

University of Oklahoma College of Law

University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons

American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899

11-1-1831

Documents communicated to Congress by the President at the opening of the first session of the Twenty-Second Congress, accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, 1831.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/indianserialset>



Part of the [Indigenous, Indian, and Aboriginal Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

H.R. Doc. No. 2, 22nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1831)

This House Document is brought to you for free and open access by University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899 by an authorized administrator of University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact Law-LibraryDigitalCommons@ou.edu.

DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR GENERAL FOR 1831.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Nov., 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following statements and returns:

- 1st. A statement showing the organization of the army, marked A.
- 2d. A return of the actual state of the army, marked B.
- 3d. A return, exhibiting the strength of the Eastern Department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked C.
- 4th. A return, exhibiting the strength of the Western Department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked D.
- 5th. A general map of reference, exhibiting the relative situations of the military posts occupied by the troops, marked E.
- 6th. A statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1831, marked F.
- 7th. An estimate of funds required for the recruiting service for the year 1832, marked G.
- 8th. An estimate of the expenses of the Head Quarters of the army, including those of the office of the Adjutant General, for the year 1832, marked H.
- 9th. A report on the subject of desertions, marked I.

During the year there have been some alterations made in the position of the troops, and some movements.

The post of Chicago has been evacuated, and the garrison, consisting of two companies of the 5th regiment of Infantry, removed to fort Howard, Green Bay, relieving the four companies of the same regiment stationed at the latter post. The four companies of the 5th regiment thus relieved, were marched to fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, and the garrison of that post ordered to the Head Quarters of the 1st

regiment of Infantry at the Prairie du Chien. This arrangement, while it strengthened the line between Green Bay and the Mississippi, along which the Indians had evinced among themselves a restless and quarrelsome disposition, it was also expected would have the effect of preventing them from proceeding to open hostilities, which were seriously threatened.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the whole of the 7th regiment of Infantry has been concentrated at cantonment Gibson on the Arkansas, and the 3d regiment of Infantry has been ordered to occupy the posts on the Red river. A new post has been established on the latter river, near the mouth of the Kiamichie, and garrisoned by four companies of the 3d regiment of Infantry,

The positions of the 3d and 7th regiments are favorable to the affording of facilities to the Indians emigrating, under the provisions of the acts of Congress, to the country marked out for them, west of the boundary of the territory of Arkansas, and at the same time to the protection of them in their new abodes from the attacks of unfriendly tribes, and those wild hordes with whom they are, as yet, unacquainted. The troops there stationed will also, by their presence and force, exert a beneficial influence over the conduct of the various tribes, and be instrumental in maintaining harmony and peace among them.

In the month of June, a communication was received from the commanding General of the Western Department, dated the 30th of May, stating that the Sac Indians, settled near Rock Island, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, who had, for some years past, been extremely restless and insolent, had recently become disorderly, and that he had learned from the Governor of the State of Illinois that they had assumed the attitude of open hostility, and, as the Governor conceived, had actually invaded the State: that the Governor had ordered seven hundred mounted militia to be in readiness to march against those Indians; that a conference was had with the Governor, which resulted in an understanding that the commanding General of the Department should make an effort to repel the supposed invasion, and to remove the offenders to the right bank of the Mississippi, their proper residence; but that, in the mean time, the mounted men were not to be called out, unless the General should find that the hostile band, sustained by any considerable number of the neighboring Indians, might render it necessary for him to avail himself of the assistance and co-operation offered by the Governor of Illinois.

The General, immediately after, as appears by subsequent reports, ordered six companies of Infantry from Jefferson barracks, with two six-pounders, with a supply of muskets and rifles, and a suitable portion of ammunition, to embark on board a steam-boat, and proceeded with them to Rock Island, at which place they arrived early in June; and, on the 4th of that month, he held a conference with the chiefs and warriors of the Sacs, who disavowed any intention of hostility, but expressed a determination to remain on the Rock-river lands. The General notified them that he would not permit them so to remain, and that they must move off as soon as practicable, as they held no right to the lands in question, having sold them to the United States.— The General states that he was informed that the Sacs had invited their friends, the Prophet's band of Winnebagoes, with some Pattawatamies and Kickapoos, to join them, but that they were not so disposed: notwithstanding, conceiving it to be the safest course to be prepared against any emer-

gency, he thought it most prudent to call for additional troops from Prairie du Chien, and for the Illinois mounted men. The Sacs having failed to obtain the assistance of the Winnebagoes and Pattawatamies, and having been abandoned by many of the friends of one of their principal chiefs, determined to listen to the advice of the commanding General, and entered into an agreement with him to abandon their position in Illinois, and to re-cross the Mississippi, after which the General discharged the volunteers of Illinois, and ordered the regular troops to their respective stations.

Representations were made to the Department of War, by the authorities of Louisiana, that a disposition was manifested by the people of color in that State to revolt, and that the presence of a military force in New Orleans was, in their opinion, necessary to insure order and to allay the apprehensions of the inhabitants. The commanding officer of the troops at Baton Rouge was instructed to proceed to the city of New Orleans and confer with the Governor of the State, and the authorities of the city, in reference to the subject, and to adopt such measures as would be proper and satisfactory. Orders were given to the troops at the contiguous posts to be held in readiness in case of necessity, and two companies of Infantry were stationed in the city with an extra quantity of arms.

In the month of August, a partial but sudden insurrection of the negroes in the county of South Hampton, Va., took place, the intelligence of which being communicated by the mayor of Norfolk to the commandant of fortress Monroe, a detachment of that garrison, consisting of three companies of artillery, under a field-officer, was forthwith ordered to the seat of the disturbances, where they arrived in the course of twenty-four hours, a distance of sixty miles. The insurrection having been quelled, the detachment returned to its quarters at fortress Monroe.

On the application of the authorities of Newbern, in North Carolina, under the excitement which prevailed after the late disturbances in South-Hampton, a company was detailed from fortress Monroe to guard that city and its vicinity, and to quiet the apprehensions of the citizens of that quarter generally. The necessity of their remaining any longer at that position having ceased, the company was ordered to Beilona arsenal where it relieved the company of the 1st regiment of artillery, which had been long stationed there. The relieved company was ordered to fortress Monroe.

During the excitement which prevailed, in consequence of the disorderly conduct evinced by the colored population in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, the garrison of fortress Monroe was augmented by five companies, drawn from the northern posts on the seaboard, with a view of having at hand a disposable force, to afford protection to such parts of the country as might require it—that fortress being so situated as to possess all the requisite facilities for promptly entering into any part of the country, where there was any probability that the presence of a military force might be necessary. The concentration of so large a portion of the artillery at fortress Monroe afforded, at the same time, the advantage of practising their appropriate duties on an enlarged scale, that post being the established school of artillery.

