building has confirmed an opinion formerly expressed, that it was needless to erect a new light-house there; or, in other words, that the erection of a new light-house would be a mere waste of money. I have accordingly allowed all the appropriation for this work, except a small amount for repairs, to lapse to the surplus fund. The report of Colonel Turnbull on this work is hereto appended as No. 4.

The work at Sand Key, coast of Florida, has experienced some delay, in consequence of the accidental omission of the required appropriation in the bill of last year. The report on this work is hereto appended as No. 5.

The work (light-house) on Carysfort Reef, coast of Florida, is going on prosperously. The report of Lieutenant Meade, who is superintending this work, is hereto appended as No. 6.

Some vexatious law processes have tended to embarrass the procuring of the illuminating apparatus intended for this work, but care will be taken that these shall not embarrass the use of the work, as, in case the apparatus alluded to cannot be obtained in time, another will be had, and will be put up in its place.

While in Michigan during the past season, I took advantage of the opportunity to examine into the construction and cost of plank roads, and am ready to furnish information on the subject.

A view of the condition of what is usually understood to be the Western river improvement, will be found in the report of Lieutenant Colonel Long, hereto appended as No. 7.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,

*Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,

*Estimate of funds that will be required for the prosecution of certain works under the charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.*

Object of expenditure.	Amount required.	References to acts making appropriations.			
		Volume.	Page.	Section.	Date.
<i>Surveys.</i>					
For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic.....	\$15,000 00	10	706	1	March 3, 1845
For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi.....	20,000 00	10	706	1	do.
For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes.....	40,000 00	10	706	1	do.
For a survey of the harbor of Mobile, in reference to its improvement.....	5,000 00				
For completing the survey and laying out of a military road from Mendota, on the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Big Sioux, on the Missouri.....	5,000 00	Pam.	30	.....	July 18, 1850
For surveys in reference to the fortification and defence of the coasts of California and Oregon.....	50,000 00				
For surveys on Lake Superior.....	20,000 00				
For surveys ordered by the officers commanding the 8th, 9th, and 10th military departments.....	30,000 00				
For printing and distributing charts of lake surveys.....	1,500 00				
	<u>186,500 00</u>				
<i>Rivers and harbors.</i>					
For continuing the Delaware breakwater.....	\$50,000 00	9	840	1	July 7, 1838
For the improvement of Savannah harbor and the removal of wrecks.....	30,000 00	9	842	1	do.
For the repair of the sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York.....	12,000 00	10	552	1	June 11, 1844
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cattaraugus Creek, New York.....	15,000 00	9	840	1	July 7, 1838
For the continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York.....	30,000 00	10	552	1	June 11, 1844
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie.....	30,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For the continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, in the State of Ohio.....	15,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio the State of Ohio.....	15,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For the further improvement of Grand river harbor, (Fairport,) in.....	15,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.....	30,000 00	10	553	1	do.
For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio.....	10,000 00	9	839	1	July 7, 1838
For continuing the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio.....	10,000 00	9	839	1	do.
For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie.....	6,000 00	10	552	1	June 11, 1844



## ESTIMATE—Continued.

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Doc. No. 2.

Object of expenditure.	Amount required.	References to acts making appropriations.			
		Volume.	Page.	Section.	Date.
For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky city, Ohio, and improvement of the same .....	\$20,000 00	10	553	1	June 11, 1844
For the further improvement of River Raisin harbor, Michigan.....	14,000 00	10	553	1	do.
For a steam dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Erie .....	20,000 00				
For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain.....	15,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For continuing the breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont.....	15,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For a steam dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Champlain.....	20,000 00				
For the continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, New York .....	20,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, New York.....	40,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, New York.....	15,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For the continuation of the works at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York .....	10,500 00	10	552	1	do.
For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, in the State of New York.....	20,000 00	10	552	1	do.
For a steam dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Ontario.....	20,000 00				
For the further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan .....	20,000 00	10	553	1	do.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Michigan city, Indiana.....	30,000 00	10	553	1	do.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the town of Kenosha, (formerly Southport,) Wisconsin .....	20,000 00	10	707	1	March 3, 1845
For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	25,000 00	10	553	1	June 11, 1844
For continuing the construction of a harbor commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin.....	20,000 00	10	561	1	do.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois .....	20,000 00	10	558	1	do.
For repairs of dredge and dredging in the harbor of Chicago, Illinois.....	7,176 00				
For a steam dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Michigan .....	20,000 00				
For the improvement of the Ohio river, below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers.....	200,000 00				
For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls at Louisville.....	60,000 00	10	553	1	June 11, 1844
For removing the raft of Red river and the improvement of the river.....	50,000 00	10	127	1	March 3, 1841
For the removal of obstructions to the navigation in the harbor of St. Louis.....	50,000 00	10	552	1	June 11, 1844
For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river near Albany, in the State of New York .....	50,000 00	9	840	1	July 7, 1888

For connecting the waters of Indian river and Musquito lagoon at the Haulover, Florida...	5,000 00	10	564	1	June 15, 1844
For the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa .....	20,000 00	10	750	1	March 8, 1845
For the repairs, preservation, and contingencies of the harbor works on the Atlantic coast.	20,000 00				
For repairs and contingencies of harbors and rivers, and to meet charges for transportation of officers, and for fuel and quarters, (the payment of which is no longer made by the Quartermaster's department,) and for extra allowances to meet extra expenses, under the special direction of the Secretary of War.....	20,000 00				
	<u>1,136,676 00</u>				
<i>Roads.</i>					
For the further prosecution of the road from Point Douglass, on the Mississippi, to the St. Louis river of Lake Superior .....	30,000 00	Pam.	30	.....	July 18, 1850
For the further prosecution of the road from Point Douglass to Fort Gaines.....	30,000 00	Pam.	30	.....	do.
For the further prosecution of the road from Swan river to the Winnebago agency.....	20,000 00	Pam.	30	.....	do.
For the further prosecution of the road from Wabashaw to Mendota.....	20,000 00				
	<u>100,000 00</u>				
<i>Light-houses.</i>					
For completing the light-house on Sand Key, Florida.....	44,127 81				
For completing the light-house at Chicago, Illinois .....	6,300 00				
For the trial and maintenance of the light at Waugoshance, Michigan, until June 30, 1852.	1,000 00				
	<u>51,427 81</u>				

#### RECAPITULATION.

For surveys.....	\$186,500 00
For rivers and harbors .....	1,136,676 00
For roads (in Minnesota) .....	100,000 00
For light-houses.....	51,427 81
Total.....	<u>1,474,608 81</u>

BUREAU TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, October 27, 1851.

No. 1

## ANNUAL REPORT.

MACKINAC, MICHIGAN,  
October 13, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to present, for the information of the Topographical Bureau, the following account of the operations of the force engaged upon the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, since I was placed by you in the field direction of the work.

In the month of May, First Lieutenant Scammon, topographical engineers, was directed to resume the survey of the north coast of the straits of Mackinac at the point where he had closed his work in the year 1849, and to carry it on to the mouth of St. Mary's river—if possible to effect it during the present season; and I am happy to be able to state that he has, within a few days, completed his operations at the point designated. He has minutely surveyed a field of great intricacy and of very great interest; it includes the group of islands called Lescheneaux, lying in the indentations of the north shore, and separated therefrom by narrow but generally by deep and navigable channels, some of which constitute most excellent harbors. There are also some dangerous reefs included in Lieutenant Scammon's field of operations, and lying at distances of from one mile to four miles from the shore; they have as little as four and a half to five feet of water upon them, and are surrounded by deep water varying from ten to twenty fathoms; the outer one is on the direct route between Mackinac and the entrance of the St. Mary's. These reefs he was enabled to survey and locate with great accuracy by means of the tripod stations, which had been placed upon them by himself and me in the early part of the season; in this part of his survey he had the use of the iron steamer Surveyor, whilst I was occupied with other portions of the work.

The following is an abstract of work done by Lieutenant Scammon's party in the season of 1851:

*Triangulation.*—From Point Fugard on the west to point Detour on the east, a distance of twenty-three miles in a right line, but owing to the numerous islands and the intricacy of the coast, making more than a hundred miles of shore-line.

Number of triangulation stations built (twenty-three of them from ten to thirty-four feet high)-----	128
Number of triangulation stations visited with Gambey theodolite----	125
Number of readings taken-----	4,079
Number of miles of lines of view opened (twenty-five feet wide)---	12
Number of base lines accurately measured with rods-----	2

Magnetic readings were taken at all the principal stations to determine the variations.

*Shore-line.*—The extent run out and measured is 116 miles and 3285.5 feet.

Number of sounding stations built (at points of shore-line)-----	140
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<i>Soundings.</i> —The number taken (to embrace the seven-fathom curve)-----	17,155
Number of lines sounded-----	831
Number of buoys fixed-----	133
Number of pyramidal water stations built on shoals-----	3

These last stations were also of great use in the triangulation above alluded to.

It is to be remarked, notwithstanding the large amount of work done by Lieutenant Scammon's party, that thirty-three days of the season were lost, viz: twenty-five days lost on account of rain and storms, and eight days by sickness and wounds.

In the latter part of May I was joined by Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, topographical engineers, whom I directed to take up the survey of the south shore of the straits, for the purpose of tracing the shore-line, and exhibiting the form of the bottom between the beach and the deep water. He has been occupied with a small party and has completed the survey of the south coast, from old Mackinac point to the northwest point of Hammond's bay—a distance along the coast of upwards of forty miles.

The following is an abstract of the work done during the season by the party under the charge of Lieutenant Reynolds:

<i>Shore-line</i> .—The extent run out and measured, 44 miles and 377 feet.	
Stations built at points of shore-line to facilitate the soundings-----	78
Angles measured with the theodolite-----	1,678
<i>Soundings</i> .—Extent in miles of the lines sounded-----	322
Number of casts of the lead-----	12,692
Extent in miles cleared upon the base line-----	5

This statement exhibits a large amount of work done, particularly when it is considered that it was the first season's experience of Lieutenant Reynolds and his party in work of the kind, and that as many as thirty-eight days of the time were lost on account of stormy weather.

Lieutenant Reynolds's field embraces a natural harbor at the mouth of Cheboygan river, south of the island of Bois Blanc, which, from the scarcity of such features on the south coast, seems destined to become an important outlet for an extensive region in the northern part of the southern peninsula of Michigan, where there are still large tracts of the public lands yet unsold; Lieutenant Reynolds, therefore, made, by my directions, a minute survey of that position, in order that all its advantages might be fully shown.

In addition to the duties devolving upon me from my having the field direction of the work, I had allotted to myself, on taking the field, the prosecution of the main triangulation, and of the off-shore or deep-water soundings, and the survey of detached shoals; but owing to the unusually inclement season, I have not been able to accomplish as much of these last named duties as I had wished. In the early part of the season I succeeded in finding and making, either with buoys or with temporary beacons, most of the reefs in the straits, but I have not been able to complete the survey of all of them as yet; still, the preliminary steps above alluded to, have enabled me to fix them in position if not in extent, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that our records will afford the directions for finding, without loss of time, every shoal or reef I have discovered or heard of within the limits of the eastern section of the straits of Mackinac, embracing an area of eight hundred and seventy-five square miles.

I have visited with the theodolite twenty-one of the triangulation stations, some of which will require visiting again, a work which I hope to be able to perform during the next season.

I have made the general soundings in the south or ship channel, thus connecting the hydrography done by Messrs. Burgess and Potter in 1849,

with that done by Lieutenant Reynolds during this season. A few more lines of sounding are now required in the north channel, to connect the work of the coast of Bois Blanc with that done on the north shore of the straits.

The method which I have followed in running the lines of deep soundings has proved very satisfactory; it is as follows: buoys are anchored accurately upon the line to be run, and in sufficiently deep water for the steamer to pass around them in safety; they afford, then, not only the requisite terminal points for the lines of soundings, but also exact means of keeping the steamer on the line connecting the two stations between which it is desired to make the soundings. The boat is generally run at about half-speed, from three and a half to four miles an hour—this enables the leadsman to get an accurate sounding at every cast. The position of the vessel is frequently determined at the time of making a sounding by measuring with a sextant the angular distance between a station at one end of the line, and some station to the right or left of it.

The following is an abstract of the surveying done by my own detachment of our force:

<i>Triangulation.</i> —Number of triangulation stations visited with the large Gambey theodolite-----	21
Number of pointings with theodolite telescope-----	2,074
Number of vernier readings-----	1,415

The method of repetition having been used generally, will account for the comparatively small number of vernier readings.

<i>General soundings.</i> —Number of lines run-----	26
Number of miles in extent-----	158
Number of casts of the lead-----	1,060
Number of sextant angles for positions of boat-----	253
Number of triangulation stations built-----	4
Pyramidal water stations placed upon shoals-----	6

The season has been one of great disappointment to me in regard to the advancement of my own particular portion of the work; I have been frequently driven from triangulation stations by rain, and more frequently prevented from seeing distant objects with distinctness, on account of the unequal states of temperature of the air and water, arising either from the heated-south winds or the cold blasts from the north.

About a week since, I detached Messrs. Houghton and Harding from Lieut. Scammon's command, with about half the men of the same party, with instructions to commence the measurement of the base line on the south coast, for the general triangulation. This measurement is now in progress with such means as I possess, and in the few days remaining of the present season the assistants engaged upon it may finish about one-quarter of the line. The measurement cannot be resumed until the end of August next, in consequence of the numerous insects in the woods during the earlier portion of the season, rendering the execution of accurate work of that sort quite out of the question. The measurement is made with wooden rods, which I have heretofore found to give very satisfactory results. The line is cleared of undergrowth, but the recent heavy rains have rendered it, in some portions, too wet to be measured now, even if time remained to us to finish it this season. The clearing which it has just had will tend

greatly towards keeping it dry next summer, and any small growth which may spring up will be easily removed with a scythe a few days before resuming the measurement.

Before coming up here in the spring, I visited Lake Erie, for the purpose of placing a temporary beacon upon a reef represented upon the lake surveys chart at the southwest end of that lake, and lying directly in the route of vessels passing in the "North Channel," which is now the one most frequented in that quarter. That beacon, and similar ones used by our parties in conducting the survey here, have proved of very great advantage to navigators during the past summer, in warning them off from dangerous reefs, and at the same time giving them a more precise idea of the positions of the dangers in question. From the frequent mention made to me of the usefulness of these marks, I have no hesitation in saying that they have saved to the commerce of the lakes an amount quite equal to the cost of our operations.

It will appear from the above report, that the work in the eastern section of the straits of Mackinac, embracing an area of eight hundred and seventy-five square miles, is now well advanced, requiring but the occupancy of a few of the triangulation stations, and the making of some more of the general soundings, and the survey of the island of Mackinac and Round island, to complete it. These islands have together a coast of less than thirteen miles.

I would propose for the operations of next season, that this section of the work should be completed, and the western section, from the narrow pass to the expanse of Lake Michigan beyond Waugoshance light-house, be surveyed.

This together, with such reconnoissances as should be made for the future extension of this very important survey, is all that I feel justified in proposing, with the force at present under my command.

For carrying out these views, I herewith enclose an estimate in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. MACOMB,

*Captain Topographical Engineers.*

To Colonel J. J. ABERT,

*Commanding Corps Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army.*

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No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE BRANDYWINE LIGHT-HOUSE,  
*Philadelphia, October 31, 1850.*

SIR: I beg leave to furnish the following account of the operations in connexion with this work, for the past season:

The last annual report stated that the operations of the season of 1849 were mainly confined, for reasons therein given, to the construction of the ice harbor for the protection of the principal work, and, as a measure of prudence, to the erection in the foundry yard of the superstructure, consisting of the upper series of piles, with the dwelling, watch-room and lantern, before taking it down to the site. I have now the gratification to state that during the season just closed, the superstructure has been finally raised, and the work in all respects completed, and that the light is now

regularly exhibited in accordance with the design of the bureau, as communicated in the letter of the 7th of September, to try it before turning it over to the Treasury Department. To meet the expenses of this trial, which, to be thorough, should extend through the winter, an estimate for the maintenance of the light for six months, ending the 31st of March, is herewith annexed.

Between the close of the last season and the opening of the present one, preparations were in progress for further prosecuting the work. The hoisting apparatus for the boat; the stairs from the landing formed by the ice harbor to the lower gallery of the dwelling; the steps from the second story to the watch-room; the water tank and oil cans; the hand railings of the lower story and watch-room, and foot railing of the lantern gallery; the casings of the doors and windows, and the doors, shutters, sashes, &c., for the same, were provided; also a cast iron shoe to raise the watch-room, the interior height of which was found to be too low, and a series of tension braces of one and a half-inch round iron, to give stiffness to the structure between the lower floor of the dwelling and the plane of the lower series of spider-web braces.

The character of the operations heretofore required the employment of two vessels—one as a receiving vessel, stationed at the shoal; the other, smaller in size, as a tender, to freight materials, stores, water, &c., to the first, and to afford a means of communication with the city and other points on the Delaware. In the operations this season, by making, as proposed, a lodgment on the ice harbor, and erecting buildings thereon, as quarters for the men, the first was dispensed with. As, however, this single vessel, until the buildings were completed, would have to accommodate the entire force, it was necessary to provide a larger one than heretofore employed as a tender, but which, at the same time, would be able, from its draught, to go alongside the structure. A centre-board schooner of light draught, ninety-five feet on deck, was accordingly selected and fitted up. Being provided with a suitable crew and the necessary mechanics, with provisions, water, &c., materials and tools, &c., for erecting the platform and buildings on the ice harbor, and freighted also with as much of the superstructure as she could conveniently carry, she was despatched on the 14th of May for the scene of operations. In consequence of a detention at Fort Delaware, to take on board certain materials, machinery, tools, &c., deposited at that place on the close of last season, but principally on account of the very unfavorable state of the weather, the schooner did not reach the shoal until the morning of the 20th.

From the 20th of May to the 9th of June, twenty-one days, measures were confined to forming the platform on the ice harbor piles, and erecting quarters thereon, for the accommodation of the workmen employed in putting up the final structure. This platform, composed of heavy caps and stringers, some of the former squaring fourteen inches, and floored over with three-inch plank, was raised on blocks resting on the heads of the iron piles of the ice harbor, four feet four inches above storm tides, estimated at twelve feet above the lowest water, and measured eighty-five feet by fifty feet; being ten feet longer and five feet wider than the irregular hexagonal figure of the ice harbor. The barracks occupied the two triangular portions of the hexagon; the southern portion being appropriated to quarters for the officers and superintendent, and for store-rooms; the northern one to quarters for the workmen, and for a blacksmith's shop and

cook shop. On the last day named, the platform was permanently occupied, a part of the force having taken up their residence on it two days previously. Of the twenty-one days included above, the work, from the exposed character of the locality, was prosecuted but ten and a half days, or little more than half. The 10th and 11th of June were appropriated to rendering the buildings more secure against the weather; in disposing the materials to the best advantage for use; in storing the supplies, &c.; in erecting temporary boat davits; in forming a landing, &c. &c., when the work of raising the superstructure of the light-house was fairly entered upon.

By the 6th of July, the structure in the main, including the lantern, was up. Between the 7th and 17th of July, the capitals and the lantern gallery or pathway were secured on the heads of the house piles; the angle iron forming the eve of the dwelling bolted on; the railings of the galleries partly put up; the lining, including the drilling of the iron floors, of the dwelling and wash-room, commenced; the door and window frames, and the doors, shutters and sashes fitted in place, &c. &c. Of the thirty-six days included by the above dates, there were but six days unemployed on the work, namely, four and a half holidays and one and a half day assisting a wreck; thus furnishing the best evidence of the economy of first securing a residence for the workmen on the ice harbor, instead of subjecting their labors to the interruptions consequent upon living on board a vessel lying at a distance from the work, off the shoal.

This disposition of the force, so favorable to facilitate the operations, had at this time unavoidably to be abandoned. A storm of great violence occurred on the 18th and 19th of July, which not only wrecked a large portion of the platform, with one of the barracks; but for a time threatened even the safety of the final structure; and, as a consequence, the lives of all employed at the work. As this statement without explanation may lead to misapprehension, it is proper to give the facts of the case, and to show from these that the screw-pile principle, the usefulness of which it is believed the present work will go far practically to illustrate, so far from being in anywise impaired by the ordeal it passed through on the occasion referred to, is rather vindicated by it from all objection when properly applied.

The storm for the locality was of unusual violence for any season, and for mid-summer entirely unprecedented. No inconvenience, beyond a temporary suspension of labor at the work, would have been experienced by the violence of the wind only; neither would the extraordinary rise in the tide, caused by the winds, which prevailed in the first instance in a direction to back the water of the gulf stream, and then so veered as to throw them on the coast, have of itself entailed even this slight inconvenience. It was the conjunction of the two that exposed the work to imminent peril. The tide, which ordinarily rose but six feet, rose on the occasion in question five feet additional, as estimated by the superintendent, or eleven feet, or within three feet of the under side and five and a half feet of the floor of the platform. It only remains to call attention to the facts of the light-house and ice harbor having a common centre, and the piles of the former, already far advanced towards completion, passing through the platform raised on the latter, to have a just appreciation of the danger to which the first was exposed, under the conditions of the tide and wind as detailed. The platform, which, with the barracks and materials deposited on it, weighed more than fifty tons, was set in motion by the sea, and at every surge threatened us with a battering-ram to destroy the principal structure. To avert an event so



deplorable, not so much in the destruction of the edifice as in the loss of life, the superintendent directed all his efforts with most commendable energy and assiduity, from mid-day of the 18th to a late hour of the night, in cutting away the platform; and it was not until the ice harbor had been relieved from more than two-thirds of that temporary erection, that all danger was considered as passed, and these efforts were relaxed. The storm continuing, though with less violence, throughout the 19th, all labor was confined to clearing away such timbers as, partly disengaged the night before from the platform, still threatened to injure the works. The 20th was spent in grappling for iron work, tools, &c., lost overboard by the partial destruction of the platform, and a considerable portion recovered, and in making soundings or measurements to determine the waste of the shoal by the gale. The tender schooner, detained on her way down by the storm, reached the shoal in the evening of the same day, when all hands were taken on board, and she was got under way for the city, arriving at 2 p. m. on the 22d. This course was rendered necessary on many accounts, but principally to renew such of the materials, and subsistence and other supplies, as were lost from the platform during the storm. The special report dated the 19th of August, covering one from the superintendent of works at the time, is referred to as giving more in detail an account of this storm.