During the year, the troops have been inspected by the Inspectors General. The reports, as far as they have been received, represent the troops in an improving condition. It could not be expected that they could arrive at any great proficiency in general tactics in their present dispersed state, as

scarcely a complete regiment has been together during the year; still the elements of instruction are not neglected, and a concentration of any considerable portion of the army would readily bring into practice an harmonious combination of movements, according to the established system of tactics.— The appearance of the troops under arms is creditable; they are well dressed, armed and accoutred; neat in their persons, clean and comfortable in their quarters, and well supplied with every thing allowed them by the Government. Notwithstanding these favorable appearances, it is with regret that I have to report the continuance of desertion from the rank and file to an unusual extent. This evil can only be attributed to the great prosperity which pervades every class of our citizens. Although the soldier is well paid, fed, clothed, quartered, and treated with kindness by his officers, yet the apparent small amount paid to him in money, as allowed by law, does not offer sufficient inducement to the steady and active citizen to engage in the public service in time of peace; but the unsteady and idle, and frequently the profligate, are willing, for the sake of the bounty in hand, to enlist with a view of remaining until the first payment, and then desert, perhaps to practice again the same fraud on the Government; and this they are induced to do, from their knowledge of the fact, that no adequate punishment awaits the criminal of desertion in time of peace.

The only preventive to desertion that strikes me at this time, is to offer, apparently, a larger sum a month for the service of a soldier; that is, instead of *five* dollars in money, and the clothing, rations, and other allowances which are made in hand, and which amount in all to about *fifteen* dollars a month, it would be better to make the pay of the soldier *fifteen* dollars in money a month, and supply him at the contract prices with clothing, rations &c., and to deduct the cost of the articles so supplied out of the *fifteen* dollars; besides to retain in hand a certain portion of his pay, say one half, until the termination of his enlistment, when his accounts should be finally closed, and the difference paid him. By this arrangement, it is to be expected that none but good and faithful men will enter the service, such as may intend to fulfil their engagements. The money in hand will be a guarantee to that effect, and will secure the Government against loss, in case of destruction of arms or other property entrusted to the soldier; and, moreover, the fines which may be imposed by the sentences of courts martial for derelictions of duty will, according to our mild system of discipline, be probably the best mode of inflicting punishment. Independently of these advantages, by interesting the soldier in the careful use and proper application of the articles supplied him by the Government, for which he knows he is to pay in cash, or otherwise to suffer a deduction from his pay to the amount of their value, it will induce to economy on his part, and, at the same time, interest him in the service; for a soldier cannot be expected, under the present system, where he is supplied by the Government with a regulated allowance, whether he require it or not, to possess the same inducements to economise. The bounty which is now offered to a recruit on his enlistment, and which probably has been the sole object of the worthless to grasp, might, with advantage, be deferred until the close of the period of his enlistment, when its payment will operate as a reward for faithful services.

In connection with this subject, and with a view to the improvement of the condition of the non-commissioned officers, on whose exertions the discipline and well-being of the rank and file in a great measure depend, I

would urge, as a matter of great importance, an augmentation of the pay of the sergeants and corporals, and a distinction, as regards pay, in favor of the first sergeants of companies, on whom the details of duty devolve, and whose responsibility is greater than that of the other non-commissioned officers.

The order abolishing the whiskey ration has been in operation since December last, and has, in a degree, fulfilled the favorable anticipations which were indulged in relation to its results. It now only remains, in order to accomplish what has been so much desired in reference to the health and moral condition of the army, to prohibit entirely the sale of ardent spirits to the troops.

The various movements made by the troops during the present year have tested, to a certain extent, the state of their discipline as well as their capacity for active service, and at the same time have afforded to the several staff departments a practical application of their respective functions. The promptitude and regularity observed in the execution of their instructions have furnished, both on the part of the line and the staff, satisfactory evidences of their efficiency.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your most ob't servant,

ALEX. MACOMB,

Major General Commanding the Army.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ORGANIZATION of the Army

| | Major General. | Brigadier General. | Adjutant General. | Inspector Generals. | Quartermaster General. | Quartermasters. | Com. Gen of Subsistence. | Commissaries. | Surgeon General. | Surgeons. | Assistant Surgeons. | Paymaster General. | Paymasters. | Com. Gen. of Purchases. | Assistant Engineer. | Military Storekeepers. | Colonels. | Lieutenant Colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | First Lieutenants. | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|--|
| General Staff, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay Department, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchasing Department, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | |
| Topographical Engineers, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | - | |
| 1st Regiment of Artillery, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | |
| 2d Regiment of Artillery, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | |
| 3d Regiment of Artillery, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | |
| 4th Regiment of Artillery, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | |
| Supernum'y for Ordnance, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | - | |
| Aggregate, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 72 | |
| 1st Regiment of Infantry, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| 2d Regiment of Infantry, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| 3d Regiment of Infantry, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| 4th Regiment of Infantry, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| 5th Regiment of Infantry, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| 6th Regiment of Infantry, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| 7th Regiment of Infantry, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| Aggregate, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 70 | 70 | |
| Grand Aggregate, | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 45 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 120 | 148 | |

NOTE.—The law authorizes the appointment of fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence, confined to the rank of lieutenants.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November, 1831.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

of the United States, November, 1831.

| Second Lieutenants. | Sergeant Majors. | Quartermaster Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Principal Musicians. | Musicians. | Artificers. | Enlistment of men for ordnance. | Privates. | Total commissioned. | Total non-commiss'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. | Aggregate. |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|------------|
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | 14 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | - | 54 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | 15 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | - | 23 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 36 | - | 18 | 27 | - | 378 | 48 | 497 | 545 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 36 | - | 18 | 27 | - | 378 | 48 | 497 | 545 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 36 | - | 18 | 27 | - | 378 | 48 | 497 | 545 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 36 | - | 18 | 27 | - | 378 | 48 | 497 | 545 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | - | 4 | 56 | 60 |
| 72 | 4 | 4 | 144 | 144 | - | 72 | 108 | 56 | 1,512 | 196 | 2,044 | 2,240 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 420 | 33 | 514 | 547 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 420 | 33 | 514 | 547 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 420 | 33 | 514 | 547 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 420 | 33 | 514 | 547 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 420 | 33 | 514 | 547 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 420 | 33 | 514 | 547 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 420 | 33 | 514 | 547 |
| 70 | 7 | 7 | 210 | 280 | 14 | 140 | - | - | 2,940 | 231 | 3,598 | 3,829 |
| 148 | 11 | 11 | 354 | 424 | 14 | 212 | 108 | 56 | 4,452 | 546 | 5,642 | 6,138 |

and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army; the former are
R. J.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Washington, November 30, 1831.

ALEX'R MACOMB,
Major General Commanding the Army.

B.

GENERAL RETURN of the

| | Major General. | Brigadier General. | Adjutant General. | Inspector General. | Quartermaster General. | Quartermasters. | Commissary General of Subsistence. | Commissaries. | Surgeon General. | Surgeons. | Assistant Surgeons. | Paymaster General. | Paymasters. | Commissary General of Purchases. | Assistant Engineer. | Military Storekeepers. |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| General Staff, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Staff, | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Pay Department, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 14 | | |
| Purchasing Department, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Corps of Engineers, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Topographical Engineers, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Regiment of Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2d Regiment of Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3d Regiment of Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th Regiment of Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supernumerary for Ordnance, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggregate of Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Regiment of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2d Regiment of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3d Regiment of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th Regiment of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th Regiment of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Regiment of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7th Regiment of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggregate of Infantry, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recruits and unattached Soldiers, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Aggregate, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 45 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Army of the United States, 1831.

| PRESENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----|
| FOR DUTY. | | | | | | | | | | | SICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colonels. | Lieutenant Colonels. | Majors. | Adjutants. | Captains. | 1st Lieutenants. | 2d Lieutenants. | Br vet 2d Lieutenants. | Sergeant Majors. | Quartermaster Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Principal Musicians. | Musicians. | Artificers. | Privates. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Musicians. | Artificers. | Privates. | |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | 26 | 22 | | 13 | 6 | 307 | | | | 7 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | 18 | 22 | | 12 | 17 | 237 | | | | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 43 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 5 | | | 26 | 24 | | 12 | 22 | 272 | | | | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | | 22 | 17 | | 15 | 16 | 287 | | | | 10 | 1 | | | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 22 | 19 | 10 | 3 | | 92 | 85 | | 52 | 61 | 1,103 | | | | 26 | 2 | 6 | 122 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 15 | | 13 | | 148 | | | | 5 | 1 | | | 40 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 26 | 1 | 13 | | 255 | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | 34 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 27 | 2 | 13 | | 183 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | 35 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 19 | 1 | 16 | | 295 | | | | 6 | | | | 35 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 26 | 2 | 17 | | 281 | | | | 4 | 2 | | | 24 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 2 | 13 | | 207 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 52 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 24 | 2 | 13 | | 189 | | | 2 | | | | | 17 |
| 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 40 | 18 | 34 | 31 | 7 | 7 | 148 | 160 | 10 | 98 | | 1,558 | | 1 | 8 | 29 | 7 | | | 237 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 65 | 46 | 59 | 44 | 10 | 7 | 240 | 245 | 10 | 150 | 61 | 2,661 | | 1 | 8 | 55 | 9 | 6 | 359 | |

TURN.—B—Continued.

| ABSENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|---|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--------|------------|
| Detached service | | | | Furloughed. | | | | Without leave. | | | | Commissioned Officers not found. | Non-Commissioned Officers, &c. in confinement. | Total. | Aggregate. |
| Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Non-Com. Officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Non-Com. Officers, musicians, artificers, &c. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Non-Com. Officers, musicians, artificers, &c. | | | | |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 54 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 26 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| 2 | 4 | 24 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 497 | 552 |
| 1 | 5 | 21 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 405 | 460 |
| 1 | 3 | 18 | 11 | - | 3 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 422 | 478 |
| - | 3 | 18 | 32 | - | 1 | 8 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 499 | 548 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | 56 |
| 4 | 15 | 81 | 46 | - | 5 | 24 | 8 | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | 1,879 | 2,094 |
| - | 2 | 8 | 12 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 447 | 486 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | - | 2 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 455 | 497 |
| - | 5 | 7 | 14 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 393 | 435 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 454 | 490 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 470 | 505 |
| - | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 447 | 490 |
| - | 2 | 9 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 415 | 454 |
| 3 | 18 | 50 | 87 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 20 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3,081 | 3,357 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 296 | 296 |
| 7 | 33 | 131 | 133 | 5 | 13 | 44 | 28 | - | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 5,256 | 5,869 |

5th, one Captain of the 4th, and one of the 7th Regiments of Infantry, (being staff officers,) and included in the "aggregate" of the general staff.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 3, 1831.

ALEX'R MACOMB,
Major General Commanding the Army.

POSITION and Distribution of the Troops of the Eastern Depart-

| POST. | SITUATION. | NAMES OF PERMANENT COMMANDERS OF POSTS. | Regiment. | Number of companies. |
|------------------------|--|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Fort Winnebago | Portage, Fox, and Onisconsin Rivers, M. T. | Lt. col. Cutler | 5th Inf. | 4 |
| 2 Fort Brady | Sault St. Marie, M. T. | Capt. Wilcox | 5th Inf. | 2 |
| 3 Fort Mackinac | Michilimackinac, M. T. | Bt. brig. gen. Brooke | 5th Inf. | 2 |
| 4 Fort Howard | Green Bay, M. T. | Bt. maj. Fowle | 5th Inf. | 2 |
| 5 Fort Gratiot | Outlet of Lake Huron, M. T. | Bt. maj. Thompson | 2d Inf. | 2 |
| 6 Fort Niagara | New York | Maj. Whistler | 2d Inf. | 2 |
| 7 Madison Barracks | Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. | Lt. col. Cummings | 2d Inf. | 2 |
| 8 Hancock Barracks | Holton Plantation, Me. | Bt. maj. Clarke | 2d Inf. | 4 |
| 9 Fort Sullivan | Bastport, Me. | Capt. Childs | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 10 Fort Preble | Portland, Me. | Capt. McClintock | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 11 Fort Constitution | Portsmouth, N. H. | Capt. Ansart | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 12 Fort Independence | Boston, Mass. | Bt. col. Lindsay | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 13 Fort Wolcott | Newport, R. I. | Bt. maj. Lomax | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 14 Fort Trumbull | New London, Ct. | Capt. Thruston | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 15 Military Academy | West Point, N. Y. | Bt. lt. col. Thayer | Detach ^t | - |
| 16 Fort Columbus | New York, N. Y. | Bt. lt. col. Crane | 4th Art. | 2 |
| 17 Fort Delaware | Near Newcastle, Del. | Bt. maj. Pierce | 4th Art. | 2 |
| 18 Fort McHenry | Baltimore, Md. | Bt. maj. Payne | 4th Art. | 2 |
| 19 Fort Severn | Annapolis, Md. | Bt. maj. Erving | 4th Art. | 1 |
| 20 Fort Washington | On the Potomac, Md. | Bt. maj. Mason | 1st Art. | 1 |
| 21 Fortress Monroe | Old Point Comfort, Va. | Bt. col. Eustis | 3d Art. | 3 |
| | | | 4th Art. | 2 |
| | | | 1st Art. | 1 |
| 22 Bellona Arsenal | Near Richmond, Va. | Capt. F. Whiting | 1st Art. | 1 |
| 23 Fort Johnston | Near Smithville, N. C. | Bt. maj. Churchill | 1st Art. | 1 |
| 24 Charleston Harbor | Charleston, S. C. | Bt. maj. Heileman | 2d Art. | 3 |
| 25 Augusta Arsenal | Augusta, Ga. | Bt. lt. col. Fanning | 2d Art. | 1 |
| 26 Oglethorpe Barracks | Savannah, Ga. | Bt. capt. Merchant | 2d Art. | 1 |
| 27 Fort Marion | St. Augustine, Fl. | Bt. maj. Gates | 2d Art. | 1 |

* This garrison has recently been reduced to one company, the other having been or-

ment, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott.