From the 22d to the 31st of July, when the tender schooner sailed again for the scene of operations, was consumed in providing anew such of the materials and supplies as were lost, and in preparing the lumber for lining the house, measurements for which had been made before leaving the shoal. The loss by the storm in materials, tools, &c., and in subsistence and other stores, apart from the loss of a portion of the platform and one of the barracks, and of the boat, was estimated at one thousand dollars, and in detention, twenty days at fifty dollars a day, due in a measure to the operatives living at a distance from the work, at a like sum. These amounts being at once applied for, were presented to Congress and provided in the appropriations of the late session. Further investigations have since shown that the estimate under the first head was too low. The deficiency, however, will probably be compensated by an excess under the second, arising out of the more rapid progress of the operatives, in consequence of the workmen residing, by preference, in the remaining barracks of the dilapidated platform.

The work was resumed on the 2d of August, and between that date and the 11th of September, in the main completed. Of iron work, the railings of the galleries, the boat-hoisting apparatus, the stairway from the lower gallery to the level of the ice harbor, were put up, and the diagonal braces between the lowest series of spider-web braces and the base of the house, and three diagonal stays to restore the ice harbor to its position before the gale, also attached; of wood work, the floors, walls and ceilings were lined, the windows and door frames and sashes put in, shutters put on, staircase, closets and berths put up, &c. &c. Zinc rings were likewise run on all the piles, both house and harbor; the lantern glazed, and lighting apparatus put up, the lamp being experimentally lighted for the first time on the 29th of August.

On the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September, the works were thoroughly inspected, and a special report of the inspection made to the bureau on the 2d instant. Besides setting forth the general condition of the works, the report enumerates what is required to put the establishment in complete

working order. These with others, extending through many heads, being, with one or two exceptions subsequently provided, and supplies of fuel, water and oil already at the station, a keeper and assistant were employed, and the light, after due notice in the papers of the day, exhibited, as already stated, on the 28th of October.

The position selected for the light is on the seaward slope of the shoal, in six feet at low water, and in range with the main and beacon lights on Cape Henlopen.

The structure is founded on nine iron screw piles, occupying the centre and angles of an octagon; the diameter at the nibs of the screws being forty-five feet eight inches, and at the tops of the piles fourteen feet eight inches. The periphery piles have a slope of four upon one, are of wrought iron, and sixty-five feet in length; each pile being in two pieces of thirty-one and a half and thirty-three and a half feet, united by a cast iron sleeve, five feet long and two and a half inches thick, and secured to each pile by a gib and key. The lower portion of the pile is five and a half inches in diameter; the upper portion tapers from five and a half to four inches. The centre pile is vertical; the lower section of wrought iron, five and a half inches in diameter, and thirty and a half feet long. The upper portion is of cast iron, hollow, one inch thick, with an interior diameter of six inches. It is cast in three parts, with collars to suit the internal arrangements of the house. Each pile has attached to it, by a gib and key, a cast iron screw of one turn or revolution, three feet in diameter, formed on a hollow cylinder two inches thick and five and a half inches interior diameter, and of two turns of one foot eight inches in diameter, diminishing to four inches, on a hollow cone, to serve as a directrix in entering the soil. The pitch of the screw is seven inches.

The piles are bound together by four tiers of spider-web or horizontal braces, consisting of square bars of wrought iron, which radiate from the centre to each periphery pile, and in the two lowest tiers unite each periphery pile with the adjacent periphery piles. These bars are received by and keyed into cast iron collars, firmly attached to the piles at the proper levels. In the first, or lowest tier, both the radial and periphery braces are three inches square. This tier is fourteen feet above the surface of the shoal, the piles being screwed into the sand to the depth of eleven feet. The second tier, fourteen feet above the first, supports the first story of the house with radial and periphery braces of three by four inches. Besides these, there are, to give additional support to the floor plates, eight bars, three inches square, which radiate from the centre collar, and rest on and extend over the periphery braces. The third tier, nine feet eight inches above the second, sustains the second story, and has only eight radial braces, three by four inches. The fourth tier, upon which rests the floor of the watch-room, is eight feet above the third, and has eight radial braces, three inches square. The periphery piles are surmounted by capitals of cast iron, to which are secured the plates of the upper gallery or pathway.

The dwelling part of the house is circular, of two stories, and formed by a series of floor and wall plates of cast iron, of a uniform thickness of one inch. The wall plates are fastened together by means of bolts, uniting flanges cast on them, and with the floor plates securely attached to the braces, the joints being caulked to make them water-tight. The first story is a cylinder, twenty feet in diameter and nine feet seven inches high, the floor

plates, thirty-three in number, forming a circle of twenty-six feet in diameter, the additional six feet being the pathway or gallery encircling the house. The wall-plates are sixteen in number, having cast in them two openings for doors and six for windows. The second story is the frustum of a cone; the lower base twenty feet, the upper sixteen feet, and the height eight feet. The wall-plates, sixteen in number, are cast with the inclination of the piles, forming the above figures; four of them having openings for windows. There are sixteen floor-plates, making a circle of nineteen feet three inches in diameter; the roof of this story being composed of eight plates, forming a circle of seventeen feet in diameter.

The watch-room and lantern, which rest on the roof plates of the second story, consist of a cast iron frame of ten uprights, bound together by three ten-sided hoops or rings, making a decagon of nine feet in diameter. The lower portion of this frame work is filled by wall plates of cast iron, and constitutes the watch-room: the upper, by plate glass, the lantern. Between the watch-room and lantern are eight plates, resting on arms extending from the centre ring of the frame, making a circular pathway around the illuminating apparatus—the floor, in fact, of the lantern. The roof of the lantern is of cast iron, in plates, with a ventilator and protecting cowl in the centre.

In order to give increased rigidity to the structure, a series of tension braces, of one and a half inch round iron, with the necessary turn-buckles, occupy, by suitable attachments to the collars, the space between the first and second tiers of horizontal or spider-web braces.

To protect the structure from the shock of masses of floating ice, it is surrounded by an ice harbor, composed of thirty wrought iron screw piles, placed in the angles of squares, the whole forming an irregular hexagon, with two sides of thirty feet, and four sides of thirty-two feet ten and a half inches, the centre coinciding with the centre of the octagon of the foundation piles of the house. The axis of the ice harbor is on the thread of the mean tidal currents, and nearly north and south. The piles are twenty-four feet long, five inches in diameter, and furnished with screws of three feet in diameter, penetrating the shoal to the depth of six feet. They are bound together by two tiers of horizontal braces, of round wrought iron bars, two and a half inches in diameter on the sides of squares, and three inches in diameter on the diagonals, received and bolted into cast iron collars securely attached to the piles. The first tier is one foot three inches, the second nine feet below the heads of the piles: distances so arranged as to avoid contact with the house piles and braces. The piles, both of the house and ice harbor, are protected from corrosion by zinc rings, three inches wide and one inch thick, attached to them half way between high and low water. These rings, when wasted by the galvanic action, may with facility be renewed.

The house is approached over the ice harbor on its eastern side by means of an iron ratline ladder, attached to the braces, and a pathway of plank laid on this work, removable at pleasure, to the foot of the stairway leading to the gallery of the first or lowest story. The landing of this stairway, which with the steps is of open iron work, being four feet two inches above the ice harbor braces, is also reached by an iron ratline ladder. From the gallery the house is entered by two doors: one on the south side, immediately at the head of the stairway; the other directly opposite, on the north side. The first story of the house, nineteen feet ten

inches in diameter, and nine feet two and a quarter inches high in the clear, is divided into a sitting-room and a kitchen. From each of these rooms is taken off at the same end a small portion, which in the sitting-room is a pantry, and in the kitchen a water-closet. An iron water tank, of the capacity of one thousand gallons, with a sink and dresser, and a coal bunker, fitted and used through the water-closet, capable of holding between three and four tons of anthracite coal, from the division between the two rooms. There is a door of communication between the sitting-room and kitchen, and each has a sash door, besides the outside shutter door, leading to the gallery. There are two windows in the sitting-room, two in the kitchen, one in the pantry, and one in the water-closet: all with outside shutters. Both the sitting-room and kitchen are provided with all necessary furniture, including a cooking stove, cooking and table furniture, &c. Among other articles furnished are a medicine chest, a water filter, and a small work bench, with an assortment of tools.

A spiral staircase of wood leads from the sitting-room to the second story. This story, nineteen feet two inches in diameter, and seven feet high in the clear, is divided by wooden partitions into four parts; two as sleeping apartments, one as an oil and lamp-room, and one as the landing of the staircase from below. The sleeping apartments have each two berths, a closet, and all necessary bed and other furniture. Three tin oil cans, each with two cocks, and each capable of holding about one hundred gallons of oil, are provided for the oil-room, and stand on wooden gratings with drip-pans. There are also shelves for the lamps, and the apparatus for cleaning, serving, repairing, &c. Each room in this story has one window; two are entered directly from the stair landing, the third through the oil-room.

A light iron step-ladder in the oil-room leads up through a scuttle in the floor, to the watch-room or third story. This room, in the clear eight feet in diameter and six feet six inches high, has an iron door leading to a gallery four feet wide, with a railing three feet high. In the centre is a drum or cylinder of iron forming the base of the illuminating apparatus, and in the sides are ventilators and dampers, which regulate the draught in the lantern.

An iron step-ladder also leads from the watch-room to the lantern. The lantern is eight feet in diameter and six feet high; one foot of the height is formed by the extension of the wall plates of the watch-room; the remaining five feet by the framework which receives the plate glass. Two panes of glass, each three-eighths of an inch thick, and two feet seven and a half inches by two feet five and five-eighths inches, form one side. These are secured in place by bars of soft metal screwed on the iron frame, bedded in putty. A pathway three feet wide encircles the lantern. It is composed of eight cast-iron plates resting on the capitals of the periphery piles, and provided with a foot-railing twelve inches high, giving, with the handles on the styles, entire security when cleaning the glass outside of the lantern. This pathway is reached through a scuttle, by an iron ratline ladder from the watch-room gallery, there being no direct communication between the outside and inside of the lantern.

The illuminating apparatus is one of Fresnel's catadioptric of the third order, large size, fixed with triplicate lamps and clock movements, and all the accessories for adjusting, serving, and cleaning. The focal plane is about forty-five feet above mean tide.

The first and second stories of the house, with the watch-room, are lined with wood; a space of two and a half inches between the iron and wood being filled in with sawdust. The inside of the house is painted white; in the watch-room only, the wood-work is oiled. The outside of the house and all its accessories, except the door and window-shutters, which are white, are painted red down to the level of the ice harbor, and thence below this level, including that work, a bronze green.

The house is provided with a copper-fastened boat, twenty-four feet in length and six feet beam, with oars, sails, &c., complete. The davits for hoisting the boat are attached to two contiguous piles, and are so contrived as to take it up from alongside the ice harbor; having hoisted it well out of the water, the davits themselves are raised until they rest against the house piles, the boat being suspended with its keel about on a level with the floor of the first story of the house. This apparatus can be managed, if need be, by a single man, its motion being controlled by a brake. There is also attached to another house pile a small crane, with the necessary blocks and falls for hoisting provisions, water, fuel, and other supplies from a boat, or the ice harbor landing, into the house.

A flag-staff thirty feet in length, in three sections, of a quarter inch, one inch, and three-quarter inch round iron, is set into the watch-room gallery, and, passing through the lantern pathway, extends sixteen feet above the roof of the lantern, for convenience in raising a signal in case of distress; also to display the national colors on appropriate occasions, for which purpose a flag is provided.

A bell of small size is temporarily used at the station in thick and foggy weather. It will be replaced by one of five hundred pounds, already cast, as soon as the machinery for striking it, now in course of construction, is completed. The machinery consists of a clock movement, carrying an alarm train, and will strike seven blows at intervals of five seconds, followed by a pause of equal duration, or of half a minute, then succeeded by seven more blows, followed as before by the same pause, and so on. The principle of a definite number of strokes in a given time being followed by a definite pause, is novel, at least in this country, and if followed out in the light-house establishment generally, will have the effect to designate a position by sound, as it is now, or should be, by the character of the light.

It will readily be supposed, that in a work of the novel character of the present one, erected at a point so exposed, and subject to such powerful influences, questions have arisen in the course of construction, of much interest, if not indeed to an extent involving the ultimate success of the undertaking. Of these questions, no single one has caused more anxious solicitude than that which had reference to the effect the works were likely to exert on the shoal at the site. The fluctuations in the level of the shoal, and the circumstances under which these fluctuations occurred, were from time to time made known to the bureau, and the opinion confidently expressed throughout, that these fluctuations would, on the removal of the temporary erections required in the operations, be confined within such limits, that all anxiety in regard to the stability of the structure, so far as the permanency of the shoal is concerned, would be satisfactorily set at rest. The accompanying table, showing the changes in the bottom or shoal, since the commencement of operations in June, 1848, confirms thus far this opinion; the fluctuations, since the works assumed their final shape, being confined, notwithstanding the occurrence of at least one heavy gale,

within the narrow limits of .65 of a foot; whereas the fluctuations previously to that time, (exclusive of the state of the shoal, as shown by the observations of May 22, 1849, when and for the previous eight months there were but the nine house piles down,) were 2.2 feet, and inclusive of the result of that date, 2.7 feet. Still, as all the changes of the circumstances affecting the state of the shoal may not yet have occurred, and among these changes there may be those which might cause a wasting of the sand to an extent that would endanger the safety of the work, it is proper to be prepared to meet promptly the occurrence of such an emergency. The course recommended in that event is, as stated in the last annual report, "to fill up with stone at least a part of the space *cupped* out of the shoal." To carry out these views the means should always be in hand. An estimate to provide these means is also herewith annexed, the funds being sufficient to raise the shoal, partly or wholly, as may be deemed best, to the original level, and applied only in case of necessity. The same estimate includes a small sum to provide a model of the works, the ice-harbor as well as the light-house, as a useful reference in the prosecution of similar future undertakings.

In the prosecution of the work I have been ably and zealously seconded by First Lieutenants Woodruff and Palmer, (season of 1848,) and Second Lieutenant Meade, (brevet first lieutenant,) topographical engineers, (seasons of 1848, '49, and '50.) I have likewise to make my acknowledgments to J. W. P. Lewis, esq., civil engineer, for many valuable suggestions, not among the least the mode by which the screw piles received their exact positions, besides services in designing details, making purchases, and supervising work at the foundry. It is proper that I should mention also the superintendents of work, Mr. Amos Stow and Mr. William Dennison, both of Boston; the former for his energy in making the first lodgment on the shoal, and in the subsequent operations of the season of 1848; the latter for his skill in the erection of the superstructure at the site, and for the creditable manner he finished the interior.

This report has been delayed beyond the usual period, in the expectation, now happily realized, that the work would not only soon be completed, but the light be successfully exhibited.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
HARTMAN BACHE,

*Major Topographical Engineers, Brevet Major.*

To Col. J. J. ABERT,  
*Bureau Topographical Engineers.*

*Estimate of funds for the thorough trial and for the maintaining of the light on Brandywine shoal, Delaware Bay, from October 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851, six winter months.*

Compensation of principal keeper, six months, at \$60	-	\$360 00
"    1st asst. do. do.	40 -	240 00
"    2d do. do. do.	30 -	180 00
Attendance on light station by pilot boat	10 -	60 00
128 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil	1 30	166 40
2 do. alcohol (for cleaning) \$1 70, demijohn	1 -	2 70
4 tons anthracite coal	5 -	20 00

6 barrels charcoal, \$2 25, 6 barrels for do.	\$1 50	\$3 75
1 cord pine wood \$4, hauling 50 cts. sawing thrice	1 20	
splitting	1 20	6 90
Repairs and cleaning and wicks for 3 lamps	10 each	30 00
Hire of boat for thirty days	at 50	15 00
Rags, whiting, &c., &c.		5 00
		<hr/> 1,089 75
Contingencies and unforeseen expenses, 5 per cent.		54 49
		<hr/> Total amount - 1,144 24

*Estimate of funds to protect the site of the screw-pile light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware Bay, against any waste of the sands that may hereafter endanger the safety of the structure; also to procure a model of said structure for future reference in carrying out like projects.*

704 tons of stone, small size, at \$1 75	- - - -	\$1,232 00
Model in brass, scale half-inch to one foot, one twenty-fourth		350 00
		<hr/> 1,582 00
Contingent expenses, 17½ per centum	- - - -	276 85
		<hr/> Total amount - 1,858 85

Office of the BRANDYWINE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Table of observations showing the changes in the bottom at the site of the screw-pile light-house, on Branaywine shoal, Delaware bay, since the commencement in June, 1848, of the operations for the construction of said light.

Date.	Number of observations.	Mean depth deduced.	Shoal washed away compared with its original condition.	Shoal washed away since last observations.	Shoal raised up since last observations.	Remarks.
1848.						
June 16	9	15.7	.....	.....	.....	Just after commencement of first season, when only four wooden piles were driven.
Aug. 8	60	18.2	2.5	2.5	.....	Fifty wooden piles for the platform driven, and one house-foundation screw-pile screwed in.
Sept. 21	9	19.3	3.6	1.1	.....	Close of first season after the nine house-foundation screw-piles were screwed in, and the fifty wooden piles of the platform were drawn out.
1849.						
May 22	9	16.7	1.0	.....	2.6	Commencement of second season before any wooden piles were driven—the nine house-foundation screw-piles having stood alone since last season.
June 22	38	17.5	1.8	0.8	.....	Completion of the platform after thirty-six wooden piles were driven.
Aug. 13	83	18.8	3.1	1.3	.....	Close of second season after the thirty screw-piles of the ice harbor were screwed in, and the thirty-six wooden piles were drawn out.
Sept. 16	6	17.2	1.5	.....	1.6	Observations made by keeper of light-boat stationed at the shoal.
Oct. 20	13	17.9	2.2	0.7	.....	Observations made by keeper of light-boat stationed at the shoal; a heavy gale from southeast on the 6th and 7th instant.
Nov. 13	13	17.8	2.1	.....	0.1	Observations made by keeper of light-boat stationed at the shoal.
Dec. 8	13	18.1	2.4	0.3	.....	Do do do.
1850.						
Jan. 15	13	18.3	2.6	0.2	.....	Do do do.
Feb. 15	12	17.5	1.8	.....	0.8	Do do do.
June 3	83	18.0	2.3	0.5	.....	Commencement of third season.
July 20	26	19.4	3.7	1.4	.....	After the severe gale of the 18th and 19th instant, during which the tide rose (by estimate) five feet higher than usual, the greater portion of the wooden platform and one barrack, on the ice harbor, were carried away, and a large quantity of materials washed and thrown overboard.



Table of observations—Continued.

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Date.	Number of observations.	Mean depth deduced.	Shoal washed away compared with its original condition.	Shoal washed away since last observations.	Shoal raised up since last observations.	Remarks.
1850. Sept. 27	83	18.1	2.4	.....	1.3	Remaining part of wooden platform and barrack, on the ice harbor, removed 11th instant.
Oct. 18	66	18.5	2.8	0.4	.....	Close of third season.
Oct. 30	101	18.5	2.8	.....	.....	Observations made by keeper of light-house.
Nov. 10	101	18.75	3.05	0.25	.....	Observations made by keeper of light-house; heavy gale from north to east on the 8th and 9th instant.
Nov. 22	101	18.25	2.55	.....	0.5	Observations made by keeper of light-house.

NOTE.—The measurements are recorded in feet, and were made with a pole—the distance from the bottom to the plane of reference being measured direct. The plane of reference from which the greater part of the measurements were made, and to which all are reduced, is the plane of the upper tier of ice harbor braces, known to be 15.7 feet above the original bottom at the site. The difference between 15.7 feet and the mean depth at any date gives the quantity the shoal is depressed or elevated above its original condition at that date.

Doc. No. 2.

## No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE BRANDYWINE LIGHT HOUSE,  
*Philadelphia, September 1, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of this work for the year just elapsed.

The last annual report was delayed beyond the usual time to include the exhibition of the light within the operations of the season. This first took place, as then stated, on the 28th of October, and was continued under the direction of this office, until the transfer of the works, by order of the bureau, to the Treasury Department, on the 1st of July last. In view of this change, the necessary orders, dated the 24th of June, were given to the keeper, by which he was also required to communicate to the agent of the Treasury Department all instructions, whether written or oral, he may at any time have received for his government, while in charge of the light; and further, should his successor desire it, to instruct him in the use, care, &c., of the lighting apparatus. He was likewise directed to take from him, receipts for all public property at the station not absolutely fixtures, and forward them to this office. In compliance with these orders, the keeper, on the day appointed, duly communicated his instructions, and turned over the public property to his successor; remaining at the station until the third of the month to instruct him in the use of the mechanical lamps, all of which were left in good working order. He subsequently forwarded the property receipts, one copy of which was at once transmitted to the bureau for the Treasury Department.

It is due to the late keeper, Mr. John Benton, of Jacob, that I should put on record the expression of my entire satisfaction at the ability and faithfulness evinced by him in a charge which, both in the character of the structures and mode of lighting, may be considered, at least in this country, as an experiment.

A thorough trial has now been made of the light, which, by marking at all times the position of the Brandywine and the sea entrance into the leading channel through the bay, entirely fulfils the object originally had in view in its establishment. Due vigilance for the future as to the condition of the shoal, and, if needs be, prompt action to apply the remedy in case of an undue waste of its sands, is alone required to secure its benefits to commerce as long as the material of which it is constructed shall endure. The only objection made to the light, as far as known, is its extraordinary brightness. This objection, strange as it may seem, is, under the circumstances of the case, a reasonable one. Navigators, including the pilots, long accustomed to estimate their distances by the appearance of the ordinary lights of the coast and of the bay, find themselves entirely at fault in doing this from the Brandywine. The correction of the objection, however, is a simple and evident one. It is manifestly not to dim the brilliancy of the Brandywine, but to increase the intensity of the other lights; always, of course, having due regard to their importance and extent of range.

The advantages of a permanent light at the Brandywine were forcibly illustrated, as indeed they have been in the same way in past winters, in the short interval which has elapsed since the light was first exhibited, by the absence of the light-boat, which was twice driven, by stress of weather, from her station off the shoal: namely, on the 23d of December and on the 2d of May. On the first occasion she did not return until the 18th of January,

being absent twenty-five days at the season, of all others, when aids to navigation are most needed. How long she would have been absent the second time can only be surmised, as, before she was ready to take her position off the shoal, another station was assigned to her.

The letter of the bureau directing the light to be turned over to the Treasury Department, required also a thorough and minute inspection of its condition. It likewise was pleased to say that any precautionary advice or opinions which the occasion called for, on being communicated to the bureau, would be duly submitted to the consideration of that department. The report of this inspection is dated the 30th of June; and as it details the then condition of the works, and suggests, from the experience acquired in the construction and management of the light, the course deemed advisable to pursue in its future administration—matters which properly belong to the narrative of the season—I beg leave to request that it be considered as part of the present report.

The boat, the fog alarm, and the tell-tale, and a few of the smaller accessories of the mechanical lamp, still unprovided at the date of the last annual report, have since been supplied. The boat then in course of construction reached the station on the 22d of November, when the boat temporarily hired was discharged. The fog alarm was finished by the close of January; but from the inaccessible character of the position, it was not received at the light until the 12th of March, when it was at once set up and put in service by the 14th. The tell-tale was also forwarded by the same opportunity; the other accessories of the mechanical lamps having been supplied during the winter. The station has in addition been furnished, during the season, with a marine clock, the ordinary clock stopping at times by the vibration of the house during storms; ten twenty-gallon and three thirty-three gallon casks for transporting the required supply of water for the tank; all necessary tools, including a work bench, for such repairs of the mechanical lamps, &c., and the structure generally, as may be performed by the keeper; a lamp (Cornelius's lard) as a substitute for the ordinary lantern used within the lenticular dome, on the removal temporarily of the mechanical lamp, and also as an experiment for general use in place of that lamp; a sounding chain and lead, to make the periodical measurements to the shoal where the violence of the wind and sea prevent the employment of the pole; and two iron fenders of two rods each, one on each side of the ice harbor, extending from the upper to the lower braces of that structure, to facilitate the hoisting of stores on the work.

On the 19th of April the new boat, by an unfortunate accident, was wrecked and totally lost. It would seem by the report of the keeper that he returned on that day from Lewes in tow of the tender pilot-boat General Pike, and on getting alongside of the ice harbor, found it impracticable, from the heavy sea and strong flood tide, to hook on the boat to the hoisting crane. Under these circumstances he dropped the boat with the tide to the northward of the work, to wait until high water, when the *sea*, from the increased depth, even should the same force of wind hold, would be less rough. While lying in this situation, the boat, from some cause not explained, but probably from the dropping of the sliding keel, took a sudden sheer and ran between the two tiers of ice harbor braces, and before she could be got out was beaten to pieces; the wreck, as soon as possible, being cut adrift to prevent damage to the works. On authentic information being received of her loss, directions were despatched to Lewes to hire a boat and

send it up to the shoal, which it reached on the 27th, the station having been without one for about a week. This boat was subsequently purchased, and measures put in train for building a new one, when notice was received that the Treasury Department had ordered one of Francis's metallic life-boats for the station, rendering further action on the subject unnecessary. This boat had not reached the light-house at the date of the transfer.

The fog-alarm as first arranged was found deficient in sound. This defect, at the suggestion of this office, approved by the bureau, has, by request of the Fifth Auditor, been corrected since the light passed into the custody of the Treasury Department. The striking hammer was increased from ten to fifteen pounds, and made to fall through an area of five instead of three and a half inches. A sounding-board, six feet in diameter, was likewise placed under the bell, which has been dropped slightly from the iron joist against which it was in the first instance tightly drawn. The effect of these changes has been favorable. The late keeper, who was charged with making them, reports that with a light wind precisely athwart the line of direction, the bell was heard three miles.

This distance is sufficient to serve at once the purposes of navigation, and to secure the light against accidents from vessels running into it during thick or foggy weather; the only real danger to which screw-pile structures, when founded in navigable depths, are exposed.

The leaks which showed themselves in the eave of the dwelling soon after it was occupied, it is gratifying to report, have been stopped by means of a plaster of Paris, applied by the advice and under the direction of the late keeper. The same success has not attended the efforts to cure the smoking of the stove, frequently alluded to in the usual monthly reports. A number of changes in the pipes were proposed, but it was thought best to seek, by experiment, for a remedy in the numerous hoods or caps applicable to exposed positions, rather than to incur the trouble and expense, to say nothing of the unsightly appearance they involved, of any new arrangement of the pipes, which might not, after all, bring about the desired result. There is no reason to doubt that by persevering efforts, after close observation on the part of the keepers, in the course suggested, the annoyance in question may be greatly abated, if not wholly removed.

The measurements to ascertain the condition of the shoal were continued at short intervals up to the date the light was turned over to the Treasury Department. A table of the results of measurements, made to the twenty-second of November inclusive, accompanied the last annual report. A similar table in continuation is now presented. It comprises twenty-five sets, including two sets taken since this office was relieved from the charge of the light. The least waste of the shoal from the original level of the bottom by these twenty-five sets is two feet, the greatest waste 3.59 feet, and the mean waste 2.81 feet. The least waste by the first table, which is made up of eighteen sets, is one foot, the greatest waste 3.7 feet, and the mean waste 2.46 feet. Comparing the last sets of the two tables, namely, that of the 22d of November, 1850, with that of the 27th of August, 1851, when the results were 2.55 feet and 2.99 feet respectively, it will be seen that the decrement has increased 0.44 of a foot over last year. For the reason, however, that the table is made up of sets from measurements fewer and irregular in number, and comprises the period of construction when, from the progress of the work and the means applied in the operations, the shoal was subject to greater vicissitudes, no satisfactory conclusion can be

drawn from a comparison of their results, beyond the general opinion that the condition of the shoal within certain small limits has become fixed. A further examination of the present table will exhibit other results, which in some respects are both curious and unexpected. During the nine months included by it, the least waste was in the winter months; the greatest in the summer months. Thus, of the fourteen sets of measurements made in the four winter months from December to March inclusive, the least waste is two feet, the greatest 2.9 feet, and the mean 2.45 feet; whereas in the five summer months, from April to August inclusive, the results from eleven sets are, least waste 2.99 feet, greatest waste 3.59 feet, mean waste 3.28 feet. It will also be observed that the four sets made in mid-winter, namely, from December 26th to January 21st, exhibit the shoal in the most favorable condition; the waste not varying more than 0.05 of a foot from two feet for that whole period: while, on the other hand, those of May and June show it in its worst state; the decrement having reached 3.59 feet and 3.53 feet respectively in those months.

The favorable condition of the shoal closes with the 31st of March, when the waste was 2.71 feet. From this date to the 22d of April no observations were made, in consequence, as reported by the keeper of the light, of "a run of strong winds, high tides and heavy seas." On that day the waste was 3.42 feet, an increase in twenty-two days of 0.71 of a foot. The report of this set naturally excited a good deal of anxiety, and the subsequent reports were looked for with much interest. On the 6th of May the waste reached 3.59 feet, the maximum of the season, from which time to the 20th it decreased 0.52 of a foot. By the 29th it further increased 0.14 of a foot, and again on the 10th of June, when an accretion was anticipated, a further waste of 0.32 of a foot was reported. It was on the receipt of this report that, apprehensive some new causes were in operation to prevent the usual compensation after a waste, the communication was addressed to the bureau recommending the immediate adoption of the expedient previously recommended in case of an undue dispersion of the sands of the shoal, namely, the use of quarry spall to fill, at least in part, the cup-like form assumed by it within the area of the works. This suggestion was subsequently endorsed in the next succeeding monthly report, in the following words: "It is gratifying to know that the two sets of measurements made subsequently in the month, show a better state of things; the shoal having returned to within half a foot of its condition at the date of the first occupancy of the light. Notwithstanding, however, the favorable change thus indicated, I am still of opinion that the application of quarry spalls should be resorted to. They will, in so much, bury up the screw piles, and thus give increased stiffness to the superstructure portion of the works; but will also test in a measure their efficiency to stay the evil, in case hereafter it should assume a threatening aspect." The depression of half a foot (0.53) in the level of the shoal mentioned above, is reduced by the latest observations, as shown by the record, to 0.19 of a foot, thus giving additional assurance of the existence of compensating causes in operation, likely to secure to the shoal at all times a general uniform condition: yet in view of this confirmation of opinions heretofore expressed, as to the safety of the works on this point, the course suggested would now again be urged were the light still under the control of the bureau. The expedient, should it prove efficacious, would at once set at rest all apprehension as to the safety of the works from undue dispersion of the sands of the shoal. That

it would so prove there is a good reason to believe. Quarry spalls, or stone of any size, deposited on the surface of the natural shoal, would doubtless in so limited a depth soon assume the general level of the shoal. The recoil of the currents and waves from the mass would gradually remove the underlying sand, and cause the stone to take its place, and this action would continue until the whole mass had sunk to the general level of the shoal. The case, however, is quite different when the stone is deposited in the cup-like form taken by the shoal under the influence of the currents and waves acting on the works. The stone not rising above the general level of the shoal, but rather protected by it as by a breakwater, would cause no recoil and undertow of the waves or currents, and consequently cause no dispersion of the sand as in the first case; but rather an accretion, though the amount of that accretion would be limited to the capacity of the interstices of the mass of stone, higher than the general level of which it cannot necessarily rise.

The following statement will show the quantity of oil consumed at the station to the first of July. The bureau will be gratified to find that notwithstanding the use of the mechanical lamp was a novelty with the keeper and his assistants, the actual consumption by it approaches so closely the allowance set down by the French authorities.

Quantity of oil furnished the station, 189½ gallons, or-----	6,064 gills.
Deduct—	
Consumption by household lamps 3,032½ hours, including 29½ hours before lighting up, or 0.64 of a gill per hour-----	194 gills
Consumption by mechanical lamp before lighting up	16 “
On hand July 1st, 1851, 8 gallons or-----	256 “
Quantity to be deducted-----	466 “

Consumption by the mechanical lamp from Oct. 28th, 1850, to July 1st, 1851-----	5,598 gills.
Which divided by 3,004, the number of hours from sunset to sunrise between the above dates, gives for the hourly consumption of the mechanical lamp-----	1,863 “
French hourly allowance for the 3d order, large size, lenticular light, 190 grammas, or-----	1,744 “
Excess of hourly consumption at the Brandywine, or 11 gallons 1 pint and 1½ gills for the time, or 16 gallons 1 quart and 1 gill for a year.	119 “

As there was no waste, no deduction is made on that account; neither was there any refuse, the oil being a pure unbleached winter sperm oil, subjected, it is believed, to no chemical process, and free from all foreign admixtures.

The keeper, soon after the exhibition of the light, observed that the structure was subject to tremor during violent storms. Under date of the 9th of November, a hard gale prevailing at the time, he writes: “This house shakes to-day very much—much more than I expected; its vibration has stopped my clock’s operation several times;” and on the following day: “In time of the recent gale, this house shook considerably—much more than I expected it would have done;” and again on the 25th of December, referring to a severe gale from W. to WNW. of the day and night previous: “This building shakes very much, so that my clock could not run.” It is proper

to observe that the clock alluded to was one of the ordinary 30-hour Yankee clocks, to stop which requires but a slight motion out of the plane of oscillation of the pendulum, and that these clocks are frequently stopped in cities by the mere passing in the street of heavily-laden wagons.

Attention having thus been directed to the subject, the means for determining the character of the motion in question, and its exact amount, were at once sought for. The distance of the site from land, precluded the possibility of the use of instruments for this purpose by measuring the motion directly. The employment of one at the structure, necessarily involved a subsequent course of operations, to deduce from the data obtained the desired result. Among the instruments suggested was a modification of the earthquake measurer, of the following description: Four or more glass V tubes united, and radiating from each other at known angles, ten to twelve inches high in the vertical branches, three to four inches in the horizontal, and one-third to one-half of an inch in diameter, with shifting paper scales adjusted to the mercury level when there is no motion, to zero, and divided into inches and decimals. It was doubted, however, whether this instrument would give satisfactory results; as, from the rapid motion of the house, the fluid would not have time to assume the level as the result of one position, before a counter-movement would dispose it to take another; and as, from the motion partaking of an oscillatory one, the momentum of the mercury, even were the oscillations less rapid, would cause it to rise higher than would properly indicate the true level. For those reasons, which apply in a greater or lesser degree, it is thought, to all instruments designed to measure a motion of so peculiar a character under the conditions that belong to the case, but particularly from the uncertain period the light was likely to remain in charge of this office, the design was reluctantly abandoned.

In the absence of data wholly reliable, the ingenuity of the keeper, whose vigilance was aroused on the subject, as seen by the extracts from his letters, has supplied a means which will at least convey a more definite idea of the character and amount of tremor the house is subjected to during gales, than any mere verbal description. These means consist of eighteen sets of observations with a pendulum, running through nine days of storms, including the two mentioned by him. The pendulum employed was formed of an ordinary dippy lead and a fine fishing-line. It was seven feet two inches long, and suspended from a joist of the ceiling of one of the second-story rooms of the dwelling, about forty-seven feet above the plane of penetration of the shoal by the screw piles. The diagrams herewith, give the results of these observations as exhibited by a number of figures formed by following with a pencil the movement of the plummet under the motion of the house. It should be understood that the spaces within their bounds were passed over by numerous, small and irregular curved motions of the point of the plummet, and not, as might be supposed, by distinct oscillations or movements made from side to side at once. The figures, with two exceptions, when they are nearly circles, closely resemble ellipses, of different proportions. The smallest is one of the circles, and five-eighths of an inch in diameter; the largest two, and five-sixteenths inches by one and eleven-sixteenths. It will be remarked that when the figures are elongated, it is not always in the directions of the winds, but what might seem to be the resultant of their force and the force of the tidal currents, known to be nearly coincident with the axis of the ice-harbor; thus proving that the latter, in modifying the blow of the waves, have quite as large a share in causing the motion they are sup-

posed graphically to represent. It also appears that those formed on the 24th of March, and in the second instance on the 9th of April, are each composed of two distinct figures; caused no doubt, by the shift of wind in the first case, and in the second by the change of tide noted in the remarks. Assuming that the figures are a fair index of the relative intensities of the storms observed, those of the 9th of November and 24th of December, were decidedly the most violent.

In considering these diagrams it must be borne in mind that they are not measures of the actual motion of the house, but graphical delineations of the effects of the motion on a pendulum of the length and suspended at the height stated.

The model of the light-house, with the protecting ice-harbor, is on the eve of completion. It is on the scale of half an inch to one foot ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and made of brass, with the exception of the shafts of the screw-piles and braces of the ice-harbor, which are of iron. That the two structures may correspond in appearance with the original, they are in the model painted of the same colors. On the whole it gives quite a correct idea of the works, and is very creditable to Mr. Thomas W. Mason, philosophical instrument and model maker, of this city, by whom it was executed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HARTMAN BACHE,**  
*Major Topographical Engineers, Brevet Major.*

Col. J. J. ABERT,  
*Bureau Topographical Engineers.*



Table of observations showing the changes in the bottom at the site of the screw-pile light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay, from December 4, 1850, to August 27, 1851, inclusive.

Date.	Number of observations.	Mean depth deduced.	Shoal washed away compared with its original condition.	Shoal washed away since last observations.	Shoal raised up since last observations.	Remarks, direction and strength of the winds, &c.
1850.						
Dec. 4	101	18.16	2.46	.....	0.09	November 23, NE., fresh; 24, NNE. to NW., strong; 25, NW., strong; 26, W., moderate; 27, S., moderate; 28, SW., fresh; 29, S., moderate; 30, S., fresh.
14	101	18.53	2.83	0.37	.....	December 1 and 2, S., light; 3, SE., fresh; 4, variable; 5 and 14, variable; 6 and 7, NE., strong—high sea; 8, WNW., strong; 9, NW. to SW. and W., strong; 10 and 11, same, fresh; 12, same, light; 13, NNW. and W., fresh.
18	101	18.6	2.9	0.07	.....	December 15, SW., strong; 16, SE., light; 17, NW., strong; 18, NW., strong, then veering to W., light.
26	101	17.7	2.00	.....	0.9	December 19, SSW., fresh; 20, changeable, stiff; 21, WSW., strong—Heavy sea; 22, variable, fresh; 23, W. and W. by S., very hard gale; 24, N., strong; 25, SW., strong; 26, WSW., moderate.
1851.						
Jan. 2	101	17.75	2.05	0.05	.....	December 27, WSW., light; 28, SE., light; 29, W. by N., hard gale; 30, NW., fresh; 31, NW., strong; January 1, W. by N., strong; 2, NW. to E. and SE., fresh.
15	101	17.71	2.01	.....	0.04	January 3, W., fresh; 4, changeable, fresh; 5, W., light; 6, SW., light; 7 and 8, N., strong; 9, E., strong; 10, changeable, moderate; 11, W. to WSW., moderate; 12, S. to SSW., moderate; 13, NW., light; 14, W., light.
21	101	17.75	2.05	0.04	.....	January 15, SW., strong; 16, WSW. to SE., strong; 17, W. by S. to WNW., strong; 18, NNW., strong; 19, WNW., strong to 1 a. m., then E. and SE., light; 20, WSW. to NNW., strong; 21, NW., fresh.
Feb. 3	101	18.17	2.47	0.42	.....	January 21, SW., fresh; 22, changeable; 23 and 24, SW., light; 25, E., light; 26, variable, light; 27 and 28, NE., fresh; 29, NW., gale; 30, NW., strong; 31, NW., stiff. February 1, NW., fresh; 2, NW., light; 3, N.
14	101	18.11	2.41	.....	0.06	February 4 and 6, NW., light; 5, SW., light; 7, NW., fresh; 8, NE., stiff; 9, SE., light; 10, SSE., strong; 11, WNW., strong; 12, WNW., strong; 13, ESE., fresh.
17	101	18.24	2.54	0.13	.....	February 14, SSE., fresh; 15, SE. to ESE., strong—very low water; 16, NW., strong; 17, NW. and NNE., blow; moderated at 2 p. m., observations made at 3 p. m.

Mar. 1	101	18.31	2.61	0.07	February 18, light; 19 and 20, variable, light; 21, S., fresh; 22, WNW., fresh; 23, S., light; 24, S., strong; 25, NW., gale; 26, W., light; 27, S., stiff; 28, variable.
15	101	18.23	2.53	0.08	March 1, NNW., strong; 2, SE., strong; 3, 9, and 10, NW., strong; 4, S., strong; 5, S., fresh; 6 and 15, variable, light; 7, N., strong; 8, NE., gale; 11, S., strong; 12, N., light; 13, S., light; 14, E., strong.
22	101	18.43	2.73	0.2	March 16, 17, and 18, NE. by E., strong; 19, NW., strong; 20, N. to NW. by W., strong; 21, NW., strong; 22, NW., strong, during night—towards afternoon, S., moderate.
31	101	18.41	2.71	0.02	March 23, ENE., strong; 24, NW., stiff; 25, WNW., fresh; 26, S., fresh; 27, SW., fresh; 28, NW., strong; 29, E., fresh; 30, variable, moderate; 31, S., gentle.
April 22	101	19.12	3.42	0.71	April 1 and 11, ENE., light and fresh; 2, ESE.; 3, 9, 20, and 27, NW., strong, and WNW., gale; 4, SW., strong; 5 and 10, SSE., strong; 6, S., stiff; 7, variable, strong; 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17, NE., fresh, stiff, and NE. to E., strong; 13, E., fresh; 18, N., strong; 19, SE., strong.
May 1	101	19.07	3.37	0.05	April 24 and 25, W., light and variable; 26, NE., fresh; 27, E., light; 28, NW., strong; 29, NW., moderate; 30, SE., strong—heavy sea.
6	101	19.29	3.59	0.22	May 1, SW., light—high sea; 2, NW., strong—large seas; 3, SE., stiff; 4, SE. to NE., strong—high seas; 5, NE., strong gale—very heavy seas; 6, a. m., NW. to WNW., fresh—p. m., WSW., light.
14	101	18.87	3.17	0.42	May 6, NW., variable; 7, NW., fresh; 8, S., light; 9, SW., fine; 10, SW. and NW., squalls at night; 11, W., fine; 12, E., variable and fresh; 13, SE., fine.
20	101	18.77	3.07	0.10	May 15, NW., fresh; 16, S., strong; 17, SW., strong; 18, variable; 19, ENE., fresh; 20, S., strong.
29	101	18.91	3.21	0.14	May 21, W., strong; 22 and 23, SW., strong; 24, ENE., strong; 25, 26, and 27, SE., fresh; 28, SW., fresh; 29, ESE., fresh.
June 10	101	19.23	3.53	0.32	June 1, E., strong; 2, W., fresh; 3, W., light; 4 and 5, variable, light; 6, SE., light; 7, NW., strong; 8, SE., strong; 9 and 10, variable, strong in day, light at night.
18	101	19.00	3.30	0.23	June 11, S., strong; 12, N., strong; 13, SE., fresh; 14 and 15, NW., strong; 16, NE., gale; 17, ENE., strong; 18, SE., fresh, and SSE., strong—high seas.
24	101	19.03	3.33	0.03	June 19, S., light; 20, S., strong; 21 and 23, SE., fresh; 22, SW., fresh; 24, N., fresh.
July 7	101	18.88	3.18	0.15	Deduced from diagrams of measurements made by Mr. Wm. Legg, keeper, forwarded to Bureau of Topographical Engineers. No weather remarks.
Aug. 27	101	18.69	2.99	0.19	Deduced from diagrams of measurements made by Mr. John Renton, of Jacob, late keeper. August 25, ENE., gale; 26, N., gale.

NOTE.—The measurements are recorded in feet, and were made (with the exception of those of March 1 and August 27, when a chain was used) with a pole—the distance from the bottom to the plane of reference being measured direct. The plane of reference from which the measurements were made, and to which they are reduced, is the plane of the upper tier of ice harbor braces, known to be 15.7 feet above the original bottom at the site. The difference between 15.7 feet and the mean depth at any date gives the mean quantity the shoal is depressed below or elevated above its original condition at that date.

*Annual Report on Waugoshance Light-house.*

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,  
October 1, 1851.