PRESENT.

| Colonels. | Lieut. Colonels. | Majors. | Adjutants. | Surgeons | Asst. Surgeons. | Captains. | 1st Lieutenants. | 2d Lieutenants. | Bvt. 2d Lieutenants. | Sergeant Majors. | Quart. master Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Principal Musicians. | Musicians. | Artificers. | Privates. | Commissioned Officers. | Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, &c. |
|-----------|------------------|---------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 12 | 12 | - | 7 | - | 125 | 8 | 156 |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 7 | - | 4 | - | 87 | 7 | 104 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 8 | - | 4 | - | 84 | 6 | 102 |
| - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 6 | - | 5 | - | 86 | 6 | 104 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | 4 | - | 75 | 5 | 91 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 7 | - | 2 | - | 78 | 7 | 92 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 | - | 74 | 11 | 95 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 12 | 12 | 1 | 8 | - | 139 | 8 | 172 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 50 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 47 |
| - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 41 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 38 | 3 | 48 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | 30 | 6 | 41 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 45 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | 42 | - | 54 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 2 | 82 | 6 | 98 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 7 | - | 3 | 6 | 72 | 5 | 93 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | 87 | 5 | 105 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | 46 | 4 | 57 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 35 | 4 | 43 |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 4 | - | - | 37 | 37 | - | 17 | 19 | 492 | 31 | 602 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | 41 | 5 | 53 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 43 | 3 | 56 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | - | 6 | 6 | 107 | 7 | 139 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 41 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 35 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 35 | 4 | 46 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 37 | 32 | 34 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 166 | 177 | 2 | 91 | 70 | 2,100 | 158 | 2,610 |

dered to occupy Fort Hamilton, in the harbor of New York.

| POSTS. | SITUATION. | NAMES OF PERMANENT COMMANDERS OF POSTS. | Regiments. | Number of companies. |
|------------------------|--|---|------------|----------------------|
| 1 Fort Winnebago | Portage, Fox, and Ouisconsin Rivers, M. T. | Lt. col. Cutler | 5th Inf. | 4 |
| 2 Fort Brady | Sault St. Marie, M. T. | Capt. Wilcox | 5th Inf. | 2 |
| 3 Fort Mackinac | Michilimackinac, M. T. | Bt. brig. gen. Brooke | 5th Inf. | 2 |
| 4 Fort Howard | Green Bay, M. T. | Bt. maj. Fowle | 5th Inf. | 2 |
| 5 Fort Gratiot | Outlet of Lake Huron, M. T. | Bt. maj. Thompson | 2d Inf. | 2 |
| 6 Fort Niagara | New York | Maj. Whistler | 2d Inf. | 2 |
| 7 Madison Barracks | Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. | Lt. col. Cummings | 2d Inf. | 2 |
| 8 Hancock Barracks | Holton Plantation, Me. | Bt. maj. Clarke | 2d Inf. | 4 |
| 9 Fort Sullivan | Eastport, Me. | Capt. Childs | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 10 Fort Preble | Portland, Me. | Capt. McClintock | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 11 Fort Constitution | Portsmouth, N. H. | Capt. Ansart | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 12 Fort Independence | Boston, Mass. | Bt. col. Lindsay | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 13 Fort Wolcott | Newport, R. I. | Bt. maj. Lomax | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 14 Fort Trumbull | New London, Ct. | Capt. Thruston | 3d Art. | 1 |
| 15 Military Academy | West Point, N. Y. | Bt. lt. col. Thayer | Detach't | - |
| 16 Fort Columbus | New York, N. Y. | Bt. lt. col. Crane | 4th Art. | 2 |
| 17 Fort Delaware | Near Newcastle, Del. | Bt. maj. Pierce | 4th Art. | 2 |
| 18 Fort McHenry | Baltimore, Md. | Bt. maj. Payne | 4th Art. | 2 |
| 19 Fort Severn | Annapolis, Md. | Bt. maj. Erving | 4th Art. | 1 |
| 20 Fort Washington | On the Potomac, Md. | Bt. maj. Mason | 1st Art. | 1 |
| 21 Fortress Monroe | Old Point Comfort, Va. | Bt. col. Eustis | 1st Art. | 6 |
| | | | 3d Art. | 3 |
| | | | 4th Art. | 2 |
| 22 Bellona Arsenal | Near Richmond, Va. | Capt. F. Whiting | 1st Art. | 1 |
| 23 Fort Johnston | Near Smithville, N. C. | Bt. maj. Churchill | 1st Art. | 1 |
| 24 Charleston Harbor | Charleston, S. C. | Bt. maj. Heileman | 2d Art. | 3 |
| 25 Augusta Arsenal | Augusta, Ga. | Bt. lt. col. Fanning | 2d Art. | 1 |
| 26 Oglethorpe Barracks | Savannah, Ga. | Bt. capt. Merchant | 2d Art. | 1 |
| 27 Fort Marion | St. Augustine, Fl. | Bt. maj. Gates | 2d Art. | 1 |

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3d, 1831.

R. JONES,
Adjutant Gen.

Continued.

| DETACHED SERVICE. | | | | | FURLOUGH. | | | | | WITHOUT LEAVE. | | | | | PRESENT & ABSENT. | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total commissioned Officers. | Non-commissioned Officers. | Field Officers. | Assistant Surgeons. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total commissioned Officers. | Non commissioned Officers, &c. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total commissioned Officers. | Non-commissioned Officers, &c. | Commissioned Officers not joined. | Privates in confinement. | Total. | Aggregate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 178 | 193 |
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 104 | 112 |
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 102 | 110 |
| | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 104 | 113 |
| | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 91 | 100 |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 93 | 102 |
| | | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | 96 | 108 |
| | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 176 | 192 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 50 | 56 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 48 | 55 |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 45 | 51 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 50 | 58 |
| | | 3 | 3 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 41 | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 45 | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 54 | 54 |
| | | 5 | 5 | 7 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 106 | 119 |
| | | 5 | 5 | 24 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 117 | 128 |
| | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | 108 | 119 |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 57 | 64 |
| | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 44 | 51 |
| | 3 | 29 | 32 | 3 | | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | 5 | 615 | 680 |
| | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 54 | 61 |
| | 1 | 9 | 10 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 56 | 62 |
| | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 139 | 159 |
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 42 | 49 |
| | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 35 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 | 53 |
| 1 | 12 | 88 | 101 | 60 | 1 | | 4 | 27 | 32 | 11 | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 2,696 | 2,990 |

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 3d, 1831.