SIR: The operations on the light-house at Waugoshance were closed late in the fall of 1849. The work was well secured against the storms and ice of the winter.

The funds were exhausted, and an amount of near twenty thousand dollars was required to complete the work.

The appropriation of 1850 was made so late in the summer, that the work could not be resumed that year.

All the preparations were made, and as early as the ice would permit last spring, (1851) I repaired to the work with the men and materials required for its completion.

The principal things remaining at that time to be done were, putting the deck on the pier, setting up the tower stairs, putting up the lantern and lighting apparatus, fixing the fog-bell and the machinery for ringing it, and building the boat-house and the wood-house.

This was all done, and the last of the workmen discharged, on the 15th day of August.

On the 10th of July, the lighting apparatus was set up, and since that date the light has been kept regularly burning.

The lighting apparatus is Fresnel's, of the third order, and is unhesitatingly pronounced, by all I have heard speak of it, to be far superior to any other light on the lakes.

There being but one lamp or burner, the fixed lens produces a steady round light, and at intervals of forty seconds the intensity of the light is doubled by two revolving lenses, causing a succession of brilliant flashes which can be seen at a great distance, and be readily distinguished from any other light.

The fog-bell is hung on the outside of the light-house tower. The clapper is fixed to strike the outside of the bell. The clapper is attached to a shaft which passes through the tower wall, and on the inside is connected with the machinery for moving it. The moving power is a weight (which may be varied from 400 to 600 pounds,) acting on a drum which moves very slowly; connected with the drum are two wheels and two pinnions, which give the necessary speed to a spur wheel which acts on the arm, attached to the inner end of the clapper shaft.

This last wheel has five spurs, which in succession catch the end of the arm of the clapper shaft. The clapper is thus raised to the proper angle, when the arm slips from the spur, and the clapper is brought forcibly on to the bell by another weight suspended by a cord, which is wound around the clapper shaft, or rather the cord is wound around a small drum which is fixed on the clapper shaft.

To regulate the movement of the machine, a strong iron hook is so fixed as to catch the spur of the wheel, and stop it the instant after the arm of the clapper shaft has escaped from the spur.

This iron hook is fixed on a pivot, and is unhooked by the movement of the clapper shaft at the instant that the clapper strikes the bell.

As soon as the spur is unhooked, the machine goes on, and lifts the clapper again, &c., and continues to run until the driving weight has run down.

One man can easily wind up the machine.

As there is only one burner or lamp in this apparatus, it is evident that any accident by which the lamp was put out would leave them in total darkness; differing essentially in this respect from the common reflecting lights, where, if several lamps go out, there will still be a light of some kind.

To make it certain that the lamp is kept burning, it is usual to keep a watchman constantly with the light.

As a substitute for the watchman, and that the keeper may know immediately of any accident of this kind, I have fixed a contrivance at Waugoshance, by which the fog bell will commence ringing as soon as the light is put out.

This is effected by making use of the expanding and contracting power of a copper tube, when heated and cooled. The tube is made to form a part of the chimney of the lamp.

The amount of the expansion under this heat is very small, (about one-twentieth of an inch.) But the expansive force being very great, I use a lever, with a short fulcrum running from the lamp at the centre to the side of the lantern, and increase the amount of the movement here ten times. To the end of this lever is attached a copper wire, which wire is also attached to another lever on the floor of the bell machine (forty feet below the lantern.)

The movement by this second lever is again increased six times, so that the motion here amounts to full three inches.

This last lever, when the copper tube is heated by the lamp, is in a position to hold an iron hook, so that the hook will catch one of the spurs of the wheel which moves the clapper shaft.

The catching of the spur, of course, stops the machine; when the light goes out, the copper tube of the chimney cools and contracts. The lever at the machine is raised, and the hook by its own weight swings clear of the spur of the wheel, and the machine moves on and the bell rings, and, unless it is stopped, continues to ring until the machine runs down.

This arrangement is found to answer perfectly, and is tested every morning when the light is put out.

Waugoshance was lighted on the 10th of July, and put under the charge of N. F. Johnson as keeper, with Samuel Weatherbee as assistant.

Your intention being to keep possession of the work for one year, or until its defects may be discovered and corrected before turning it over to the Treasury Department, a small appropriation will be necessary to meet the expenses of keeping the light.

The estimate is herewith submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CANFIELD,

*Corps Topographical Engineers.*

To Colonel J. J. ABERT,

*Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.*

No. 4.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 14, 1851.

SIR: In the month of October, 1850, in obedience to your orders, I visited the harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and made "a critical and detailed examination of the Whale's Back rock of that harbor," and respectfully beg leave to refer to my report dated October 25th, 1850, for the condition of the light-house on the rock.

The repairs recommended in that report have, by your directions, been made during the past summer. The whole wood-work of the interior of the tower has been renewed, and the walls replastered and made comfortable for the keeper; the joints of the masonry on the outside of the tower were well picked, and have been repointed with hydraulic cement, and the tower whitewashed.

The work was done under the directions of Lory Odell, esq., the collector of the port, who very kindly consented to inspect the work during its progress; and it was conditioned, that when done, it should be approved by him before being paid for. He has reported that the repairs were made entirely to his satisfaction, and I respectfully refer to an extract from his letter dated October 9, 1851, and also to his letter dated October 13, 1851, which accompany this, for a detailed statement of the present condition of the light-house on the rock called the Whale's Back, in the harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. TURNBULL,

*Major Topographical Engineers, Brevet Colonel.*

Col. J. J. ABERT,

*Chief Topographical Engineers.*

[Extract.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,

*Collector's Office, October 9, 1851.*

SIR: I transmit herewith the accounts of George W. Poindexter and Joseph W. Coburn for the repairs of the light-house on Whale's Back.

I made it a part of my business to visit the light-house about twice a week, while they were doing the work, to see the manner in which it was done; and I have made an attentive examination of it since it was finished. The work of both these gentlemen was done thoroughly, and in a workman-like manner, agreeably to the terms of their respective contracts, and in a manner entirely satisfactory to me.

LORY ODELL,

*Collector.*

Brevet Col. WM. TURNBULL,

*United States Topographical Engineers, Washington, D. C.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,  
*Collector's Office, October 13, 1851.*

SIR: By inspection, after the wood-work was stripped from the interior of the tower of the light-house on the Whale's Back, and by inquiry of masons who assisted in erecting it, I have ascertained that, after the base, which was laid up dry, was constructed, the tower was built upon it, by fitting and laying each stone in its place, then the outside, or inside, of the stone, as the case might be, was raised a few inches and lime mortar placed under it; it was then lowered into its place, and the other side raised, and treated in the same way, leaving a large space under its centre entirely without mortar.

The state in which the work was found showed that the water had penetrated and soaked through the mortar on the outside of the joints, dissolved and entirely washed out the lime of which it was composed, from the top to the bottom, and nothing but the sand was left between the joints on the outside of the tower. The water had scarcely penetrated through the mortar on the inside of the joints, in any part of the upper half of the tower, but it was otherwise with the lower half—then the water had gone through the wall profusely in some places, particularly the joints on which the floor timbers rested, and run down on its inner surface, which was thickly coated with the lime washed from the mortar.

I had supposed, before the wood-work was removed, that no mortar was used in constructing the tower, in the joints on its inside, and that the inside surface would present the appearance and the reality of having been laid up dry, and I was consequently very much surprised, when the wood work had been removed, to find that the appearance of a very well pointed wall was presented on the inside. I found, too, that the mortar on the inside, from the deck more than half way down, was well hardened, and generally in very good condition. For the remainder of the distance to the base, though much water had soaked through portions of the wall and dissolved the lime of the mortar, the marks of the trowel everywhere remained, and the surface presented the same general appearance it must have done the day after the tower was finished, twenty-two years ago.

Finding the joints of the masonry on the inside of the tower in so good condition and so different from what I had expected, after consulting with Mr. Coburn, I concluded to abandon the idea of having the pointing done on the inside, for which I had accepted his proposals, and I directed him to point only the joints where the floor timbers rested, and a few others, where the greatest amount of water had come through, choosing to trust wholly to the pointing on the outside, which I had become satisfied, from the thorough manner in which it was done, would keep the tower perfectly tight and dry for many years.

You will rightly infer from what I have written, as well as from what you saw at this light-house, that the appearance of the mortar of the joints on the inside of the tower, in which the minutest crack could not be discovered from the top to the bottom, conclusively contradicts the statements made by former keepers respecting the oscillations produced by the effects of the sea upon it. The falling down of the chandelier is accounted for by the probable fact that the cross-bar, in which the upper end of the spindle revolved, was never properly secured—it was found to be loose and without any real fastening, and probably had always been so. The stones with

which the tower was constructed were better shaped and better fitted, and they were laid up more carefully, than those of the base.

The base on which this tower stands, was constructed with large blocks of granite, laid up dry, as I have before stated. It is forty-two feet in diameter at the top, forty-eight at the bottom, and twenty-two high. Each course consists of headers and stretchers, laid with what I believe is known as a Flemish bond, the lower course lying a foot or so above the sea level, at low water on the ledge, which, according to the most reliable testimony that I can get, was levelled from the circumference to the depth of fifteen feet towards the centre, to receive it. The courses are laid regularly one above the other to the top, leaving a well or open space seventeen feet in diameter in the centre, the upper portion of which serves for a cellar, the lower part being filled up with small rubble stone, which was covered with mortar to make a floor to the cellar, above which the joints in the masonry were pointed to the top of the base with lime mortar, which remains unbroken and in good condition. The base, though not built throughout with so well-shaped stones as it should have been, is still, of its kind, a strong work. If the blocks of stone with which it was built had been well shaped, so that few or no pinnars would have been needed to retain them in their places, the base and tower might well be regarded as safe for centuries from any violence of the sea in the exposure where it stands. Two of the long stones, extending from under the tower to the circumference of the base, and which cover it, have become cracked across, though the parts have not moved at all in their places. I do not think the safety of the structure has been diminished by these cracks. These stones have been secured by two-inch iron bolts. The fact, however, of their having become cracked, shows that the stones of the base are jarred, or slightly moved by the shocks of the sea, the whole force of which, even in the most violent storms, is exhausted on the base, nothing but the spray ever striking against the tower.

The results of all my observations on this light-house, which I have observed more or less ever since it was finished, besides the inspections which my official position has made it my duty to make, is, that if the base and tower had been built with none but well-shaped stones of the dimensions used, even though unhewn, they might have been relied upon to stand securely at that place until they rotted down; as it is, no apprehension need be felt for the destruction of the tower, until after the rocks of the base shall be partially rent apart, and that portion of the work shattered more than will ever be likely to happen in any one storm. It may, I think, be regarded as certain that the tower will stand until the base shall be at least partially removed from under it, an event not likely to happen in our day.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your ob'dt servant,

LORY ODELL,

*Collector.*

To Brevet Col. WM. TURNBULL,

*U. S. Topographical Engineers, Washington, D. C.*

No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 31, 1851.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit my final estimate for completing the construction of Sand Key light-house, the amount of which is considerably increased over the final estimate submitted last year, but which was not acted upon, and consequently the work was suspended on the 30th April last by your orders.

In all constructions of novel design, and particularly when the building material is iron, in the use of which for architectural purposes so little experience has yet been accumulated, the original estimates of ultimate cost are usually but vague approximations.

In the case of Sand Key light-house, there were numerous items of detail, the cost of which could only be guessed at by the best judges of iron work; and there were some additions made to the original design that were adopted, when, in the progress of elaborating the details, the necessity of such addition first became visible. In these parts of the work my estimates range too low. The weight of all the castings exceeds the estimated weight, and this does not arise from defective calculations, but from the fact that in all large castings made in moulds of "green sand" the hydraulic pressure of the fluid iron compresses the sand, and hence the casting turns out larger than the pattern from which it was moulded, and with a proportionate increase of weight.

In casting the columns of the frame tower, the cores were not all up to full dimensions, owing to carelessness in the workmen, and hence the weight of iron in these again outruns the estimate, because they are cast a fraction thicker than ordered. These are some of the practical difficulties that attend upon iron work, and which cannot easily be avoided.

The cost of the corrugated iron house and staircase tower proved to be much greater than my original estimate, although, as this portion of the work is constructed, the cost of it may be considered as very reasonable. The data within my reach for estimating the cost of such a structure was at that time very meagre and insufficient; but it is a source of satisfaction to be assured by disinterested parties, who saw this house when temporarily erected in the contractor's yard, that the execution of the work is first rate, and the price quite low. This house, including all the water and oil tanks, pumps, &c., has been safely landed in Key West, and is ready for erection at any time.

In my original estimate for the keeper's house I contemplated using one-eighth inch plate iron, but subsequent inquiry induced me to adopt one-quarter inch iron, in order to bear, without yielding, the great pressure of hurricane winds.

Again, to provide for a very important point of comfort to the keeper, as well as safety of the building against fire, it was necessary, before this iron house would be habitable, to get rid of the heat which its external surface must absorb from the sun and radiate within the walls. I found on inquiry that the iron houses sent to the British tropical colonies, when lined with wood, had not proved impervious to radiant heat, and after careful study I decided to line the interior with light iron plates, leaving an air space of six inches between these and the outer wall for free ventilation. This interior lining of iron added considerably to the cost of the structure, but renders it fire-proof, and enables me to carry out a system of ventilation



whose operation is certain, and never liable to any derangement. The difficulties that were surmounted in constructing the foundation of Sand Key light-house have been heretofore fully explained to the bureau. Many contingent expenses were thus incurred that may easily be avoided in any future operation of a similar character, but which were inseparable from a first attempt to subdue peculiar obstacles.

What now remains to be performed at Sand Key is, to erect the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories of the frame tower, to set up the keeper's house and lantern, staircase and illuminating apparatus. My impression is, that all this can be well done in from three to four months after the men arrive on the Key, and I have estimated accordingly for five months, so as to allow for contingencies.

Every part of the structure is now made, and its cost entered in the estimate, if not already paid for. The entire superstructure (exclusive of the first story already erected on Sand Key) is now about being shipped to Key West, agreeably to your orders, so that there may be no delay after a new appropriation is obtained. This consists of some two hundred and fifty tons of cast and wrought iron, all of which has been painted to protect it from corrosion.

The shipment of this iron to Key West will not only enable me to avoid the greater danger of transportation to Key West during the winter months, but prove very convenient and economical in the end. A small lighter can be employed by the month, to transport to Sand Key, daily, such portions of the work as are immediately required. By this arrangement we shall avoid crowding together, in the small space available on the Key, a large mass of materials, which must of necessity, when so crowded together, be moved several times before they are wanted for actual use. We shall also save the greater cost of employing a large transport. The distance from Key West to Sand Key is so small that a lighter can be used with entire safety, unless during a norther, and then no vessel of any kind can be used. I have estimated for six machinists, two blacksmiths, six riggers, five laborers, and one carpenter, making twenty persons. The riggers and machinists will have the most to do, from the great amount of hoisting, &c., that is to be done by the first, and the fitting of parts by the latter.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. W. P. LEWIS.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,

*Chief of Bureau of Topographical Engineers.*

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No. 6.

OFFICE CARYSFORT REEF LIGHT-HOUSE,  
*Philadelphia, September 24, 1851.*

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I herewith transmit a report of the operations on the Carysfort Reef light-house during the past year, with the proposed plan for the coming season, accompanied by an estimate of funds.

The expedition, consisting of forty-one persons, composed of mechanics, laborers, and seamen, sailed from Philadelphia, in the two schooners belonging to the work, on the 11th of November, 1850, and arrived at the depot,

at Indian Key, on the 26th, where they were soon joined by Brevet Major T. B. Linnard, then in charge of the work.

Twenty-six days were occupied, at the depot, in preliminary operations. A wharf three hundred feet in length was built, to facilitate the loading of the vessels with the materials stored at the depot. The mechanics were constantly employed in pointing the foundation piles, cutting the foundation cylinders, forging and shrinking rings on the foundation piles, and other work of similar nature. A large scow, left from last season, required repairing, and the derricks and other appliances, used previously in landing stores upon the Key, had to be taken down to use at the platform.

On the 20th December, 1850, the expedition reached the site of the work on Carysfort Reef—the vessels being loaded with the necessary materials for putting down the foundation upon the plan designed by Major Linnard. Ten days were consumed in driving piles to strengthen and sustain the platform of last season, erecting on the platform quarters for the men, and in transporting materials and stores from the vessels to the work. On the 1st of January, 1851, the first foundation disk was placed in position, and by the 24th all the foundation disks were in position; the piles driven and connected by the angle sockets with the radial and periphery braces—thus completing the erection of the foundation series in a little over three weeks. The rest of the month was consumed in erecting the second series of piles, with their sockets and braces.

During the month of February the tension braces of the foundation series were placed in position, as well as those of the second series. The floor beams of the cellar and second story, as well as floor and wall plates of both stories, were put up, and holes for gallery brackets, door and shutter hinges, &c., drilled.

A portion of the month of March was consumed in transferring materials from the depot to the work. The third and fourth series of piles were erected and connected to their periphery and radial braces; the rafters and roof plates, for the roof of dwelling-house, were laid and fitted; the cylindrical tower enclosing stairway was erected; and all the seams in the plates of the dwelling carefully caulked.

During April the iron work of the watch-room and lantern was erected, and the interior wood-work of the house commenced by flooring the cellar and partially lining it.

In May the wood-work of the dwelling-house and tower stairway was continued—machinists and smiths employed in making screws, drilling holes, &c. The whole work received a coat of paint inside and outside. The approaches to the dwelling, consisting of a ladder, landing and stairway, were put up.

The fore part of June was taken up in executing the wood-work of the dwelling, such as lining the walls, erecting partitions in second story to form apartments, and in the cellar putting up coal-bunker, store-rooms and pantries, doors and windows fitted and finished, and the whole work received another coat of paint. During the latter part of the month, one of the vessels was despatched to the north with such of the hands as could be spared, and by the 3d of July the other vessel with the rest of the working party sailed also—they having stored in the house all the property required for further operations, and having taken up the platform, so worm-eaten it would not have stood another season. By the 10th of July both vessels had arrived at Philadelphia, and the hands were discharged.

On the 15th of March, Major Linnard, who had superintended the work in person up to that date, left for the north to procure the illuminating apparatus. On his arrival at Philadelphia he was taken ill, and expired on the 29th of April. On the 14th of May, I received the orders of the bureau to take charge of the work. I was detained in New York till the close of the month, but reached the work by the 3d of June, remaining there till the close of the operations.

So much of the foregoing as relates to the operations prior to June, is compiled from the journals and note-books kept under, the orders of Major Linnard.

#### UNFINISHED WORK.

There yet remains, to complete the structure, the wood-work of the interior of the dwelling—stairway, tower, watch-room and lantern—a considerable amount of glazier and painter's work, and a few jobs of iron work, such as tension braces, boat's davits, water sheds over doors and windows, &c., &c.

It is estimated that two working months, with a moderate force, will complete every thing, and prepare the structure for the reception of its occupants.

The time of departure of the expedition is dependent upon obtaining possession of the illuminating apparatus intended for the work.

When I took charge of this work, I found this apparatus, imported from France, had been sold out of the custom-house at New York, for being in the public stores over nine months, and in consequence of this sale there were other claimants than the original consignees. The title to the apparatus thus became the subject of complicated litigation. My efforts hitherto to obtain possession without involving the bureau in the litigation have been fruitless—but negotiations are still being carried on, and I hope to get it in time for the season of active operations. Should I fail, it will be a question for the bureau to decide, whether the structure shall be completed without the apparatus, or whether all further operations at the work shall be postponed till such time as there is a reasonable prospect of being able to put up an apparatus on the completion of the structure.

I herewith transmit an estimate of expenditures, by which the bureau will perceive it will take to complete the structure the sum of \$6,930. To finish it with an illuminating apparatus and the necessary furniture for dwelling and lantern, \$12,390—and to give it a thorough trial for six months, \$3,905; or in all \$23,225. To meet these expenditures there is a balance of former appropriations amounting to \$26,645 95, leaving a surplus of \$3,429 95, with which to continue the experimental maintenance in case experience demonstrates any change, or improvements in the structure to be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,

*Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.*

Col. J. J. ABERT,

*Topographical Engineers, Washington, D. C.*

*Estimate of funds for completing structure.*

Repairs and outfit of tender schooner, including rigger's bill, painter's bill, pilotage, &c. &c.	\$600 00
Labor.—Including wages of superintendent of works, mechanics, captain, mate and hands of schooner, for four months	3,600 00
Supplies.—Iron, lumber, paints, &c.	400 00
Subsistence.—Eighteen persons, at fifty cents per diem for four months	1,100 00
Transportation.—Officers, mechanics, and laborers	600 00
Amount	6,300 00
Contingencies ten per cent.	630 00
Amount total	6,930 00

*Furnishing structure.*

Illuminating apparatus, first cost and subsequent charges for freight and storage, &c.	\$11,000 00
Dwelling and lantern furniture	200 00
Sail-boat of ten tons, to be used as a tender to communicate with Key West and procure supplies	600 00
Amount	11,800 00
Contingencies five per cent.	590 00
Amount total	12,390 00

*For the thorough trial and maintenance of the light for six months.*

Wages.—Keeper \$75, assistant keeper \$45, and three hands \$20 each	\$1,080 00
Supplies.—Five hundred gallons oil at \$1 50	750 00
Fuel	50 00
Two thousand gallons water	20 00
Subsistence of five men, at fifty cents per day	450 00
Miscellaneous.—Expenses of tender schooner two months	500 00
Subsistence, officers and crew	200 00
Transportation and special allowances to officers, clerk hire, rent of office, &c.	500 00
Amount	3,550 00
Contingencies ten per cent.	355 00
Amount total	3,905 00
Whole amount of estimate	23,225 00

*Funds on hand.*

On hand September 1st, 1850, per monthly statement	-	-	\$3,670 13
Balance on hand of administration of Major Linnard	-	-	13,284 82
Balance of appropriation for 1851	-	-	9,700 00
Amount total of available funds	-	-	<u>26,654 95</u>

## No. 9.

## NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

*Lt. Col. S. H. Long, Topographical Engineers, to Col. J. J. Abert, Chief Topographical Engineers, September 1, 1851.*

OFFICE WESTERN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS,  
LOUISVILLE, *September 1, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my ninth annual report on the improvement of the western rivers, and on various other operations committed to my direction and superintendence, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.

The several topics claiming attention will be considered separately, and in the following order:

## 1. IMPROVEMENT OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

The important works under this head have languished another year, for want of appropriations. The perishable parts of the craft and machinery procured for the execution of them, after having suffered deterioration from decay and want of employment, have, in accordance with instructions from the Topographical Bureau, been disposed of at public sale; while the imperishable parts, consisting of steam cylinders, force pumps, water-wheel shafts, windlass, axles and flanges, &c. &c., sufficient for three twin snag-boats of the largest class, have been retained for future use, whenever new appropriations shall have been made for western river improvements.

An account of the sales, and of the proceeds therefrom, has been exhibited in connexion with my quarterly accounts for the second quarter of the current year, to which I beg leave to refer for all details in reference to the same.

Under the same general head is to be included the improvement of the falls of the Ohio, reports and plans for which have heretofore been submitted from this office. In accordance with instructions from the Topographical Bureau, additional surveys, soundings, &c., have been required to be made at this locality, but have been prevented by prevailing stages of the river, too elevated to admit of the contemplated surveys.

Under the same head may also be included sundry investigations in reference to the nature and extent of the overflowed lands of the Lower Mississippi, and to the surveys deemed expedient in order to determine the most feasible method of preventing the inundations of the same. These

investigations were made by a board of engineers, consisting of Capt. Humphreys and the undersigned, and the results obtained were reported in due form by the board, under date of December 18, 1850.

The improvement of the harbor of St. Louis is another item included under the same head. The nature, extent, and probable efficiency of the works for the improvement of the harbor, were duly considered in my report of October 18th, 1849, now on the files of the Topographical Bureau, to which I take leave to refer.

The works reported in that document as then in progress, have been prosecuted with considerable energy since the date of the report: the causeway or dam connecting the lower end of Bloody island with the Illinois shore had been nearly completed, and the road along its crest nearly ready to admit travel thereon, prior to the late high freshets of the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, &c. Prompted by a sense of duty to witness the effects of the late flood on these works, I was induced to make a personal inspection of the same, soon after the subsidence of the freshets, when they presented the following aspect and condition.

The main dam or causeway at the foot of the island had been undermined on its lower side, about half its length, and the stones of which it was composed precipitated from its summit and sides into the eroded cavities in the sandy bed of the river. The residue or remaining half of the dam everywhere exhibited dilapidations on the lower side, leaving a ridge of stone rising nearly or quite to the elevation originally given to the summit of the dam, or to the surface level of the bottoms on the Illinois side of the river. A new channel, about one hundred and fifty yards wide, had been formed around the easterly extremity of the dam by abrasions on the Illinois shore, which had caused the demolition of a large portion of Illinoistown, situated on that side of the river, and between the latter and Cahokia creek, the banks of which last have now become the shore of the Mississippi on that side. Notwithstanding the formation of the new channel on the Illinois shore, the vents for the passage of the entire volume of the Mississippi were still too small for this purpose, without the co-operation of an accelerated current in the channel between Bloody island and the Missouri shore, or through the St. Louis harbor. The speed and force of the current thus generated in this channel have contributed to abrade and wash away a large portion of Duncan's island, at the lower part of the city of St. Louis, and to form a channel between the remaining part of the island and the Missouri shore.

The rubble-stone pier at the lower end of Bloody island, also the stone jetties on the westerly side of this island, and other similar works designed for the improvement of the harbor, retain their former positions and forms; but their connexions with the shores, with which they formerly united, have in many instances been broken off by intervening abrasions, leaving intervals of considerable extent between them and the present shores. Among the examples of this sort are the abrasions at and from the head of Bloody island, which have been carried to such an extent by the late freshets, that the space now intervening between a rude stone pier erected at the head of the island, prior to the date of the report above cited, and the present head of the island, is nearly or quite one hundred and fifty yards.

The height to which the river rose during the late freshets, is supposed to have been about five feet above the summit of the causeway. At the time of my examination it had fallen about eight feet below the same summit,

The effects of the combined operations of floods and of the works constructed for the improvement of the harbor, in all stages of the river, are worthy of special attention, as affording the best lights that can be had in reference to the best methods of improvement hereafter to be adopted, for this and other similar purposes.

The receipts and expenditures on account of western river improvements, during the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance on hand and applicable to this service on the 1st day of July, 1850-----	\$7,607 54
Amount of receipts from sales of public property, pertaining to this branch of the service-----	2,915 61
Amount of receipts-----	10,523 15
Amount of expenditures for 3d quarter, 1850-----	\$545 75
Do. " " 4th " "	838 15
Do. " " 1st " 1851	565 00
Do. " " 2d " "	878 47
Do. deposited in United States treasury-----	1,481 39
Amount expended for the year-----	4,308 76
Unexpended balance July 1st, 1851-----	6,214 39

## 2. UNEXPENDED BALANCES REFUNDED TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY WITHIN THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

A balance of \$620 80 applicable to the improvement of the St. Louis harbor has been refunded to the United States treasury, in obedience to instructions of the topographical bureau, dated September 30, 1850, said improvement having been intermitted.

A balance of \$1,902 33 of funds drawn for the construction of a steam dredge-boat, &c., designed for operations on the coast of Texas, refunded agreeably to an order of same date; said boat having been transferred to the quartermaster's department.

## 3. MARINE HOSPITAL AT LOUISVILLE.

The condition, progress, &c. of this work, prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year, have been sufficiently explained, in my annual report of September 1st, 1850, and in two special reports subsequently rendered, viz: my report of 23d October following to the Topographical Bureau, and of 7th November of the same year, to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, to which I take leave to refer, for all desired details under this head, up to the date last mentioned. From this date, even to the present time, the construction of the hospital has been prosecuted with the utmost diligence, and embraces the following items of work, most of which have been commenced and completed, within the period just specified. The items are as follows, viz:

The procuring and setting of all the mantels, fireplaces and fire fronts, together with iron railings required for the hospital. The plastering of all the rooms and apartments of the building, from the cellars to the belvidere inclusive: together with the overcoating of the sub-basement columns or

piers, and the exterior of the foundation walls below the water-table, with hydraulic cement. The procuring and setting of the hot-air and ventilating registers. The interior or architrave finish of all the rooms of the hospital, (the lumber for which having been previously dressed.) The hanging of all the doors and windows of the hospital. The completion of all the stairways from the cellar to the belvidere, inclusive of hand rails, balusters, newel posts, &c. The glazing required in connexion with the windows, doors, &c. The painting of the entire hospital, outside and inside, including all the piazza floors, the floors of all the main wards, &c. The lining and setting of four water tanks, holding nearly two thousand gallons each. The tubing and other plumber's work, for connecting said tanks with the water-closets, &c., and for conveying the waste water from the tanks to the rain-water cisterns. The digging and lining of two rain-water cisterns, containing three hundred and thirty-two barrels each. The digging and walling of two privy vaults, twenty feet deep, as receptacles for all discharges from the water-closets, sinks, &c. Paving the hospital cellar with brick, and grouting the same with hydraulic cement. The construction of four bathing rooms, under the front piazza of the hospital. The construction and erection of a flag-staff, rising twenty-four feet above the peak of the belvidere; and the application of a lightning rod, cardinal pointers, and a vane, six feet long, fashioned in the likeness of an *alligator gar*. A double force pump, for the purpose of drawing water from the cisterns, whenever required, to replenish either or all of the tanks, near the cornice of the building, has been procured and set, under the rear piazza, and is to be supplied with an ascending copper pipe, with such hose-nozzles, noses, &c., as are needful for the conveyance of water to all parts of the hospital.

Sloped pavements, of broken stone, together with an open drain, of brick work, for conveying off the water that may fall upon the pavements, and in rear of the hospital, said pavements and drain covering an area of eighty-seven by fifty-four feet, and the latter discharging into a subterranean sewer. A substantial underground sewer, of brick masonry, fifteen by eighteen inches in the clear, and five hundred and thirteen feet long, with suitable gratings, of cast iron, at the inlets and outlets, to exclude vermin, &c., said sewer being in a suitable position, and having a sufficient capacity to convey away all the water that may fall upon the hospital lot.

In addition to the works above enumerated, others have been commenced, and considerable progress has been made towards their completion; but the appropriations for this hospital having been very nearly or quite exhausted their completion has been unavoidably postponed. Among the works alluded to, are: the construction of two hot-air furnaces, for warming the building, &c.; flues, &c., connecting the same with the chimneys, and with the rooms to be warmed; the construction of a balustrade fence along High street, in front of the hospital; the construction of a similar fence, enclosing a hospital yard, of suitable size; surface grading in the front, rear, and at both ends of the hospital; paving of brick walks, on all sides of the same; surface drains, for conveying water from High street back upon the lot, in order to obviate the abrasions and washings of the street and hill-slope in front.

The means of accomplishing these and a few other items of work, not



yet commenced, are to be looked for in a new appropriation for this hospital, which may be estimated as follows:

For completing two brick furnaces-----	\$2,000
For completing brick sidewalks-----	500
For fencing river front of hospital lot and yard-----	2,000
For grading and draining-----	500
Total-----	<u>5,000</u>

The Louisville hospital has been so far completed as to admit the reception of furniture, ever since the 18th of July last, agreeably to my report of that date.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the Louisville hospital, for the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance on hand, and applicable to the service, July 1, 1850-----	\$73 01
Remittance from United States treasury, October 24, 1850----	2,000 00
Remittance from United States treasury, February 5, 1851----	3,000 00
Remittance from United States treasury, May 2, 1851-----	3,000 00
Remittance from United States treasury, June 26, 1851-----	4,000 00
Amount received on account of lumber, &c. transferred from the Louisville hospital to the Paducah and Napoleon hospitals---	232 48

Amount of receipts for the year-----	12,305 49
Amount of expenditures for 3d quarter, 1850-----	\$124 50
Amount of expenditures for 4th quarter, 1850-----	1,257 31
Amount of expenditures for 1st quarter, 1851 ----	3,713 00
Amount of expenditures for 2d quarter, 1851-----	6,078 32

Amount expended for the year-----	11,173 13
Unexpended balance July 1, 1851-----	<u>1,132 36</u>

N. B.—The amount expended from 1st July, 1851, to the present date, is----- \$1,038 80

To which may be added sundry outstanding claims, of which the amount is not yet known.

#### 4. MARINE HOSPITAL AT PADUCAH.

My annual report of September 1, 1850, explains the nature and extent of the work done, materials procured, &c., in furtherance of the construction of this hospital, and the condition and progress of the same, at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

The operations performed and the progress made towards the completion of this work, during the year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851, and subsequently to the present date, are as follows, viz:

The erection of the entire superstructure of brick-work, including the setting of stone water-tables, door and window sills and caps, door frames, window frames, &c., for the entire building; the flooring, roofing, and tinning the same, and supplying the cornices with copper gutters; setting all the stone door-steps, and paving the cellar with brick and hydraulic cement; the construction and setting of four iron tanks, containing more

than two thousand gallons each; two rain-water cisterns, containing about three hundred and thirty barrels each; two privy vaults of suitable size; the various items of plumber's work, tubing, &c., required in connexion with the cisterns, tanks, water-closets, &c. &c.; painting of the whole exterior of the building with three coats; plastering of all the rooms and apartments of the building; procuring and setting hot-air and ventilating registers; the fitting and setting of the interior and architrave finish of the entire building; the fitting and hanging of all the doors, windows, shutter-blinds, &c., of the same; the construction and erection of all the stairways of the building from the cellar to the belvidere, inclusive, together with various other items of less note.

The works in progress, and remaining to be completed, are as follows, viz:

Procuring and setting iron railings in the piazzas; the grading in front and rear, and at both ends of the hospital, setting of fire-fronts, grates, &c.; the construction of two hot-air furnaces, with their flues, &c. for warming the building; procuring and applying a double-acting force pump, to serve as a fire engine, &c. for the hospital; procuring and setting the flag-staff, lightning rod, cardinal pointers, vane, &c.; painting the interior of the hospital throughout, with three coats, and the exterior of the roof and cornice with one coat; laying walks paved with brick on all sides of the building; construction of ballustrade fence around hospital yard; surface drains on various parts of the lot; together with sundry minor operations too numerous to mention.

The hospital at this time may be regarded as ready for the reception of furniture, the painting of the interior and the setting of the fire fronts, grates, &c. being the main impediments to its immediate occupancy.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the Paducah hospital for the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance on hand, and applicable to this service, July 1, 1850-----	\$1,668 01
Remittance from U. S. treasury July 11, 1850-----	3,000 00
Do. " " Sept. 16, "-----	3,000 00
Do. " " Oct. 25, "-----	2,000 00
Do. " " Dec. 26, "-----	2,000 00
Do. " " Jan. 13, 1851-----	2,000 00
Do. " " Feb. 5, "-----	3,000 00
Do. " " Mar. 6, "-----	3,000 00
Do. " " May 2, "-----	1,125 00

Amount of receipts for the year----- 20,793 01

Amount of expenditures for third qr. 1850	\$1,547 43
Do. " fourth " "	9,917 88
Do. " first 1851	5,204 27
Do. " second " "	5,096 65

Amount expended for the year----- \$21,766 23

Outstanding balance chargeable to the United States, July 1, 1851----- 973 22

Proximate amount already expended within the months of July and August of the current fiscal year----- 3,503 00

## 5. MARINE HOSPITAL AT NAPOLEON.

Although arrangements were made, by contracts or otherwise, for the preparation and delivery of most of the materials, labor, &c., required for the construction of this work prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year, yet all operations at the site of the hospital were rendered impracticable by reason of excessive floods in the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, till August, 1850, when operations preliminary to the work of construction were commenced with the utmost energy, and prosecuted with signal despatch during the entire low-water season, beginning at that time, and continuing till the 8th of March, 1851, about seven months only.

The work done, and materials delivered during this comparatively short period, were as follows, viz: The manufacture of all the bricks required for the foundations and walls of the entire hospital; the digging of a cellar under the entire building; the formation of terraces around the same; the digging and walling of a well, which at first gave promise of a plentiful supply of pure water, but soon failed; the delivery of all the timber required for the frame work of the hospital; the preparation and delivery of all the window and door frames, doors, sash, shutter-blinds, architrave finish, &c., &c., for the entire building; the delivery of sand and lime, and the construction of all the brick masonry of the foundations, walls, chimneys, &c., from the bottom of the cellar to the tops of the chimneys; the procuring and insertion of cast iron door and window sills and caps, and of cast iron chimney bands and copings for the chimneys; the fitting and laying of all the flooring and ceiling joists, rafters, girders, &c., of the entire building. These several items were accomplished and ready for inspection and acceptance on the 8th of March as above, the very day on which the floods of the two rivers above mentioned had again become so excessive as to prevent any further operations on the ground surrounding the base of the hospital.

The work of construction was nevertheless prosecuted with great energy and zeal, under exceedingly unfavorable circumstances, for the purpose of having the masonry protected as much as possible from the ravages of the weather, during the approaching hot and inclement season.

On the 7th of June following, the roofing and shingling, the formation and application of the cornices with gutters of copper, and various other outside work for protecting the building from storms, winds, rain and other accidents of weather, were so far advanced as to secure the desired protection.

Prior to the date last mentioned, sickness and general debility began to prevail among the workmen and laborers, and throughout the neighborhood, to an alarming extent. A single individual only, of all employed in the public service, was exempted from disease, and the residue were so much alarmed, that they would not consent to serve at that place any longer.— Under these circumstances, it was deemed advisable to suspend all further operations on this hospital, except in so far as relates to its custody and safe-keeping till the middle or latter part of the current month, when the work of construction is expected to be resumed again with due energy.

In the mean time, arrangements have been made for the supply of all the additional materials, labor, &c., required for the completion of the hospital in due time, probably within the period of low water expected to prevail during the current fall and winter.

Among the items of work required to be done, must be included the sinking and lining of two rain-water cisterns of about 400 barrels each; the enlargement of the terrace around the building to such an extent, that it may present a surface 150 feet wide on all sides of the buildings, &c. It is believed that the enlargement of the terrace just mentioned will contribute to the exclusion of water from the cellar of the hospital, which, without it, is liable to be charged with water, by under-ground percolations, whenever the surface of the river is higher than the bottom of the cellar.

Various other items of work also remain to be done, viz: The laying of the floors of the entire building; digging and walling sink vaults; grading and paving cellar floor and the walks around the building; procuring and setting door steps of cast iron; setting plaster grounds and plastering the interior of the entire building; procuring and setting hot-air and ventilating registers; fitting and setting the interior and architrave finish; fitting and hanging doors, window-shutters, blinds, &c.; preparing and setting all the staircases of the building; procuring and setting the fire fronts, grates, &c., and laying the hearths; painting the exterior and interior of the building with three coats; procuring and setting four iron water-tanks, and all the plumber's work in connexion with the same, and with the water-closets, bath-rooms, kitchen, wash-room, cisterns, &c.; the construction and application of a double force-pump, or fire-engine, for the conveyance of water from the cisterns to all parts of the buildings; with various other items that need not here be enumerated.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the Napoleon hospital, for the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance on hand and applicable to this service, July 1, 1850-----	\$3,195 89
Remittance from U. S. treasury, August 2, 1850-----	3,000 00
Do. " " " Sept. 16-----	3,000 00
Do. " " " Oct. 25-----	3,000 00
Do. " " " Dec. 26-----	3,000 00
Do. " " " Jan. 13, 1851-----	3,000 00
Do. " " " Feb. 5-----	3,000 00
Do. " " " March 6-----	6,000 00
Do. " " " May 2-----	6,000 00
Do. " " " May 31-----	5,250 00
Amount of receipts for the year-----	<u>38,445 89</u>
Amount of expenditures for the 3d qr. 1850-----	\$4,872 34
Do. " " " 4th "-----	6,804 71
Do. " " " 1st " 1851-----	20,809 53
Do. " " " 2d "-----	3,690 26
Amount expended for the year-----	<u>36,176 84</u>
Unexpended balance July 1, 1851-----	<u>2,269 05</u>

#### 6. MARINE HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ.

The condition, progress, and prospects of this work, on the 1st September, 1850, was fully explained in my annual report of that date. To this, as

also to a subsequent report to the Topographical Bureau, dated October 23d of the same year, I take leave to refer, for any details that may be required in relation to these topics.

All operations on this hospital, except such as could be performed by a single individual employed as carpenter and keeper of the building, and the public property pertaining thereto, were suspended from the 30th of June, 1850, to an early date in April, 1851, for want of adequate appropriations to carry on the work.

At the date last mentioned, and in anticipation of the appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of July, 1851, the work was resumed with all practicable energy, and has been prosecuted with vigor till the present time.

The items of work done, materials procured, &c., since the resumption as above, are as follows, viz :

Four large rain-water cisterns, containing about four hundred and fifty barrels each, have been formed beneath the surface of the ground : also, two privy sink vaults, walled and lined with cement, twenty feet deep; the entire cellar has been paved with brick; the floors of the entire hospital previously begun, have been completed; the door steps have been set; the plaster grounds have been applied; the plastering of the entire building is nearly completed; the interior or architrave finish has mostly been fitted and applied; the staircases of the entire building, from the cellar pavements to the belvedere, are nearly completed; the exterior of the entire building has been covered with three coats of paint; the doors, windows and shutter blinds have been hung; the fire-fronts and grates have been procured, and the hearths laid; much of the grading around the hospital has already been done.

In addition to the works in progress as above, arrangements have been made for completing the grading around the building; for laying brick pavements on the terrace walks, in front and rear, and at the ends of the hospital; together with broad steps paved with brick, leading down the slopes of the terrace, in front and rear of the building; for connecting the tanks with the cisterns, water-closets, washstands, kitchen, wash-room, &c., by means of leaden pipes, and other plumber's work; for painting the interior of the entire hospital; for the construction of two hot-air furnaces, with flues, &c., for warming the hospital; for the construction and application of a double force-pump, or fire engine, the conduits, hose, &c., requisite to carry the water from the cisterns to all parts of the building; for the setting of the fire-fronts, grates, &c., in all the fireplaces; for the drainage of the hospital site, &c., by means of paved surface drains, and other water ways; for fencing the hospital yard; for the construction and erection of a flag-staff, lightning rod, cardinal pointers, vanes, &c.; and for various other works and operations that need not here be enumerated. The receipts and expenditures on account of the Natchez hospital, for the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz :

Remittance from United States treasury,	July 11, 1850-----	\$3,000 00
Do.	do. August 2, 1850-----	1,500 00
Do.	do. October 24, 1850---	2,250 00
Amount of receipts for the year-----		<u>6,750 00</u>

Outstanding balance chargeable to the United States, July 1, 1850-----	\$3,707 31
Amount of expenditures for the third quarter, 1850-----	240 33
Do. do. fourth do. 1850-----	276 60
Do. do. first do. 1851-----	2,218 92
Do. do. second do. 1851-----	6,993 35
Amount expended for the year-----	13,436 51
Outstanding balance, chargeable to the United States, July 1, 1851-----	6,686 51

The duties likely to occupy my attention and that of my assistants, from and after the close of the last fiscal year, comprise the safekeeping of the public property pertaining to the improvement of the western rivers; a re-survey of the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville; together with the construction and outfit of boats and other craft for the prosecution of the snag business, expected to be authorized and resumed in conformity to anticipated appropriations by the next Congress for the further prosecution of western river improvements.

To these several duties must be added the superintendence of the various works now in progress at the several marine hospitals, hereinbefore treated of, together with such other operations as may be found needful to the entire completion of those hospitals.

It remains that I here subjoin an estimate of the sums required for the prosecution of the various works committed to my charge, and for the completion of the several hospitals under my superintendence, within the next fiscal year, beginning on the 1st July, 1852, and ending on the 30th June, 1853, which is briefly as follows, viz:

Probable amount required for the construction of boats, &c., for the prosecution of the snag business, being the same contemplated in the late river and harbor bill, before the last Congress-----	\$100,000
Amount required for the prosecution of said snag business, during the next fiscal year-----	200,600
Probable amount required for the completion of the grading, draining, fencing, warming, and watering of the marine hospital at Louisville, say-----	5,000
Do. do. do. of the marine hospital at Paducah-----	5,000
Do. do. do. of the marine hospital at Napoleon-----	6,000
Do. do. do. of the marine hospital at Natchez-----	6,000

Respectfully submitted:

S. H. LONG, *Lieut. Col. Top. Eng.,*  
*Supt. W. R. Impts., &c., &c.*

No. 8.