ALEX'R MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. Commanding the Army

POSITION and Distribution of the Troops of the Western Department

| POSTS. | SITUATION. | NAMES OF PERMANENT COMMANDERS OF POSTS. | REGI- MENT. | Number of Companies. |
|-----------------------|--|---|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Fort Snelling | - Upper Mississippi | - Lieut. Col. Taylor | - 1st inf. | 3 |
| 2 Fort Crawford | - Praire du Chien, M. T. | - Colonel Morgan | - 1st inf. | 5 |
| 3 Fort Armstrong | - Rock Island, Illi. | - Major Bliss | - 1st inf. | 2 |
| 4 Cant. Leavenworth | - Right Bank Missouri, near the Little Platte | - Major Davenport | - 6th inf. | 4 |
| 5 Jefferson Barracks- | - Near St. Louis, Mo. | - Bt. Br. Gen. Atkinson | - 6th inf. | 6 |
| 6 Cant. Gibson | - Arkansas Territory | - Colonel Arbuckle | - 7th inf. | 10 |
| 7 Cant. Jesup | - Near Natchitoches, La. | - Bt. Br. Gn. Leavenworth | - 3d inf. | 6 |
| 8 Cant. Towson | - On the Kiamichi, A. T. | - Lieut. Col. Vose | - 3d inf. | 4 |
| 9 Baton Rouge | - Baton Rouge, La. | - Colonel Clinch | - 4th inf. | 3 |
| 10 New Orleans | - New Orleans, La. | - Bt. Lieut. Col. Foster | - 4th inf. | 2 |
| 11 Fort Wood | - Chef Monteur, La. | - Bt. Major Zantzinger | - 2d art. | 1 |
| 12 Fort Pike | - Petite Coquille, La. | - Bt. Major Mountfort | - 2d art. | 1 |
| 13 Fort Jackson | - Near New Orleans, La. | - Captain Baden | - 2d art. | 1 |
| 14 Fort Mitchell | - Near Creek Agency, Ala. | - Bt. Major Wager | - 4th inf. | 2 |
| 15 Cant. Brooke | - Tampa Bay, Fl. | - Bt. Major McIntosh | - 4th inf. | 2 |
| 16 Key West | - Key West, Fl. | - Bt. Major Glassell | - 4th inf. | 1 |

ment, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines.

PRESENT.

| Colonels. | Lieutenant Colonels. | Majors. | Adjutants. | Surgeons. | Assistant Surgeons. | Captains. | First Lieutenants. | Second Lieutenants. | Brev. Second Lieutenants. | Sergeant Majors. | Quartermaster Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals | Principal Musicians. | Musicians. | Artificers. | Privates. | Commissioned Officers. | Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, and Privates. |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 9 | 9 | - | 4 | - | 114 | 8 | 136 |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 6 | - | 180 | 13 | 214 |
| - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | 4 | - | 48 | 7 | 62 |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 13 | 13 | - | 7 | - | 160 | 13 | 193 |
| 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 9 | - | 200 | 17 | 247 |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 29 | 2 | 14 | - | 319 | 25 | 394 |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 2 | 10 | - | 170 | 15 | 217 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 11 | 13 | - | 4 | - | 135 | 12 | 163 |
| 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 9 | 9 | 1 | 6 | - | 107 | 10 | 133 |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | 2 | - | 64 | 6 | 78 |
| - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 44 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | 38 | 3 | 48 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | 37 | 4 | 48 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 6 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 71 | 5 | 83 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | - | 3 | - | 71 | 3 | 85 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 51 | 2 | 60 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 34 | 23 | 33 | 24 | 4 | 5 | 145 | 154 | 8 | 79 | 81 | 1,802 | 145 | 2,205 |

| POSTS. | SITUATION. | NAMES OF PERMANENT COMMANDERS OF POSTS. | REGI- MENT. | Number of Companies. |
|----------------------|--|---|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Fort Snelling | Upper Mississippi | Lieut. Col. Taylor | 1st inf. | 3 |
| 2 Fort Crawford | Prairie du Chien, M. T. | Colonel Morgan | 1st inf. | 5 |
| 3 Fort Armstrong | Rock Island, Illi. | Major Bliss | 1st inf. | 2 |
| 4 Cant. Leavenworth | Right Bank Missouri, near the Little Platte | Major Davenport | 6th inf. | 4 |
| 5 Jefferson Barracks | Near St. Louis, Mo. | Bt. Br. Gen. Atkinson | 6th inf. | 6 |
| 6 Cant. Gibson | Arkansas Territory | Colonel Arbuckle | 7th inf. | 10 |
| 7 Cant. Jesup | Near Natchitoches, La. | Bt. Br. Gn. Leavenworth | 3d inf. | 6 |
| 8 Cant. Towson | On the Kiamichi, A. T. | Lieut. Col. Vose | 3d inf. | 4 |
| 9 Baton Rouge | Baton Rouge, La. | Colonel Clinch | 4th inf. | 3 |
| 10 New Orleans | New Orleans, La. | Bt. Lieut. Col. Foster | 4th inf. | 2 |
| 11 Fort Wood | Chef Monteur, La. | Bt. Major Zantzinger | 2d art. | 1 |
| 12 Fort Pike | Petite Coquille, La. | Bt. Major Montfort | 2d art. | 1 |
| 13 Fort Jackson | Near New Orleans, La. | Captain Baden | 2d art. | 1 |
| 14 Fort Mitchell | Near Creek Agency, Al. | Bt. Major Wager | 4th inf. | 2 |
| 15 Cant. Brooke | Tampa Bay, FL. | Bt. Major McIntosh | 4th inf. | 2 |
| 16 Key West | Key West, FL. | Bt. Major Glassell | 4th inf. | 1 |

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1831.

R. JONES,
Adjt. Gen.

Continued.

| DETACHED SERVICE. | | | | | FURLOUGH. | | | | | WITHOUT LEAVE. | | | | | PRESENT AND ABSENT. | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total Com. Officers. | Non-com. Officers, &c. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total Com. Officers. | Non-com. Officers, &c. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total Com Officers. | Non-com. Officers, &c. | Commissioned Officers not joined. | Privates in confinement. | Total. | Aggregate. |
| - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 141 | 155 |
| - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 219 | 238 |
| - | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | 79 |
| - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 194 | 212 |
| - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 248 | 275 |
| - | 2 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 402 | 447 |
| - | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 222 | 249 |
| - | 2 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 176 | 193 |
| - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 136 | 151 |
| - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 88 |
| - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 51 |
| - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | 66 |
| - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | 54 |
| - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 83 | 92 |
| - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87 | 95 |
| - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 64 |
| 1 | 13 | 46 | 60 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 31 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2,257 | 2,499 |

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1831.

ALEX. MACOMB,
Major General Commanding the Army.

I.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1831.