ST. PAUL, TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA,  
September 15, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations connected with the survey and construction, during the past year, of the roads in the Territory of Minnesota, authorized by Congress in July, 1850. These roads are as follows:

A road from Point Douglass, on the Mississippi river, via Cottage Grove, Stillwater, Marine Mills and falls of the Saint Croix river, to the falls or rapids of the Saint Louis river of Lake Superior. Length, about two hundred miles. Appropriation, \$15,000.

A road from Point Douglass, via Cottage Grove, Red Rock, Saint Paul, and Falls of Saint Anthony, to Fort Gaines, (now called Fort Ripley.) Length, one hundred and forty-six miles. Appropriation, \$10,000.

A road from the mouth of Swan river, or the most available point between it and the Sauk Rapids, to the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie. Length, varying from thirty-eight to fifty-eight miles, depending upon the point of starting on the Mississippi river. Appropriation, \$5,000.

A road from Wabashaw to Mendota. Length, seventy-five miles. Appropriation, \$5,000.

A military road from Mendota to the mouth of the Big Sioux river. Length, two hundred and fifty-two to hundred and seventy-five miles. Appropriation, \$5,000.

On the 9th of November last, Mr. J. S. Potter, civil engineer, arrived here, in obedience to the instructions of the bureau, to take charge of the survey and construction of these roads. By the 31st of December he had located and surveyed the road from Wabashaw to Mendota, and on the 20th of January submitted to the bureau his estimate in detail of the cost of the same. He also subsequently submitted to the bureau a map of this road. The cost of the road he estimates at \$33,871 72, or at the average rate of \$449 62 per mile. Between the date of getting off his map and estimate of this road and the 9th of May, Mr. Potter not being able, on account of the cold weather, to survey any of the remaining routes to advantage, was engaged in reconnoitring the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines route, the Mississippi and Long Prairie route, and as far as from Point Douglass to the falls of the Saint Croix, the route from Point Douglass to the Saint Louis river.

On the 8th of May I arrived at St. Paul, in obedience to the instructions of the bureau, for the purpose of organizing a second surveying party for the field, and to take the general charge of the survey of all the roads. The same day I relieved Mr. Potter of the general charge of the roads, and left him in the particular charge of the Point Douglass and Saint Louis river road.

On the 13th of May I left St. Paul on a reconnoissance of the road from Point Douglass to Fort Gaines. This reconnoissance employed me to the 22d of May. On the 29th of May a party which had in the mean time been organized, composed of one principal assistant engineer, Mr. Charles L. Emerson, one second assistant engineer, Mr. Joseph R. Smith, and ten men, accompanied by one wagon to carry the supplies, started from Saint Paul to Point Douglass to commence the location and survey of the said road from Point Douglass to Fort Gaines.

The survey of the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road being put in a train of accomplishment, my attention was next given to the Point Douglass and Saint Louis river road. To reconnoitre this route I left Saint Paul on the 2d of June, and returned on the 28th of the same month. On the 3d of July a party which had in the mean time been organized, composed of one chief assistant engineer, Mr. Josiah Knawer, (Mr. Potter, in consequence of ill health, could not take charge of the party, and therefore resigned all connexion with the surveys, July 11th,) one second assistant engineer, Mr. S. Raymond Champlin, and ten men, accompanied by one wagon, set out from Saint Paul for Cottage Grove, to commence the location and survey of the said Point Douglass and Saint Louis river road. This party had, on the 4th of September, reached Snake river, one hundred miles distant from Point Douglass, and it is believed will be just able to finish the survey through to the Saint Louis river this season. Were the road an old one, or had the route been already particularly located, the survey could be completed in the course of fifteen or twenty days: but as every inch of the ground has to be looked up, and this in a swamp and marsh country where it is scarcely possible to find ground for a road at all, the survey cannot be executed properly except after a great deal of search, which must of necessity involve both time and patience.

On the 20th of August, the survey of the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road having become nearly completed, I left Saint Paul, to make the reconnoissance of the route between the Mississippi and the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie. This reconnoissance employed me till the 30th of August. On the 3d of September, the survey of the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road having been completed, and the party paid off, a new party, composed of Mr. Emerson, principal assistant, Mr. Sweet, second assistant (Mr. Smith having resigned) and seven new men, three more to be obtained on the way, accompanied by one wagon, left Saint Paul for the purpose of locating and surveying said route from the Mississippi. This survey, it is believed, will be finished by the middle of October.

Having thus presented a sketch of operations up to the present time, I will now speak generally of the several routes so far as my reconnoissances of them will enable me, reserving the more full and particular description of them to be elucidated by the maps and estimates which are to be made up so soon as the parties come in from the field.

The route from Point Douglass to Fort Gaines runs entirely on the east side of the Mississippi river, and, with but two or three exceptions, within a mile or two of the river. The country through which it passes is an *interminglement* of prairie and oak openings: the prairies aggregating about sixty-four miles of the distance, and the oak openings about eighty-two. The prairies as well as the oak openings generally approach a plain surface, the country between Point Douglass and Saint Paul, however, forming an exception, the prairie and oak openings in this interval being highly rolling. The soil, both of the prairies and of the oak openings, except between Cottage Grove and Saint Paul, a distance of sixteen miles, is a black sandy loam.

Between Cottage Grove and Saint Paul, the soil of the oak openings is more or less a hard pan gravel; of the prairie, of a marly, argillaceous character.

The principal rivers to be crossed are, Coon creek, forty-eight and a half feet wide, distant from Point Douglass forty-five miles; Rum river, one hundred and thirty-six feet wide, distant from Coon creek six miles; Elk river, one hundred and two feet wide, distant from Rum river about twelve miles;



Rock river, thirty-three feet wide, distant from Elk river about forty-four miles; Platte river, eighty-eight feet wide, distant from Rock river about ten miles.

The heavy work on the road will be the bridging the streams named, and the construction of the roadway at the following points: Between Red Rock and Saint Paul, about four miles of the distance; between Saint Paul and Saint Anthony, about half a mile of the distance; between Rice creek and Coon creek, all the way, near five miles, between Benton City and Watab, six miles; between Platte river and the mouth of Swan river (Aitkins') six miles of the distance; in all about twenty-one and a half miles of road. A rigid estimate of the cost of the road it will not be possible for me to give till all the data of the survey can be examined in the office; but approximating it now in the best way I am able, I should place the cost, including the bridges and all other kinds of work, at not exceeding \$28,032, or at the average rate of \$192 per mile.

In regard to the road from Point Douglass to the rapids or falls of the Saint Louis river, it runs entirely on the west side of the river Saint Croix, keeping, as far as Sunrise river, Memokage river, on Nicollet's map, a distance of about seventy-eight miles, with the exception of the portion about Cottage Grove, within a mile or two of its banks. Hence it runs generally about northwest to Snake river, a distance of twenty-four miles, crossing it just below the mouth of Lake Pokegomah; thence along the east side of Lake Pokegomah a distance of about eight miles; thence in a direction generally north 30° east to Kettle river, a distance of about forty miles; and thence in about the same general course to the falls or rapids of the Saint Louis river, a distance of about fifty miles; making the whole probable length of the road two hundred miles.

From Point Douglass to Stillwater, a distance of twenty-four miles, the country through which the road passes is prairie, more or less rolling. From Stillwater to Otis, three miles beyond Marine Mills, or for a distance of fifteen miles, it is brush and oak openings, with occasionally a section of prairie. From Otis to the St. Louis river, it is dense timber, the greater portion of which is traversed by extensive marshes and tamarack swamps.

The cost of the road through the prairies and oak and brush openings, except when deep ravines intervene, as between Cottage Grove and Stillwater, and except when steep acclivities occur, as at Stillwater, will be but moderate; but through the thickly timbered, swampy, and marshy portion, which includes about three-quarters of the whole road, it cannot be less than four hundred dollars a mile. I would, therefore, in the absence of the data necessary to predicate a rigid estimate, state that the cost of this road will not fall much short of \$73,000, or at the average rate of three hundred and fifty dollars per mile.

In regard to the road from the Mississippi river to the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie, the country through which it will run being a thickly timbered and brush country, and intersected by low swamps and marshes, I would lay its cost, allowing the line which is at present being run, which will be about twenty-eight miles long, to be taken at \$9,800, or at the average rate of three hundred and fifty dollars per mile. Supposing, however, that late this fall, or early in the spring, a more desirable route should be found direct to Matab or Sauk rapids, an allusion to which will be made in the sequel, then, the length of this route being about fifty miles, I would

estimate its cost at \$17,500, or at the average rate of three hundred and fifty dollars per mile.

In regard to the military road from Mendota to the mouth of the Big Sioux river, not yet, from the want of the requisite engineering force, having given my attention to it, it is impossible for me to state with anything like certainty to the cost of its construction.

In regard to the financial condition of the road under my charge, it is not possible, on account of the absence of the parties in the field, to state it with absolute precision; but, approximating it very nearly, I would give it as follows:

Expenditures and liabilities on account of the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road-----	\$3,150 00
Point Douglass and St. Louis river road-----	3,039 00
Mississippi and Long Prairie road-----	893 00
Wabashaw and Mendota road-----	1,350 00
Mendota and Big Sioux river road-----	293 00
	<hr/>
Total amount-----	8,725 00
	<hr/>

To meet these liabilities Mr. Potter received from the treasury, and paid out, according to the statement he has left filed in the office, \$2,200. I have received from the treasury \$5,924, and have expended of this amount \$4,325 32, leaving an available balance in hand of \$1,598 68.

In regard to the importance of putting these roads under contract at the earliest possible moment, there cannot be the slightest question, at least in respect to three of them, to wit: the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road, the Point Douglass and Saint Louis river road, and the Mississippi and Long Prairie road. The Mendota and Wabashaw road and the Mendota and Big Sioux river road, both running through a country the Indian title to which is not yet definitely extinguished, do not so pressingly require of the Government their immediate construction. The other three roads, however, are now of the utmost consequence, and should be made available at the earliest possible moment. The Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road runs through a portion of the territory to which emigrants are flocking in great numbers. It is the great highway by which the Government supplies reach the Indians in the Winnebago territory, and in the Chippewa district. It is also the road by which the Government supplies are all transported to the troops at Fort Gaines, (Fort Ripley.) The Mississippi and Long Prairie road is the branch road from the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road, by which the Government supplies are conveyed to the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie. The Point Douglass and Saint Louis river road is of the utmost consequence in the accommodation it will afford to the lumbering interests, high upon the Saint Croix, upon Snake river and Kettle river; this road being the only avenue, especially in the winter, by which supplies can be transported to these points for the maintenance of those engaged in the trade. During every other season except the winter these supplies, in consequence of the utter impassability of the roads on account of swamps and marshes and rich, moist, shaded soil, have to be boated up swift streams, where the boatmen, in addition to the weariness of poling against a strong current, have not unfrequently to contend against formidable rapids and falls by resorting to portages around them. At present there is a road be-

tween Stillwater and Marine Mills, which scarcely ever a wagon ventures to travel. Between Marine Mills and the falls of the Saint Croix, a narrow road has been cut out, but in the summer time it is utterly impassable on account of the mire and hills. Between the falls of Saint Croix and Lake Pokegomah a narrow road has been cut out for the lumbermen in the winter, but in the summer time it is as much as a man can do to get through safely, even on horseback. Between Lake Pokegomah and the falls of the Saint Louis river there is not as much as a well-defined trail; and as for travelling through with a wagon, I could not in my reconnoissance of it get farther on horseback than fifteen miles beyond Pokegomah, and the balance of the way, about ninety miles, on account of marsh and swamp, I had to journey on foot.

But in addition to all the reasons I have adduced in favor of immediately opening and making available the roads referred to, the great one of developing the resources of the country is yet to be stated. The Territory of Minnesota is, as I believe, peculiarly the land for health, enterprise, and enjoyment; and as such, in connexion with its sufficiently fertile soil, is destined to become the *el dorado* of all who to a good soil wished to see conjoined a pure, bracing atmosphere and beautiful and variegated scenery. But in addition to all this, the time is not far distant when this Territory will be the platform upon which is to be forged the iron link which is to connect the great commercial interests of the East with those of the valley of the upper Mississippi. The approximation of those interests by means of the New York and Erie canal, and the great chain of lakes terminating with Lake Superior at their head, as well as the feasibility of a railroad across thence to Saint Paul, or some other point on the Mississippi or Saint Croix, which my personal knowledge of the country enables me to attest, give assurance that the day is not far remote when this Territory, too, will feel the electric influence of this powerful auxiliary in developing its resources. How important is it, then, that the Government should, in the infancy of the Territory, do what it can in opening the country, by means of common roads, to settlers, and thus facilitate a work which would not be more territorial than national in its character!

In regard to the application of the balance remaining available of the appropriation, after the present surveys are finished, I would recommend it in the case of the Point Douglass and Fort Gaines road to be applied, first, to the bridging of the main streams, Coon creek, Elk river and Rock river. Rum river and Platte river might be left alone for the present, as over the first is a ferry, and over the second a bridge; though the insecure nature of the latter might make it advisable to lay a new bridge also over the stream. Second, to the opening and constructing a passable road between Rice creek and Coon creek, a distance of nearly five miles. Third, to the opening and construction, as far as it will go, of the road between Rocky point and Watab, a distance of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles. I would recommend this, because if this were done, the present road would be made passable at all seasons; at least to within a few miles of the mouth of Swan river.

In the case of the Point Douglass and Saint Louis river road, I would recommend that the balance of the appropriation remaining after the survey is completed, which will be about \$11,000, be applied to the immediate opening and construction of the portion of the road between Stillwater and the Falls of the Saint Croix, a distance of 32 miles.

In regard to the Mississippi and Long Prairie road, as it is all important,

if possible, to locate a route for this road which shall be *entirely within the Indian country*, and thus prevent their strolling through the white settlements on the east side of the Mississippi, which they do now in their peregrinations to and from the payments at the agency, and which they will continue to do if the route between Swan river and Twin rivers is adopted, I would recommend that nothing be done in the construction of this road till a reconnoissance can be made in the spring, to establish the practicability or impracticability of this desirable route.

As soon as the parties which are now in the field shall come in from their surveys, which will be in a month and a half or two months, the labor of preparing the maps and estimates will at once be entered upon, and they be forwarded, when completed, to the bureau for its action.

All which is respectfully submitted :

J. SIMPSON,

*First Lieutenant Corps Topographical Engineers.*

To Colonel J. J. ABERT,

*Chief of Corps of Topographical Engineers,*

*Washington, D. C.*

## XIII.

## REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,  
Washington, October 28, 1851.

SIR: The following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance department, during the past fiscal year, is respectfully submitted. I have followed the customary arrangement of subjects, under different heads, introducing, in the appropriate places, besides a statement of the year's operations, such remarks and suggestions as I have deemed proper for explanation, or for the better regulation of any part of the business of the department in future.

## FUNDS.

Amount, as per last year's report, undrawn from the treasury on the 1st July, 1850-----	\$739,238 51
In the hands of disbursing officers, at the same date-----	99,114 58
Amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1850-'51, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia-----	1,102,740 00
Received during the year, from damages to arms in the hands of troops, chargeable to them, and from all other sources not before mentioned-----	12,264 62
	<u>1,953,357 71</u>
Amount of expenditures during the year-----	\$1,133,047 14
In hands of disbursing officers, 30th June, 1851-----	110,181 76
Remaining in treasury undrawn, same date-----	710,128 81
	<u>1,953,357 71</u>

The expenditures, under each appropriation, are stated, as they come in order in reporting the operations and principal products in each branch of business. All the disbursing officers of this department have rendered their accounts, as prescribed by regulations, and these accounts have been transmitted to the proper accounting officers for settlement, after undergoing an examination in this office. The estimates for the next year have been prepared with care. They contemplate a reduced extent of operations at the armories and principal arsenals, and the ordinary supplies for a military peace establishment. Their total amount is less than the ordinary annual appropriations for many years past. The objects are stated in detail in the remarks on each item annexed thereto.

## ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

The operations of the department in this branch of the service, consist in the procurement and preparation of armament for the forts to the extent that the means available therefor would permit. The work done includes the inspection and proof of cannon at the foundries: the manufacture of sea-coast and garrison carriages, with their implements and equipments; the receipt, inspection, and storage of gun-carriage timber, and other materials required for the fabrication of these carriages, the preparation and furnishing of the regular supplies of ammunition for the forts, and such repairs of their armaments as were necessary. The principal articles obtained by purchase and fabrication at the arsenals, are as follows, viz:

Ninety thirty-two pounder iron guns.

Seventy-six thirty-two pounder barbette carriages, complete.

Five twenty-four pounder barbette carriages, complete.

Thirty-one thirty-two pounder barbette chassis.

Three twenty-four pounder upper barbette carriages.

Forty-seven twenty-four pounder flank howitzer chassis.

Thirty-two pent-houses.

Ten thousand six hundred and thirty-eight cubic feet of timber for sea-coast carriages.

The expenditures from the appropriation for armament of fortifications, during the year, amount to \$73,913. Arrangements have been made for procuring thirty additional cannon and an additional supply of carriage timber—which have not yet been delivered. Payment for them when delivered will nearly absorb the remaining balance of the appropriation; and there having been no appropriation made for this object during the present fiscal year, the expenditures will necessarily be much curtailed. The balance of former appropriations, the only available means, will be applied, as far as they will go, to the preservation of the armaments on hand and to keeping up work on a small scale, so as not to lose entirely the benefit of the machinery, tools, and shops already provided. Although the designation of this appropriation seems to connect it entirely with the system of fortifications, and the work under it has been carried on in reference to that system, it is by no means dependent on it: and the providing of heavy artillery, with its appropriate carriages, ammunition and equipments, will not be the less necessary for the defence of our harbors and seacoast, even if the system of fortifications should not be prosecuted to completion. On the contrary, if permanent fortifications be dispensed with, resort must be had to temporary batteries thrown up, as occasion may require, to guard and protect the approaches to our cities on the seaboard, unless it be determined, which is not to be supposed, to leave all points open to attack, and make no preparation for protection or defence. These batteries will require the same kind of armament as it is intended to provide from the appropriation for "armament of fortifications," and to a far greater amount, without being as effective for attack or defence. Whatever substitute it may turn out to be the policy of the government to make for the system of fortifications, (and no substitute will in my judgment answer the same purpose,) the use of artillery certainly cannot be dispensed with: and so far as the quantity of artillery is concerned, less will certainly be requisite with permanent fortifications than without them. It does not therefore follow, as seems to have been supposed, that because no means are provided for carrying on the system of fortifications, it is useless to appro-

appropriate for the armament—but the reverse is true; the fewer the points that are fortified, the greater the need of armament. Although neither forts nor guns may ever be brought into actual use in *war*, it by no means follows that it is therefore useless to provide them, or that expenditures on such account are wasteful: although they may never *repel* an attack, they may prevent one.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES AND SUPPLIES.

The operations under this head during the year, have included the objects for which the appropriation was made, viz: the preparation and furnishing of ordnance supplies of all descriptions for the troops in the United States service, the alteration of flint-lock arms to percussion, experiments in artillery, and on gun-metal and repairs of siege and field artillery.

The principal articles which have been procured by purchase and by fabrication at the arsenals, are the following, viz:

- 6 12-pounder bronze guns.
- 5 32-pounder bronze howitzers.
- 1 12-pounder “ howitzer.
- 24 12-pounder “ mounted howitzers.
- 1 6-pounder iron gun.
- 20 12-pounder carriages.
- 20 6-pounder “
- 45 12-pounder howitzer prairie carriages.
- 5 mortar beds.
- 7 caissons.
- 1,500 percussion rifles.
- 980 cavalry sabres.
- 452 cannon locks altered.
- 200 bayonet scabbards.
- 6,337 waist and pouch belts.
- 2,345 rifle pouches.
- 1,000 carbine swivels.
- 994 cavalry sabre belts.
- 60 carbine slings.
- 700 rifle cartridge boxes.
- 260 non-commissioned officers' and artillery sword belts.
- 360 sword knots.
- 500 gun slings.
- 270,500 percussion caps for Colt's pistols.
- 30,000 Maynard's primers.
- 1,486 rounds of field artillery ammunition.
- 57,925 friction tubes for cannon.
- 393,304 cartridges for small arms.
- 100 signal rockets.
- 8,179 cubic feet of field carriage timber.

101,037 flint-lock small arms have been altered to percussion—of which 96,871 are muskets, and 4,166 pistols; and 988 Colt's revolving pistols, ordered last year, have been inspected, received, and paid for from the special appropriation for that object.

The expenditures from this appropriation, during the year, amount to \$230,015 36.

The arms, ammunition, and other ordnance supplies furnished to the United States troops, during the year ended 30th June, 1851, are shown in the statement hereto annexed, marked C.

## NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The expenditures at the national armories during the fiscal year have been as follows, viz :

	Harper's Ferry.	Springfield.	Total.
For the manufacture of arms, appendages, tools, &c., and purchase of materials for the same.....	\$175,641 25	\$184,202 80	\$359,844 05
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery, including buildings, dars, &c....	62,359 44	21,028 16	83,427 60
	238,040 69	205,230 96	443,271 65

The reports hereto annexed from the commanding officers of these armories exhibit in detail the chief operations at each, and are referred to for particular information in this respect. They show the following products: At Harper's Ferry there have been fabricated 11,100 percussion muskets and 3,050 percussion rifles, with 32,712 appendages for the same, consisting of extra cones, spring vices, wipers, screw-drivers, ball-screws and bullet moulds; 53,665 assorted components for repairs of arms have been made and supplied to other posts, and 124,945 hammers, cones and screw-drivers, for altering flint-lock arms to percussion, have been made. Besides these a quantity of new machinery has been made, and of old improved, and several new buildings have been completed. The manufactures at Springfield armory include 21,000 percussion muskets and 2,000 cavalry musketoons; 57,272 flint-lock muskets have been altered to percussion, and 255,347 cones, hammers and screw-drivers, for the alteration of muskets, have been made. Some new machinery has also been completed, and other machines have been partly made. The cost of the finished musket at Springfield armory during the past year, was \$8 76; at Harper's Ferry armory the cost of the musket was \$9 21, and that of the rifle \$10 62. These prices show a less cost than for any preceding year. The great reduction in the cost of arms at the national armories, which has steadily progressed since 1841, with no falling off, but rather an improvement in quality, is creditable to the officers in charge of these establishments. They are the results of unremitting attention to their duties. The number of finished muskets in the arsenals and armories on the 30th June, the end of the fiscal year, was about 500,000—of which about 160,000 were new percussion, about 271,000 altered from flint to percussion, and about 87,000 flint-lock. The number of percussion rifles at the same time was about 24,000, and of flint-lock rifles about 7,000—in all 41,000; of percussion pistols about 8,700, of altered pistols about 4,150, and of flint-lock pistols about 11,500—in all about 24,000. In consideration of



this stock of small-arms I have deemed it proper to reduce the amount of the estimate for the manufacture of arms much below the ordinary annual appropriations for this object. It cannot be expected, however, that they will be made at as little cost for each arm when few are manufactured, as where the operations are on a larger scale. The use of machinery, which enters largely into this manufacture, will be nearly the same for a small as a large quantity, and the reduction in the cost of supervision, inspection, and other standing expenses necessary for keeping up a manufacturing establishment, will be but in small proportion to the reduced scale of manufacture. The greater economy of manufacturing on a large than on a small scale is, however, a fact too well known and generally admitted to require any argument to prove it. Although the supply of arms on hand may appear large, I am of opinion that it should be kept up and increased by manufacturing more, annually, than is requisite for ordinary consumption. With the vast extent of territory occupied by this nation, its military supplies, to be available in an emergency, must be divided into many portions and distributed throughout the various parts of the country; otherwise, although there may be in the aggregate more than enough to supply any military force that may be brought into the field at one time, it may happen that there will be no supplies at or near the very point where they are wanted, and none to be had without great delay in transporting them thither.

When the extent of our territory and its rapidly increasing population are considered, as also the equal right of every part to the use of, and ready access to its share of the means provided by the General Government for the defence of the whole, a stock of one million of arms will be found to be by no means an extravagant provision. They may never be required for use, and it will probably be fortunate for the country if they never are; but the very existence of ample means to meet any such emergency, is one of the most effectual ways to prevent its occurrence. Moreover, the money to be expended for the purpose is not lost; it is merely converted into national property in another shape, property of more real value to the nation than money. That can be raised at any time; but an emergency, that might find the country unarmed or badly armed, could not be met by means of money only, and might involve a loss of national reputation—a loss not to be measured by, or compared with money. With its merely nominal military force the strength of this country for warlike purposes, whether of offence or defence, consists in its military arsenals filled with the products of the ingenuity and skill of its own artizans. The means provided for increasing that strength are, at the same time, applied to give employment to these artizans, and to foster and support that species of mechanical skill and ingenuity which is chiefly, and almost exclusively, applied to the construction of articles requisite for national purposes. It is a mistake to regard such expenditures as *army* expenditures; not a tithe of them is required or intended for the army proper; they are to provide the means of making the nation an army, whenever occasion may require it; and the more perfect, ample and complete those means are, the less likely is that occasion to happen.

## ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

The law of 1808, for "arming and equipping the whole body of the militia," makes a standing appropriation from which are defrayed the expenses of procuring and delivering annually to the several States and Territories, on requisitions from the proper authority, such arms and equipments of the prescribed patterns as are due. The quota of each is determined at this office, and apportioned, every year, according to the militia returns made to the Adjutant General of the army. The statement hereto annexed, marked A, shows the apportionment, thus made, for the present year. It will be seen from it that some of the States have not made returns for many years, and that from some of them no returns have yet been received. As these returns are the only data for determining the quota of each State, these States receive arms only in proportion to the number of militia last returned; giving none to some, and less to others than the actual number of their militia, if regularly returned, would probably entitle them to. Moreover, the method of arriving at the aggregate militia force is not uniform in the several States. The actual issues, therefore, do not give, as the third section of the act of April 23, 1808, prescribes, "each State and Territory, respectively, in proportion to the number of effectual militia in each;" nor is it probable, judging from past experience, that sufficient regularity and uniformity in the returns to apportion the supplies as the law prescribes, can be attained. It is, therefore, suggested and recommended as a better method of apportioning the arms and equipments to the several States and Territories, that the annual quota of each be according to population by the latest census, or according to representation in Congress. To effect this will require legislation. At the same time, it might be thought worthy of consideration whether some provision should not be made for supplying the new States, which have not participated in the issues heretofore made under the law of 1808, and whose military supplies furnished by the general government are far behind those of the other States in proportion to their militia force.

The expenditures during the year from the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia amount to \$202,671 17. The principal articles obtained on this account, by purchase and fabrication at the arsenals, are as follows, viz :

6	12-pounder bronze guns.
22	6-pounder do. do.
3	32-pounder do. howitzers.
10	12-pounder do. do.
22	6-pounder carriages.
2	caissons.
4,560	percussion rifles.
4,000	do. pistols.
500	carbines.
510	cavalry sabres.
611	rifle pouches.
444	pouch belts.
902	cavalry sabre belts.
490	sword knots.
400	carbine slings.
250	carbine swivels.

500 waist belts.  
 3,000 copper powder flasks.  
 4,092 cap pouches.  
 2,057 cubic feet of timber for field-carriages.

The quantity and kind of arms and equipment furnished for the militia, during the year, are shown in the annexed statement marked B.

#### ARSENALS AND DEPOTS.

The only change in these, during the year, has been the establishment of an ordnance depot at Benicia, California, and the removal of the depot in New Mexico from Santa Fe to the Moro. Both these depots are provided with good supplies of ordnance stores, and with the means of repairing arms and equipments. A force of good enlisted mechanics and artificers has been assigned to each, so as to avoid the heavy expense of hiring workmen in those countries. Whether it will be possible to retain them in the service, and to prevent desertion, where the high wages commanded by persons of their trades and skill offer so many inducements, remains to be seen. Every precaution has been taken in enlisting the men, and by fully informing them, before enlistment, of what was expected of them, and of their obligation to secure their services for the full term of their engagement.

There are, in my opinion, too many arsenals. Some of them, now kept up, are useless for military purposes, and their maintenance is a source of constant expense. They should be disposed of under the act of March 3, 1819.

Two of them, the arsenal at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, are out of position and should be removed; the first to the point of land at the mouth of James river, or some other point on Hampton Roads; the other to the vicinity of Pensacola. All tools, machinery, and other useful articles, not immovable, should be transferred to the new sites, and suitable buildings there erected; and the lands, buildings, and fixtures of the abandoned arsenals properly disposed of.

Permanent arsenals should be established in Texas and New Mexico, to replace the temporary depots at San Antonio and Santa Fe; the latter lately broken up and removed to the Moro by order of the commander of the ninth military department. The proper site for that in Texas, is that at or near Austin; for that in New Mexico, probably the vicinity of Albuquerque, or some other point on the Rio Grande del Norte, would be preferable to Santa Fe or the Moro. A further examination, however, should be made, and the opinions of officers acquainted with the country should be had, before deciding on the location. In establishing and building these arsenals there should be a special law and an appropriation, according to the plans and estimate submitted by this office on the 7th of January last, with the proper modification in regard to the site for the arsenal in Texas.

All arms and other ordnance stores for the land service, not in use by the army, are kept at the arsenals and depots, and so distributed among them as it is thought will best secure their safety, and at the same time most conveniently meet the demands for them, so far as they can be foreseen. Beside the quarterly returns of this property, required for the purpose of accountability, an annual inventory from each arsenal is furnished to and

filed in this office, including, besides the munitions on hand, the public lands, buildings and other improvements. These inventories show each article that has been received at any arsenal during the year, and how obtained; each article that has been taken therefrom, and how disposed of; and the quantity and condition of each article remaining on hand, and its money valuation. The inventories for the year ending 30th June, 1851, show the aggregate valuation of all property in charge of this department to be about eighteen and a half millions of dollars.

The number of enlisted men of ordnance has been reduced, during the year, from five hundred to two hundred and fifty. This reduction leaves barely enough for the service of the arsenals.

The expenditures from the appropriation for arsenals, during the year, amount to \$72,924 50. The work done is that which was specially designated in the estimates on which the appropriation was based. It includes repairs and preservation of public buildings and sites, the erection of new and additions to old buildings, and all improvements of a permanent character. The reports of the commanding officers of arsenals, hereto annexed, give a detailed account of this work, and other principal operations, at each.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. K. CRAIG,

*Colonel Ordnance.*

To Hon. C. M. CONRAD,  
*Secretary of War.*

## A.

*Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1850, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.*

States and Territories.	Date of return.	For what years returns received.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned in muskets.
Maine.....	Jan. 24, 1851	1850	50,605	380
New Hampshire.....	June 15, 1849	1849	27,867	198 5-13
Massachusetts.....	Dec. 28, 1849	1849	101,781	725
Vermont.....	Jan. 1, 1844	1848	23,915	170
Rhode Island.....	Dec. 7, 1850	1850	15,037	107
Connecticut.....	Dec. 1, 1846	1846	57,719	411
New York.....	Dec. 31, 1850	1850	224,665	1,600
New Jersey.....	Dec. 2, 1829	1829	39,171	279
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 26, 1847	1847	276,070	1,966
Delaware.....		1827	9,229	66
Maryland.....	Jan. 15, 1839	1838	46,864	334
Virginia.....	Oct. 31, 1850	1850	123,733	881
North Carolina.....	Feb. 13, 1846	1845	79,448	566
South Carolina.....	Feb. 3, 1849	1848	55,209	393
Georgia.....	Feb. 15, 1840	1839	57,312	408
Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1845	1845	12,122	86
Alabama.....	April 24, 1849	1850	58,048	413
Louisiana.....	Jan. 24, 1848	1847	43,823	312
Mississippi.....	June 6, 1838	1838	45,385	323
Tennessee.....	Feb. 13, 1841	1840	71,252	507
Kentucky.....	Dec. 4, 1850	1850	87,607	624
Ohio.....	Jan. 26, 1846	1845	176,115	1,256
Michigan.....	Dec. 1, 1850	1850	63,938	455
Indiana.....	Jan. 4, 1833	1832	53,913	381
Illinois.....	Feb. 24, 1842	1841	120,219	856
Wisconsin.....	Feb. 13, 1849	1848	32,208	229
Iowa.....	(No return).....			
Missouri.....	Jan. 7, 1845	1844	61,000	434
Arkansas.....	Jan. 15, 1844	1843	17,137	122
Texas.....	Nov. 22, 1847	1847	19,776	141
California.....	(No return).....			
Minnesota Territory.....	do.....			
Oregon Territory.....	do.....			
Utah Territory.....	do.....			
New Mexico Territory.....	do.....			
District of Columbia.....	Nov. 20, 1832	1832	1,249	9
			2,052,742	14,615 5-13

A. K. CRAIG, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, October 28, 1851.*

## B.

*Statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia under the act of April, 1808, from the 1st July, 1850, to the 30th June, 1851.*

- 3 12-pounder bronze guns.
- 20 6-pounder bronze guns.
- 3 12-pounder bronze howitzers.
- 11 12-pounder mountain howitzers.
- 40 carriages for field-artillery, with implements and equipments complete.
- 11 caissons, with tools and spare parts.
- 58 sets of artillery-harness, for two wheel-horses.
- 64 sets of artillery-harness for two lead-horses.
- 100 extra thumb-stalls.
- 8 sponges.
- 8 extra sets of implements and equipments for field-guns.
- 962 flint-lock muskets and appendages.
- 4,908 percussion muskets and appendages.
- 4,818 percussion rifles and appendages.
- 6 artillery musketoons and appendages.
- 317 Hall's carbines and appendages.
- 320 Colt's revolving pistols and appendages.
- 2,546 cavalry pistols and appendages.
- 1,170 cavalry sabres.
- 185 horse-artillery sabres.
- 396 artillery swords.
- 184 non-commissioned officers' swords.
- 8,472 sets of accoutrements for infantry, riflemen and cavalry.
- 2,000 infantry cartridge boxes.
- 2,000 infantry cartridge-box belts.
- 1,000 bayonet-belts.
- 1,500 bayonet-scabbards.
- 1,000 bayonet-scabbards, with frogs.
- 1,000 waist-belts.
- 100 brushes and picks.
- 885 sabre-belts for cavalry and horse-artillery.
- 396 artillery sword-belts.
- 104 non-commissioned officers' sword-belts.
- 75 sabre-knots.
- 1,080 cap-pouches.
- 973 pairs of holsters with caps.
- 204,000 percussion caps for small-arms.
- 600 cannon percussion primers.
- 10,000 musket flints.
- 20 rounds of fixed ammunition for field-guns.

A. K. CRAIG,  
*Colonel Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE,  
*Washington, October 28, 1851.*

## C.

*Ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the army and to the several military posts for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

- 5 6-pounder bronze guns.
- 1 12-pounder bronze howitzer.
- 6 12-pounder bronze mountain howitzers.
- 1 16-inch bronze stone mortar.
- 1 12-pounder siege and garrison gun.
- 1 8-inch columbiad.
- 10 32-pounder barbette carriages, with implements, equipments, &c.
- 10 24-pounder barbette carriages, with implements, &c.
- 1 12-pounder siege carriage, with implements, &c.
- 1 16-inch mortar bed.
- 30 carriages for field artillery, with implements, &c.
- 5 caissons, with tools and spare parts.
- 1 battery wagon, with tools, &c.
- 5 travelling forges, with tools, &c.
- 2 sling carts.
- 1 mortar wagon.
- 2 gins.
- 18 sets artillery harness, for two wheel-horses.
- 18 sets artillery harness, for two lead-horses.
- 5,200 cannon balls of different calibres.
- 110 10-inch shells.
- 1,116 rounds of ammunition, for field service.
- 3,419 muskets and appendages.
- 2,546 rifles and appendages.
- 715 carbines and appendages.
- 2,226 musketoons and appendages.
- 2,404 pistols and appendages.
- 529 Colt's pistols and appendages.
- 1,666 sabres for cavalry and horse-artillery.
- 375 swords for non-commissioned officers and musicians.
- 8,095 sets of accoutrements for infantry, riflemen and cavalry.
- 229 infantry cartridge boxes.
- 598 sabre belts.
- 500 pairs of holsters, with caps.
- 6,000 cartridges for field service.
- 2,850 cartridges for siege and garrison service.
- 988,000 cartridges for small-arms.
- 1,251,000 percussion caps for small-arms.
- 30,000 Dr. Maynard's percussion primers.
- 38,150 cannon percussion primers.
- 19,000 friction primers.
- 31,920 pounds of cannon powder.
- 50 signal rockets.
- 5,500 pounds of paint.
- 27 pent-houses.
- 38,200 pounds of bullets and buckshot.

68 artillery saddles, }  
 68 valise saddles, } Grinsley's patent.  
 112 bridles, }

A. K. CRAIG,  
*Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE,  
 Washington, October 28, 1851.

*Statement of the principal operations at the armories and arsenals during  
 the year ended 30th June, 1851.*

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, COMMANDED BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL  
 RIPLEY.

The principal operations at this armory, during the year ended 30th  
 June, 1851, were as follows :

*Arms, appendages, &c., fabricated.*

21,000 percussion muskets.  
 2,000 cavalry musketoons.  
 30,431 flint-lock muskets, model 1822, percussioned.  
 26,841 do. do. 1840, do.  
 119,757 cones, extra, for issuing to other posts.  
 41,682 hammers, do. do. do.  
 93,908 compound screw-drivers.  
 295 armed chests and packing boxes.

*Machines fabricated and in progress.*

1 fan blower, completed.  
 2 tilt hammers do.  
 1 milling machine, do.  
 2 stocking do. do.  
 3 mill grinding-machines, completed.  
 2 water wheels, do.  
 4 stocking machines, in progress.  
 1 milling machine, do.  
 1 barrel welding machine, do.

*Buildings, &c.*

47,176 muskets have been oiled and arranged in the racks in the second  
 story of the new arsenal.

The racks in the third story, sufficient to accommodate 92,176 muskets,  
 are in progress and advancing towards completion.

*Grounds, &c.*

The land purchased on the corner of State and Byers streets has been  
 enclosed by a high board fence of about twenty-two rods in length; and  
 some forty rods of fence has been erected and repaired on the west line of  
 the grounds, on the hill.

The grounds in the vicinity of the new storehouse and around the large



reservoir have been graded, and about six thousand square yards of sodding laid.

The walk in front of the offices and shops has been paved, consuming about four thousand square feet of flagging stone, and a gutter of brick and cement laid on the margin of the sidewalks on the north and west sides of the public square, a distance of five hundred and ninety yards.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, COMMANDED BY MAJOR SYMINGTON.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS AT THE HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1851.

*Musket factory.*

- 11,100 percussion muskets fabricated.
  - 5,692 extra cones for muskets fabricated.
  - 2,095 spring vices do.
  - 10,652 wipers do.
  - 3,895 screw-drivers do.
  - 41,001 components, assorted, fabricated and issued to other posts.
    - 1 bullet mould for "musket à la tige" fabricated.
    - 1 chisel do. do.
    - 1 set tools for four armories in the field, fabricated and issued to other posts.
  - 1,242 wipers for musket, model 1822, fabricated.
  - 44,830 cones for percussioning flint-lock muskets, fabricated.
  - 34,983 hammers do. do. do.
  - 45,607 screw-drivers do. do. rifles do.
- The whole of the above fabricated during the year.

*Machinery fabricated, complete.*

- 42 lineal feet main-line shafting, in new grinding mill.
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  do. counter-line do. do. do.
- 168 do. main-line do. in new tilt-hammer shop.
- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  do. counter-line do. in second floor of boring mill.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  do. do. do. in second floor of finishing shop.
- 1 lathe for turning barrels.
- 1 machine for swift-boring barrels, (double.)
- 3 machines for sharpening saws, grinders, &c., &c.
- 2 trip-hammers (belt,) for forging bayonets.
- 1 pump, with forty-one feet of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cast-iron pipe, for conducting water to grindstones in new grinding mill.

*Machinery improved.*

- 63 feet main-line shafting, improved by new couplings and hangers, and shafts turned and refitted, in first floor of boring mill.
- 1 machine for drilling rod-springs.
- 192 machines numbered, with brass plates.

*Machines in progress.*

- 4 trip-hammers (belt,) for forging musket barrels, about one-half finished.
- 2 trip-hammers for forging bayonet-sockets, about two-thirds finished.
- 1 machine for draw-polishing barrels, about one-fourth finished.

*Machines purchased.*

- 3 turbine water-wheels, cast-iron, with cast-iron flues, wrought-iron fore-bays and fixtures complete.  
 1 hand-planing machine.  
 9 cutting-machines.  
 2 fan-blasts, with 162 feet of 9-inch copper pipe.  
 3 regulators for water-wheels.  
 1 large factory force-pump, (five plungers,) with fixtures complete.

*New tools fabricated under appropriation for "repairs and improvements."*

- 2 stocks for cutting bayonets.  
 2 do. for cutting barrels.  
 8 cast-iron anvils for straightening barrels.

*Remarks.*

Three turbine water-wheels have been placed in position—one at the new grinding and saw mill, and two at the new tilt-hammer shop: and substantial wheel-pits of masonry sunk, together with cast-iron head-gates, set in solid walls of grouted masonry: also, three water-wheel regulators placed in position, complete. Heavy foundation walls of masonry have been erected in new grinding mill, to support the cast-iron frames for the stones, which have been transferred from the old to the new shop, and placed in position. New housings for the stones have been made and attached, and extensive repairs done to the fixtures generally of the mill, which is now in complete running order.

The machinery for tilting and barrel-welding has undergone considerable repairs, as has also the pit-gears attached to replace those worn out. One fan-blast has been placed in position in new tilt-hammer shop, together with fifty feet of pipe for carrying blast to forges. Heavy repairs have been made upon the dam across the Potomac river, and extensive repairs to the armory tools in current service.

The facilities for warming shops have been very much improved at the musket and rifle factories, by six hundred and forty-four feet of sheet-iron stove-pipe, eleven inches in diameter.

*Rifle factory.*

- 3,050 percussion rifles, brass mounting, fabricated.  
 3,550 extra cones for do. do.  
 1,699 wipers for do. do.  
 134 bullet-moulds (conical) do.  
 61 do. (round) do.  
 2,516 screw-drivers for rifles. do.  
 12,661 components for rifles, assorted, fabricated for issue to other posts.

*Machinery fabricated, complete.*

- 22½ lineal feet pit-gears and shafting, in new tilt and forging shop.  
 65 do. main-line do. do. do.  
 5 do. counter-line do. do. do.

- 2 lineal feet counter-line shafting, in second floor of finishing-shop.
- 1 lathe for turning flats and ovals of barrels.
- 2 force-pumps and fixtures.
- 2 trip-hammers (belt,) for forging barrels, rods, screws, &c.

*Machinery improved.*

- 1 machine for milling swivels.
- 125 machines numbered, with brass plates.

*Machines purchased.*

- 1 hand planing-machine.
- 1 regulator for water-wheel.
- 1 factory force-pump (five plungers,) and fixtures.

*Fabricated under appropriation for "repairs and improvements."*

- 9 cast-iron forges, with sheet-iron bonnets and smoke-flues, complete, in new tilt and smith's shop.
- 1 cast-iron furnace and flue for heating iron and steel, in new tilt and smith's shop.
- 102 feet of 8-inch tin blast-pipe, in same shop.
- 80 do. 3-inch do. do.

*Remarks.*

In the new tilt and smith's shop, anvil blocks of oak timber have been placed in position at each of the forges, and the floor of the building covered with stout sheet-iron. Nine cast-iron forges and fixtures have been placed in position, complete, together with furnace for heating iron and steel for tilting. One fan-blast, and pipe for conducting blast to forges, have been placed in position, complete;—the whole being now in working order. Extensive repairs have been made to armory tools in current service.

BUILDINGS, ETC.

*Musket factory.*

1. New tilt-hammer and barrel-welding shop described in last report has been completed, and a portion of the machinery placed in position, including two iron turbine wheels, the whole of the main line of shafting, four trip hammers, (belt) and one fan blast and pipe; the remaining machinery, &c., for this building, is in hand.