SIR: The information you have requested me to furnish on the subject of desertions, is herewith respectfully submitted in the tables hereunto annexed:

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT of the annual number of desertions from the Army since the year 1823, specifying the number of soldiers who have deserted after joining companies, and the year of enlistment in which the desertion may have occurred; the number of recruits who have deserted from the rendezvous, or on their march to join their regiments; and also the probable amount of the annual loss in money in consequence of the crime of desertion.

| A. D. | No. of Recruits who deserted from the Rendezvous, or before joining companies. | Number and period of desertions after joining companies. | | | | | | | Total number of enlistments. | Estimated loss in money by desertion. | | |
|-------|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | First year of enlistment. | Second year of enlistm't. | Third year of enlistm't. | Fourth year of enlistment. | Fifth year of enlistm't. | Total from Companies. | Aggregate number of desertions, exclusive of convicts. | | By Recruits from Rendezvous. | By Soldiers from Companies. | Total loss in money. |
| 1823 | 159 | 366 | 75 | 36 | 18 | 14 | 509 | 668 | 2,664 | \$7,506 | \$51,171 | \$58,677 |
| 1824 | 208 | 432 | 86 | 43 | 22 | 20 | 603 | 811 | 2,539 | 9,960 | 60,435 | 70,395 |
| 1825 | 249 | 402 | 76 | 41 | 20 | 15 | 554 | 803 | 1,731 | 11,550 | 55,938 | 67,488 |
| 1826 | 179 | 330 | 66 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 457 | 636 | 1,277 | 8,354 | 46,039 | 54,393 |
| 1827 | 187 | 303 | 125 | 120 | 72 | 41 | 661 | 848 | 1,416 | 8,754 | 52,590 | 61,344 |
| 1828 | 176 | 343 | 113 | 71 | 70 | 47 | 644 | 820 | 2,054 | 8,264 | 54,873 | 63,137 |
| 1829 | 185 | 618 | 172 | 60 | 43 | 37 | 930 | 1,115 | 2,907 | 8,742 | 89,603 | 98,345 |
| 1830 | 188 | 577 | 310 | 98 | 43 | 35 | 1,063 | 1,251 | 1,849 | 8,880 | 93,207 | 102,087 |
| | 1,631 | 3,371 | 1,023 | 501 | 304 | 222 | 5,421 | 6,952 | 16,437 | 72,010 | 503,856 | 575,866 |
| 1831 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,225 | 1,450 | - | 10,910 | 107,411 | 118,321* |

* Probably.

The foregoing analysis contains all the information called for on this important subject, except so much as is embraced in the fourth interrogatory, to wit: "If the sum lost by desertion were divided among the soldiers, what would it give to each?"

To exhibit this result analytically, and in the most perspicuous manner, I submit two other tables.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly and annual allowance of pay to non-commissioned officers and privates, under existing laws.

| | Rate of monthly pay of each class. | Aggregate monthly pay of each class. | Annual amount of each class. |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 11 Sergeant Majors, - - - | 9 | 99 | 1,188 |
| 11 Quartermaster Sergeants, - - - | 9 | 99 | 1,188 |
| 354 Sergeants, - - - | 8 | 2,832 | 33,984 |
| 424 Corporals, - - - | 7 | 2,968 | 35,616 |
| 14 Principal Musicians, - - - | 8 | 112 | 1,344 |
| 212 Musicians, - - - | 6 | 1,272 | 15,264 |
| 108 Artificers, - - - | 10 | 1,080 | 12,960 |
| 4,452 Privates, - - - | 5 | 22,260 | 267,120 |
| Dollars, - | 62 | 30,722 | 368,664 |

TABLE No. 3.

Supposed application of the sum annually lost by desertion to the monthly and annual increase of pay of the rank and file of the army.

| | Rate of monthly pay of each class. | Aggregate monthly pay of each class. | Annual amount of pay of each class. |
|--|--|--|---|
| 11 Sergeant Majors, - - - | 18 | 198 | 2,376 |
| 11 Quartermaster Sergeants, - - - | 18 | 198 | 2,376 |
| 106 First Sergeants, - - - | 15 | 1,590 | 19,080 |
| 248 Sergeants, - - - | 12 | 2,976 | 35,712 |
| 424 Corporals, - - - | 8 | 3,392 | 40,704 |
| 14 Principal Musicians, - - - | 18 | 252 | 3,024 |
| 212 Musicians, - - - | 7 | 1,484 | 17,808 |
| 108 Artificers, - - - | 10 | 1,080 | 12,960 |
| 4,452 Privates, - - - | 6 | 26,712 | 320,544 |
| Total amount of proposed pay, - - - | 112 | 37,882 | 454,584 |
| Total amount of pay under existing laws, - | 62 | 30,722 | 368,664 |
| Difference, - - - | \$50 | 7,160 | 85,920 |

REMARKS.

On referring to table No. 1, it will be seen that the aggregate amount lost by desertion for the eight years, inclusive of December 31st, 1830, amounts to the sum of \$575,866; that the loss in 1829 is \$98,345, and, in 1830;

\$102,087. It may be also seen that the average loss by desertion for the last two years is rather upwards of \$100,000; the loss during the present year, (1831) will considerably exceed any previous year.

If \$85,920 of the average annual amount, lost by desertion, were distributed to the enlisted men of the army, by way of additional *pay*, (see table No. 3,) it would be an annual expenditure *less*, by \$15,000, than the sum now annually lost to the Government by desertion. I respectfully refer you to my report on this subject of January 25, 1830, Doc. No. 62, H. of R., page 9; and also to another report from this office, addressed to you, of January 25, 1831.

If the sum lost by desertion in 1830, (\$102,087) be divided among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, (5,642) it will give to each \$1 50 per month; or, \$18 *per annum*.

The average loss by each desertion for the year 1830, is estimated to be \$81 60.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adj. Gen.*

To Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Commanding U. S. Army.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Nov. 4, 1831.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this Department during the year, ending on the 30th ultimo, accompanied by the fiscal statements required by your letter of the 20th of August last.

1. FORTIFICATIONS.

The construction of the following works has been continued during the past year:

1. *Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.*—The operations on this fort have been continued in the active and efficient manner, which has heretofore reflected so much credit on the officer charged with the superintendence of them; and as great an advance has been made towards their completion, as the means afforded would admit of. The supplies of materials have been abundant, and the contractors have (with a single exception, from which no injury has resulted) complied with their engagements.

2. *Fort Hamilton, Narrows, N. Y.*—As anticipated in my last report, this fort has been completed. An inspection of it was made, as required by the regulations, by officers of the corps of engineers, whose report bestows unqualified praise on the manner in which the work has been executed. They recommend some additional work, principally with a view of preparing it immediately to receive its armament; for which purpose a provision is proposed in the estimate for next year.

3. *Fort Lafayette, Narrows, N. Y.* has been thoroughly repaired, and the report of the officers who inspected this work, as well as the preceding states, that “the repairs have been applied with judgment, skill, and effect, the materials and the style of execution indicating the same careful supervision which has produced so fine a result at fort Hamilton.”

4. *Governor's Island, N. Y.*—An appropriation was made this year for repairing the fortifications on this island, but in consequence of the arrangements necessary for removing the garrison, nothing has been done except to obtain some materials and machinery.

5. *Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.*—The operations on this work during the past year have been directed to the formation of the ramparts, the excavation of the ditch and embankment, of the glacis; the construction of a counterscarp wall, requisite for the protection of a part of the ditch which is liable to be filled by the encroachment of the tides in Mill creek, the pointing of the masonry, and fitting up of the casemates of the fort for occupancy. Materials have also been purchased for completing the advanced water battery on the eastern side of the fort.

6. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.*—When the walls and piers of this fort had been carried up to the level of the second battery, it was found that the additional weight caused a subsidence of the foundations, which made it prudent to suspend the construction of the masonry, and confine the operations of the past year to the reception of materials, which have been so distributed as to equalize the pressure on the bottom as much as possible, and produce a uniform settling; as this still continues, it is judged best to pursue the same course next year, and to continue it until a weight of materials equal to that which the foundations must finally bear, shall have been accumulated on them, after which the construction may with safety be completed.

7. *Fort Macon, Beauford, N. C.*—The operations on this work have been satisfactorily continued during the past year, and there is every reason to expect that they will be completed in 1832. It is found that the encroachments of the sea threaten the safety of the fort, and require the immediate adoption of measures to arrest their further progress; this is the principal object to which the funds applied for in my estimate are to be devoted.

8. *Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear river, N. C.*—This fort will also be completed next year, the unfinished work being chiefly a portion of the exterior embankment, the construction of traverses for the guns, of furnaces for heating shot, of a lock to command the water in the ditch, and of draw-bridges, doors, and gates.

9. *Fortifications at Charleston, S. C.*—The vicinity of Charleston affording no supplies of stone, the material used in forming the foundations of the fort projected to occupy a shoal opposite to fort Moultrie, it has been necessary to procure that material from a distance, and a contract was made for the delivery of 30,000 tons of stone. The contractor has, however, failed to comply with his engagements, and the active and more profitable employment of coasting vessels in other trade, has prevented the superintending engineer from effecting satisfactory arrangements to obtain stone from other quarters, without too great an advance of price. In consequence of these circumstances, only 7,000 tons of stone have been added to the pile during the past year. It is therefore recommended, that the privilege granted to the contractor of continuing the deliveries under his contract, be rescinded, and the superintending engineer left untrammelled in adopting the necessary measures for obtaining adequate supplies. The pile, so far as formed, appears to have the requisite stability.

Castle Pinckney, near the city of Charleston, has been thoroughly repaired, and is ready to receive a garrison. Measures are also in progress to check the encroachments of the sea on the site of fort Moultrie, an important position in the defence of this harbor.

10. *Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia.*—But little progress has been made, since my last report, in the construction of the fort on Cockspur Island, the operations having been as yet confined to making the preliminary arrangements, and excavating for the foundations. In the course of these excavations, it became evident that the plan first projected, was not adapted to the nature of the site, and it was therefore necessary to suspend the work until a new project could be prepared, which has been done, and the work will be immediately resumed.

11. *Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida.*—The judicious arrangements for supplies and for workmanship, made by the superintending engineer at

Pensacola harbor, combined with the advantages of a mild climate and healthy position, have effected so great a progress in the construction of the fort on Santa Rosa Island, that it might be completed during the next year. The local engineer's estimate of \$150,500 for the prosecution of the work, is accordingly based on its completion, as the funds may be much more economically and advantageously applied in one season, than by being divided between two several appropriations.

With the same view of consulting, economy and securing, on the best terms, the services of the manufacturers of bricks, and of other persons who have been induced to establish themselves in the vicinity of the works, and whose establishments will probably be broken up, and their force dispersed on the suspension of the operations, it is proposed to make arrangements for procuring materials to commence the other fortifications requisite for the defence of Pensacola harbor, and an estimate for the necessary funds will be submitted in time, to be laid before Congress, if it should be thought proper, at the next session.

12. *Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama.*—Satisfactory progress has been made towards the completion of this fort, which will likewise be accomplished next year, should the means be afforded, agreeably to the estimate of the local engineer, which has been submitted, amounting to \$128,000. The difficulty and cost of making the embankments of the rampart, are very much enhanced by the sandy nature of the site, which causes the necessity of covering the embankments with clay, in order to secure them from the action of the winds.

13. *Fort Jackson, Plaquemine Bend, La.*,—has been completed, and is occupied by a garrison. Some slight injuries have been caused by recent floods, orders for the repairs of which, have been given.

The repairs of fort Wood and of the battery at Bayou Bienvenue, Louisiana, for which small appropriations were made at the last session of Congress, will be attended to during the ensuing winter; at which time will also be constructed a battery in advance of the tower at Bayou Dupré, that will aid in securing the tower against inundations, by which it has already received some injury.

The wall and embankment designed to preserve the Peapatch Island (the site of fort Delaware,) have been completed. Their cost has exceeded the amount of the appropriation by the sum of about \$2,000, included in my estimate for next year.

The appropriation of this year for a breakwater to preserve George's Island, in Boston harbor (the site of a projected fort of the first importance,) being found insufficient to complete the object, an additional sum is required also for this purpose, as shown by the general estimate.

The condition of fort Independence, in Boston harbor, and of the island on which it is situated, is such, as to require repair, for which purpose an estimate is therefore presented.

The funds drawn from the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications, have been applied chiefly to repairs at fort Delaware, fort McHenry, fort Washington, fort Moultrie, fort Wood, and to the construction of cisterns, and of a road at fort Monroe, necessary to keep up the communication with the main land.

Since the date of my last annual report, the wood work about fort Delaware has been consumed by fire, and very extensive injury thereby caused to the other parts of the work. An inspection has been made by a board of

officers of the corps of engineers, whose report, hereto annexed, recommends rebuilding the whole work: concurring in this recommendation, I shall have the honor to submit an estimate for that purpose. Should an appropriation be made, it is thought that such modifications of the plan may be effected, without impairing the efficiency of the work, as to reduce the cost of its reconstruction below that of rebuilding it on the present plan.

The approaching completion of several of the fortifications above mentioned, renders it expedient to provide for the continuing the system of defence by commencing new works; and, with that view, it is suggested that appropriations be recommended for commencing the forts projected for Throg's Point, New York; Soller's Point Flats, Maryland; Bald Head, North Carolina; and Grand Terre, Louisiana, in addition to the new work in Pensacola harbor above alluded to. Estimates of the sums that will be required, for each of these objects, shall be duly submitted.

I cannot conclude this part of my report without representing to you the expediency of suggesting the benefits which would result from the appropriations for fortifications, being made at an early period of the session of Congress. If even partial appropriations could be obtained at the commencement of the year, much time, and consequently expense, would be saved to the United States. In northern latitudes, where the severity of the winters shortens the period for active operations, the Engineer should know what means are to be placed at his disposal, in order that, during the unavoidable suspension of work, he may be able to make all his arrangements for its prosecution as soon as the season opens. And, in the south, funds cannot, under present circumstances, be obtained during the best season for work, but must be applied chiefly in the summer, when even in healthful situations the same degree of activity is seldom attainable.

2. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I have to report the progress of operations at the following places, viz:

1. *La Plaisance bay, Michigan.*—The piers for protecting this bay were completed in 1829, but those built by contract in 1828, and not faithfully executed, have been so much injured by a storm about the 4th of October, as to require repairs, for which an estimate has accordingly been presented.