2 New grinding and saw-mill and carpenter's shop has been erected, and is now occupied. This building, 110 by 36 feet, is similar in style to the other new shops; it is of brick, on stone foundation, with cut stone water-table, coping, door and window sills, &c., cast-iron door and window frames, roof covered with slate, and gutters and spouts of copper. The centre building (one-third of the whole length) is of two stories; the wings of one story. One of the wings is the grinding-mill, now in full operation; the other wing, with the centre building, will accommodate the saws, planing

machine, wood-turning lathes, and other machinery necessary for making arm chests, &c. The turbine wheel now in operation will suffice for the whole of the machinery of this shop.

3. A new store-room for files, 11 by 30 feet, of brick on stone foundation, has been built in connexion with suitable compartments for the different varieties of files. The building is covered with sheet tin.

4. The excavation and stone masonry for foundation of annealing shop and brass foundry, is nearly complete and ready for the brick masonry. This building will be 109½ by 36 feet, divided by partition walls into three compartments, and of the same style of finish as the other new shops.

5. The grading of the street along the canal, and the building of the stone wall on one side of said street, at the foot of the precipitous slope, to prevent the wash being deposited in the canal, is nearly completed. The grading of the road extends about 1,100 feet along the canal on a width of about 40 feet, requiring an average depth of excavation and filling of 1½ feet; the wall is 667 feet in length, and 2½ feet thick.

6. An additional number of bins for the deposit of coal, &c., has been made under the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by filling up with quarry rubble, covered with a rough floor of old plank.

#### *Rifle factory.*

7. The trip-hammer and smith's shop, partially completed and described in last report, is now completed and occupied. There are five trip hammers (belt) in operation in this shop: the forges, nine in number, are all of cast iron, and one cast iron turbine wheel will suffice for all the machinery designed for this building.

8. The stone foundation for the annealing shop and proof-house is completed and ready for the brick masonry. The furnace, with its flue, is also completed and in use. This building will be 60 by 36 feet, divided by two partitions into three compartments, and in style and finish like the other new shops.

9. Two abutments of masonry, with wing walls, for a bridge over the canal, have been erected, together with considerable filling in, rendered necessary by the improvement.

In addition to the foregoing, there has been much filling and grading of grounds, both at the musket and rifle factories, to an extent of 3,000 cubic yards, and some necessary repairs have been made to quarters of officers and clerks, and also to the dwellings occupied by workmen.

Two coats of patent paint, in oil, have been applied to the exterior walls of all the shops (except three not yet completed) and storehouses; also, to the commanding officer's, paymaster's, and master-armorer's quarters. Lightning rods have also been attached to all these buildings.

In presenting this report, it is proper to remark that, owing to the prevalence of cholera in this place and vicinity, during the three first months of the year, the operations of the armory were interrupted, averaging a total interruption of six weeks during that period.

## WATERVLIET ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. R. L. BAKER.

During the past year, the following permanent improvements have been made at this arsenal, viz:

1. The north brick quarters have had a story added to the rear building, giving two additional sleeping-rooms.
2. The enclosing fence of the new magazine has been completed, and the grounds graded around the magazine.
3. Four copper lightning rods, 44 feet high each, have been put up at the new magazine.
4. Fence to enclose the stone magazine No. 1, partly made; the paling and bars and cast-iron work being ready to set.
5. Percussion laboratory and coal-houses have been painted a finishing coat.
6. Water-wheel forebays and trip hammers thoroughly repaired.
7. New timber store, 185 by 50, commenced.

The principal work executed in the workshops since the last annual report, consists of the following, viz:

- 20 twelve-pounder field gun-carriages.
- 22 six-pounder do. do.
- 45 twelve-pounder howitzer prairie carriages.
- 1 prairie caisson.
- 47 twenty-four pounder howitzer casemate chassis.
- 3 thirty-two pounder barbette chassis.
- 3 twenty-four pounder do.
- 168 rammers and sponges.
- 32 worms and staves.
- 49 iron tar-buckets.
- 68 do. sponge do.
- 75 leather watering buckets.
- 145 tarpaulins.
- 22 port-fire shears.
- 31 Gunner's haversacks.
- 20 do. tube pouches.
- 21 do. quadrants.
- 12 do. perpendiculars.
- 276 thumb-stalls.
- 48 prolonges.
- 45 vent and lock covers.
- 22 pendulum hausses.
- 20 tangent scales.
- 243 sponge covers.
- 63 fuze reamers.
- 88 lanyards.
- 1 grate for hot-shot.
- 60 nose-bags.
- 94 whips.
- 605 grape rings and 225 bolts.
- 524 stands canister shot.
- 776 stands grape shot.

- 228 rounds spherical case shot, fixed.
  - 246 6-pounder cartridges.
  - 193,000 cartridges for small-arms.
  - 15,700 pounds bullets.
  - 1,700 friction tubes.
  - 167 signal rockets.
  - 10 sets 6-pounder carriage irons.
  - 48 handspikes.
  - 21 sets 32-pounder barbette irons.
  - 34 sponge and rammer heads.
  - 50 vent-pouches.
  - 143 implement straps.
  - 117 plated artillery bits.
  - 24 breechings.
  - 51 girths.
  - 275 hame-straps.
  - 3 halters.
  - 62 breast-straps.
  - 200 brass stirrups.
  - 190 trace bearers.
  - 115 leather traces.
  - 7 pent-houses.
  - 2 iron hand-sling carts.
  - 3 field gins.
  - 950 tin shot canisters.
  - 500 covers and sabots.
  - 355 pounds paint for issue.
  - 665 packing boxes and arm chests.
- And a variety of tools as shown in the inventory.

There have likewise been altered—

- 21,579 flint muskets to percussion.
  - 244,000 flint musket cartridges to percussion.
  - 4 rocket moulds,
  - 12 rocket drifts, and
  - 24 portfire drifts,
- } from unserviceable to serviceable.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN E. HARDING.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1851.

*Articles fabricated.*

- 30 field carriages.
- 10 caissons, assorted.
- 50 sponges and rammers.
- 66 sponge and lock covers.
- 119 sponge, tar and watering buckets.
- 69 tube perches.
- 49 tow-hooks.
- 21 tangent scales.
- 24 fuze extractors.

- 29 fuze reamers.
- 56 32-pounder oakum wads.
- 3,337 pouches, belts, slings and swivels.
- 1,246 sword and sabre belts.
- 3,292 percussion cap pockets.
- 200 sabre knots.
- 404 cannon cartridges.
- 5,000 musket blank cartridges.
- 21 elevating screws.
- 100 handspikes, assorted.
- 65 tarpaulins.
- 22 pounds of copper tacks.
- 32 barbette carriage pent-houses.
- 229 packing boxes, assorted.

*Repaired.*

- 350 flint-lock muskets.
- 9,090 belt and cartridge box plates.

*Altered.*

- 350 flint-lock muskets to percussion.

*Cast.*

- 21,700 pounds of iron castings for carriages, tools, skidding, &c., &c.
- 10,243 brass castings for carriages, implements, accoutrements, &c., &c.

*Made.*

- 156 feet copper casing, spout and pipe.
- 154 feet sheet-iron pipe.
- 226 feet tin spout and gutter.
- 260 feet leather machinery band.

*Miscellaneous.*

- 18,600 muskets cleaned and repacked or placed in the racks of the arsenal.
- 3,083 cart-loads of earth, gravel, &c., hauled and placed, for repairs and prevention of frost.
- 272 wagon-loads of building and paving stone, and 90 loads of sand, hauled and used in repairing the walls and gutters.
- 2,500 boxes of fixed ammunition removed from the old magazine and properly arranged in the new one, which was erected for that purpose.
- 400 feet of cast-iron cannon skidding and 1,200 square feet of cast-iron shot frames permanently laid on solid masonry.
- 108 iron cannons lackered, oiled, and placed on the new skids.
- 9,065 cannon balls, 5,068 shells, and 2,300 spherical case shot, cleaned, oiled, and piled on the new frames.
- 500 yards of barrel sewer repaired.
- 1,100 yards of paved gutters made.
- 250 perches of protection walls built.

825 square yards of the "Upper Park" graded.

92 square feet of coping stone, and 480 running feet of curb, hauled, dressed and laid.

460 square yards of river wall cleaned and pointed with hydraulic cement.

To prepare sites for the smithy and machinery shop, now being built, the "iron foundry" and "varnish shop," old temporary structures, were taken down; and of the materials procured from them, a varnish shop was built in a suitable place. The residue of the stone, bricks, and other materials, were cleaned and prepared for future use.

Of the new smithy and machine shop, the foundations have been dug and 800 perches of stone foundation, 534 running feet of plinth course, and 65,000 bricks, have been laid; and twenty-nine cut-stone window-sills, and seventeen window and four door wooden frames have been set. The other portions of the work are in progress.

19,700 feet of carriage timber inspected, hauled and piled in the shed.

1,038,000 feet of carriage timber taken down and repiled in the shed.

"No. 2 timber shed" and 152 running feet of the northeast protection wall taken down, and the materials cleaned and piled in the "lumber yard."

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR A. MORDECAL.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS AT WASHINGTON ARSENAL, DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1851.

Under the instructions of the colonel of ordnance, the operations at this arsenal have been conducted on a very limited plan during this year. The principal articles fabricated are as follows:

47 32-pounder barbette gun carriages.

97 " " " chassis.

50 sets of iron work for 32-pounder barbette carriages and chassis (unfinished.)

45 sets of iron work for 6-pounder field gun carriages and timbers.

2 battery wagons, } for field batteries, equipped with stores and tools

2 travelling forges, } complete.

2 battery wagons, } for field parks, equipped with stores and tools

2 travelling forges, } complete.

1 6-pounder gun pendulum, made for Navy Department.

1 ballistic pendulum (unfinished) for Navy Department.

1 garrison gin, complete.

12 casemate gallery trucks.

8 hand-sling carts.

5 hand carts.

150 sponges and staves for 8-inch columbiads.

125 worms and staves for siege and garrison guns.

50 large tarpaulins for field service.

100 leather watering buckets for field service.

76 leather traces, } for artillery harness.

100 whips, }

52 ring gauges for shot and shells.

455 cartridges for cannon.

50 rounds of fixed ammunition.

1,287 cannon cartridge bags.



4,374 muskets, altered from flint to percussion.

500 cap pouches, for infantry.

30,000 percussion primers, for Maynard's locks.

1,266 pounds paint, for artillery carriages.

8 iron bedsteads for barracks.

The fitting up of racks, for 80,000 muskets, in the new storehouse (No. 1,) is more than half finished.

The reduction which has taken place in the price of bituminous coal, since the opening of the canal to Cumberland, has made it economical to use that fuel, instead of pine wood, for the steam-engine; the furnace has therefore been altered to adapt it for burning coal. Extensive repairs have at the same time been made in the machinery of the shops, and it is now in as good condition as the character of the buildings admits of. I have represented in former reports the bad condition of the workshop buildings, and the necessity of providing more room and a more suitable location for them. This is the only important addition now required at this arsenal. The funds assigned for the service of the current year, out of the appropriation for arsenals, are sufficient for ordinary repairs and improvements, as far as I can anticipate, during the next fiscal year, and I therefore present no estimate under that head for the service of the year ending June 30, 1853.

#### ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY MAJOR W. H. BELL.

#### REPORT OF WORK DONE AT ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, IN THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1851.

##### *Permanent improvements.*

Arsenal for small-arms thoroughly repaired in roof, windows, flooring and doors, railing and balusters, and stone entrance.

Artillery arsenal completed in the interior with 1,078 feet area of shelving, thirty inches deep, closed with light doors, and provided with 114 feet area of covered bins three feet deep.

Paint shop, 27 by 32 feet, ceiled and plastered; 24,897 feet of macadamizing road, ten inches deep, made; 320 perches connecting stone wall between office and hospital, taken down and removed; south gun shed taken down and removed to clear space for site for new carriage maker's shop; engine-room, 11½ by 27 feet, ceiled and plastered.

Some of the principal articles of purchase, fabrication, alteration, and repairs at this arsenal, are as follows:

##### *Fabricated.*

1 punching machine for cutting and stamping brass for accoutrements.

19 fuze plug reamers.

2,550 fuze plugs.

5,975 paper fuzes.

7 fuze drifts, moulds and mandrils.

2,850 priming tubes.

995 musket waist-belt plates.

2,429 artillery cartridge bags.

135,800	cartridges for small-arms.	
1,700	cartridges for field artillery.	
23,712	balls for Colt's pistols.	
	30 gunners' and other pincers	
	80 cartridge formers.	
	11 setts.	
	4 swedges.	
	7 pairs of tongs.	
33	sponge and tar buckets, sheet iron.	
12	worms and staves (six-pounder.)	
344	packing boxes and ammunition chests.	
	47 6 and 12-pounder howitzer sponges and rammers.	
	12 racks, holding 528 sponges, rammers and handspikes.	
	15 case-hardening boxes.	
	5 patterns and models for brick arches, new magazine.	
	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ centres, full size	do do.
10,967	flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion.	
336,070	cartridges for small-arms, altered to percussion.	
	18 field carriages repaired.	
	16 caissons	do.
	31 travelling forges and battery wagons repaired.	
	82 packing boxes	do.
	1 sling colt	do.
	555 small-arms, (various)	do.
	137 sabres and swords	do.
9,473	slings and swivels	do.
3,698	cartridge boxes and powder flasks	do.
	5 port-fire clippers	do.
	4 prolonges	do.
	42 valises and whips	do.

*Received from contractors.*

	1 machine for punching, bending and compressing tires.	
6,450	cap-pockets.	
	18 cannon-lock covers.	
	60 cavalry slings.	
	22 artillery watering buckets, (leather.)	
	36 pole straps and pads.	
	40 sword scabbards.	
2,726	infantry, rifle and cavalry belts.	
	764 feet leather traces, artillery.	
	60 artillery bridles.	
	56 artillery saddles.	
1,100	rifle and musket cartridge boxes.	
	300 bayonet scabbards (18 inches.)	
1,000	rifle gun-slings.	
	100 artillery saddle trees.	
	1 fire engine, hose and reel.	
25,412	feet lumber.	
4,120	muskets and rifles, and 2,350 swords and sabres, cleaned and oiled.	

570 sets artillery harness, cleaned and oiled; and a very large amount of artillery tools, implements and equipments, overhauled, cleaned and oiled.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR W. A. THORNTON.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT WATERTOWN ARSENAL, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1851.

*Articles fabricated.*

- 1 planing machine, Woodworth's patent.
  - 1 boring do.
  - 1 matching do.
  - 1 hand drilling do.
  - 1 side planer do.
  - 42 feet of shafting, with boxes and hangers complete.
  - 5 screw-jacks.
  - 3 vices, barrel.
  - 1 pair graduated callipers, for inspection of cannon.
  - 1 gravel roller, iron, 1,000 pounds.
  - 544 cartridge bags, flannel, 32, 24 and 12-pounds.
  - 558 cartridges, 32, 24, and 6-pounds.
  - 188 junk wads, 32 and 24-pounds.
  - 85 parts of barbette carriages.
  - 372 pintle cross-bolts, thirty-three inches, with nuts and washers.
  - 17 shot-beds, iron, with bottoms complete.
  - 1 set of manœuvring implements, blocks and skids.
  - 21 pent-houses, for eight-inch and 24-pounder guns.
  - 29 bedsteads, wrought iron, for barracks.
  - 1 piston head, for steam-engine.
  - 272 feet belting, for machinery.
  - 474 feet copper gutter and conductor.
- And the iron work for the erection of new buildings, with nineteen window and five door frames, wood.
- 18,777 muskets, flint, altered to percussion.
  - 2,260 pistols, flint, altered to percussion.
  - 17 casemate carriages,
  - 71 barbette do } repaired, cleaned and painted at fort.
  - 69 pent-houses,
  - 10,200 rifles, percussion,
  - 5,200 pistols, do. } inspected at armories of contractors.
  - 988 do. Colt's patent,
  - 500 carbines, percussion,
  - 132 common locks, percussion,
  - 452 do. do. hammers, }

*Other work done.*

Frame building, 40 by 20 feet, erected at gun-yard at South Boston, for storage of carriages.

Brick stable, 70 by 32 feet, foundation and body walls, copper guttered and covered by slate roof, windows set in, hay-loft floored, and other work in progress of completion.

Brick timber storehouse, 190 by 55 feet, foundation laid and ashlar stone set.

960 feet of board picket fence, seven feet high, put up in enclosing gun-yard at South Boston.

340 feet of iron skidding set on wooden posts for guns, in yard at South Boston.

32 iron shot beds,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  by 11 feet, permanently put down on concrete foundation at arsenal.

170,000 brick received and piled for buildings.

763 cubic yards of excavation, for foundation of shot beds and new buildings.

2 60 perches of stone laid in cement and mortar, for shot beds and foundation of buildings.

85,874 brick laid in cement and mortar, for shot beds and erection of new buildings.

275 cubic yards of gravel hauled, and

7,986 square rods of sodding laid, in grading grounds.

2,938 square feet of ceiling,

462 do. do. flooring, } in repairs of buildings.

3,265 do. yards painting,

131 heavy guns brought from Fort Independence to wharf, and

198 heavy guns hauled from wharf to gun-yard at South Boston.

480 muskets cleaned, oiled and racked.

20 pent-houses and 103 cannon locks adjusted to guns at forts.

139 barbette carriage nuts tightened and carriages turned and re-skidded at arsenal.

1,463 shells and case-shot unstrapped, lackered and re-strapped at arsenal.

47,666 balls, shells and case-shot re-examined, gauged and piled at arsenal.

125,633 grape and canister shot—pounds of—assorted, gauged, filed smooth, weighed, lackered and put in bins.

Old barn removed and south shed taken down; extensive repairs to boiler of steam engine and to roofing of buildings; improvements of public grounds, police of post, and much labor in receiving and issuing stores.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL. COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR G. D. RAMSAY.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT FRANKFORD ARSENAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1851.

A brick building one story high, for a guard-house, has been erected in the east square. Two brick buildings for work-shops have been commenced; the walls of the carpenter-shop are built, and the timbers partly raised: the frame work for these buildings, as also that for the engine-house to be erected, is completed.

The stone wall on the eastern boundary of the original arsenal grounds was taken down, and the stone hauled along the road front of the property lately purchased by the government, where one thousand one hundred perches of stone wall, with cut granite coping, has been erected.

A new road two thousand six hundred feet long has been made;—this road leads from the east square along the northern and eastern boundaries of the late purchase, and connects with the old road leading to the wharf; that portion on the northern line, say one thousand three hundred feet, has been macadamized, and the whole road graded and gravelled; in

the execution of this work, about two thousand cubic yards of earth was removed, as a portion of the line required extensive grading and filling in. A bridge was erected at that point where the water-course which passes through the low grounds intersects the road.

Another new road has been made and macadamized; this road, which is seven hundred and fifteen feet long, runs from the north gate to the road leading to the magazine, and passes in front of the work-shops which are being built. Other extensive work has been done in making and macadamizing roads.

A culvert one hundred and sixty feet long has been constructed, and about two thousand five hundred cubic yards of earth and mud have been removed in grading, draining and filling in the low grounds near the creek.

Extensive repairs have been made to the embankments on the river and creek fronts, which, during the year, had sustained extensive damage from freshets; a contract has been entered into for the permanent repair of these works, in connexion with the erection of a river wall as provided for by appropriation.

The exterior of the east storehouse has been painted with two coats of Brainard's patent paint; and various repairs have been done to the quarters, storehouses, work-shops, pavements and enclosures.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR P. V. HAGNER.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT THE CHARLESTON ARSENAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1851.

During the last year, in addition to the ordinary operations at this arsenal, the following repairs and improvements have been completed, viz:

A new cistern in front of new arsenal—brick, arched and covered with sod. Dimensions, eight feet deep by twenty-five feet in diameter, holding about twenty-five thousand gallons. The arched roof is sustained by ribs in brick, springing from a centre pier. Sheet-copper pipes conduct the water which falls on the east half of the arsenal roof, and the whole of the roof of the barracks to this cistern. Pipes have likewise been arranged to collect and convey to cistern No. 1 (not sufficiently supplied,) the water falling upon the half of two other buildings, previously lost.

Gutters and spouts have been attached to the stable and to centre part of the old arsenal. Tanks, containing about one thousand two hundred gallons, have been placed in one wing of the old arsenal, to preserve so much for use in the public grounds and carpenters' shop.

Two wells have been dug, bricked up, and covered with stonesills; one near the stable, and the other west of the shops. A force pump, erected in the men's barracks, draws water from the last well for use in the kitchen and wash-rooms, and also from cistern No. 1, for use in officers' and men's quarters. The water is distributed from tanks placed in men's quarters.

Lightning-rods have been erected to all the principal buildings at the post.

A very complete fire-engine, with hose-carriage and six hundred feet of hose, made by Mr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, has been received and conveniently housed in the northeast wing of the old arsenal; a room thirty feet by thirty having been fitted up appropriately for it.

The arsenal grounds have been greatly improved in appearance and in value, by careful drainage and sodding, and by the planting of a large number of shade trees.

## XIV.

## REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
October 24, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the required annual statement of the *number of accounts* of disbursing officers and agents, presented at this office in the last three years, which remain unsettled, and which will not be included in my annual report to be made to the Comptroller of the Treasury, under act of March 3d, 1809, and act of March 3d, 1817.

The statement exhibits the number of disbursing officers and agents, the number of quarter-yearly accounts presented in each year ending 30th September, 1849, 1850, and 1851, the bureau of the War Department through which they were received, and pension agents.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JNO. S. GALLAHER, *Auditor*.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, *Secretary of War*.

*Statement showing the number of quarter-yearly accounts of disbursing officers and agents presented in each of the last three years ending September 30, 1851, which remain unsettled, and which will not be included in the annual report to be made to the Comptroller of the Treasury under the act of March 3, 1809, and act of March 3, 1817.*

Bureaus.	Number of officers.	Acc'ts to Sep. 30, 1849.	Sep. 30, 1850.	Sep. 30, 1851.	Total.
Engineer .....	26	15	34	73	122
Topographical .....	41	17	48	140	205
Quartermaster .....	343	274	226	821	1,321
Subsistence.....	139	9	124	100	233
Pension agents.....	17	.....	.....	19	19
Aggregate of unsettled accounts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Third Auditor's Office, October 24, 1851.*

JNO. S. GALLAHER, *Auditor*.