2. *Huron river, Ohio.*—The extension of the eastern pier for which an appropriation was made this year, has been effected, and a sufficient depth of water thereby ensured. The estimate for next year is intended to be applied to the repair of a part of this pier, which was built before the work was taken in charge by the United States.

3. *Black river, Ohio.*—The construction of 100 yards of pier work will complete the proposed plan for improving the channel of entrance into this river, which has already a depth of 8 feet.

4. *Cleveland harbor, Ohio.*—The effect of the works for improving the entrance of Cuyahoga river, has been in the highest degree satisfactory, the channel having a depth of not less than 10 feet. Its great importance and usefulness fully justify the expenditure already made, as well as that proposed for completing the work by strengthening the dam across the former outlet of the river, and removing a small spit of sand which projects into it at its junction with the artificial channel. At the request of the Secretary of the

Treasury, a beacon has been constructed on the east pier, under the direction of this Department.

5. *Grand river, Ohio.*—All that remains to be done at the piers at the mouth of this river, is to raise a part of one of them which has settled, and to complete the beacon commenced at the request of the Treasury Department.

6. *Cunningham creek, Ohio.*—Nothing has been done to the pier at this point, during the past year, in consequence of the failure to obtain an appropriation for constructing a pier head, the estimate for which is now repeated.

7. *Ashtabula creek, Ohio.*—The piers at this place have been completed, and further operations will be confined to dredging the channel, a work now in progress.

8. *Conneaut creek, Ohio.*—The depth of water at the mouth of this creek, has continued to increase with the extension of the piers, and is now 8 feet.

9. *Presqu' Isle, Pa.*—The funds appropriated at the last session of Congress have been well applied to the repairs of the piers at the entrance of this harbor, but a further sum is required for that object, as stated in my estimate. The appropriation for constructing a beacon on one of the piers has also been applied, under the direction of this Department, and the object accomplished at a cost however a little exceeding the sum appropriated.

10. *Dunkirk harbor, N. Y.*—Under the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, a new pier for the protection of this harbor was commenced, and extended 280 yards. An estimate for its completion has been presented.

11. *Buffalo, N. Y.*—The funds available for the works at this harbor during the present year, have been applied to the extension and security of the southern pier, and to the construction of a foundation for a light-house at its extremity. The raising of the tower has been deferred to give time for the foundation to settle.

12. *Black rock, N. Y.*—No appropriation having been made for continuing the works in this harbor, nothing has been done to them this year, and the protection afforded by them in the state in which they were left, being imperfect, a part of the mole on Bird island, at the head of the harbor, has been overthrown. An estimate for its repair and completion is presented.

With regard to the above mentioned works which are all on lake Erie, I have to remark that the estimates which have been submitted to you, are intended to cover the expense of completing all that is now proposed to be done at the several harbors, and that I do not anticipate the necessity of asking for any further appropriations for those objects. It is confidently believed that the benefits conferred by these artificial harbors, on the navigating interests of the lake, have been far more than commensurate with the expense of their construction.

13. *Genessee river, N. Y.*—Very satisfactory progress has been made, during the past year, in the execution of the plan adopted for improving the entrance into this river. About 150 yards have been added to the piers, which now extend to the distance of 403 yards from the shore, being about three-fifths of the proposed extent. Measures have also been taken to secure them against the effects of storms and ice, which they have heretofore withstood in safety. The artificial channel continues to deepen.

14. *Big Sodus bay, N. Y.*—The piers designed to form a safe harbor at this point, have been extended about 400 yards, the eastern pier being now

Treasury, a beacon has been constructed on the east pier, under the direction of this Department.

5. *Grand river, Ohio.*—All that remains to be done at the piers at the mouth of this river, is to raise a part of one of them which has settled, and to complete the beacon commenced at the request of the Treasury Department.

6. *Cunningham creek, Ohio.*—Nothing has been done to the pier at this point, during the past year, in consequence of the failure to obtain an appropriation for constructing a pier head, the estimate for which is now repeated.

7. *Ashtabula creek, Ohio.*—The piers at this place have been completed, and further operations will be confined to dredging the channel, a work now in progress.

8. *Conneaut creek, Ohio.*—The depth of water at the mouth of this creek, has continued to increase with the extension of the piers, and is now 8 feet.

9. *Presqu' Isle, Pa.*—The funds appropriated at the last session of Congress have been well applied to the repairs of the piers at the entrance of this harbor, but a further sum is required for that object, as stated in my estimate. The appropriation for constructing a beacon on one of the piers has also been applied, under the direction of this Department, and the object accomplished at a cost however a little exceeding the sum appropriated.

10. *Dunkirk harbor, N. Y.*—Under the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, a new pier for the protection of this harbor was commenced, and extended 280 yards. An estimate for its completion has been presented.

11. *Buffalo, N. Y.*—The funds available for the works at this harbor during the present year, have been applied to the extension and security of the southern pier, and to the construction of a foundation for a light-house at its extremity. The raising of the tower has been deferred to give time for the foundation to settle.

12. *Black rock, N. Y.*—No appropriation having been made for continuing the works in this harbor, nothing has been done to them this year, and the protection afforded by them in the state in which they were left, being imperfect, a part of the mole on Bird island, at the head of the harbor, has been overthrown. An estimate for its repair and completion is presented.

With regard to the above mentioned works which are all on lake Erie, I have to remark that the estimates which have been submitted to you, are intended to cover the expense of completing all that is now proposed to be done at the several harbors, and that I do not anticipate the necessity of asking for any further appropriations for those objects. It is confidently believed that the benefits conferred by these artificial harbors, on the navigating interests of the lake, have been far more than commensurate with the expense of their construction.

13. *Genessee river, N. Y.*—Very satisfactory progress has been made, during the past year, in the execution of the plan adopted for improving the entrance into this river. About 150 yards have been added to the piers, which now extend to the distance of 403 yards from the shore, being about three-fifths of the proposed extent. Measures have also been taken to secure them against the effects of storms and ice, which they have heretofore withstood in safety. The artificial channel continues to deepen.

14. *Big Sodus bay, N. Y.*—The piers designed to form a safe harbor at this point, have been extended about 400 yards, the eastern pier being now

556 yards long, and the western, 620 yards. These works have produced no effect in deepening the channel, nor was it expected that they would do so, the bottom of the lake at this place being so hard as to make an artificial excavation necessary; a circumstance which, at the same time, gives assurance of a permanent benefit, when the operations shall have been completed.

15. *Oswego, N. Y.*—The piers for protecting this harbor have been built by contract, which was completed this year. A pier head, and mole of stone for their security, have also been constructed. It is thought that the safety of the navigation requires that the piers should be raised somewhat higher, and believing that the great importance of the harbor to the navigation of Lake Ontario, and to the interior commerce of New York, justifies the additional expenditure proposed, I have submitted an estimate accordingly.

16. *Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, Me.*—A very considerable rise of water in this river has prevented the contractor from fulfilling his engagement to remove the obstructions to its navigation during the season which has just past; and the time for accomplishing the work has therefore being extended, from which it is believed no other injury than the unavoidable delay, will result. The unexpended balance of appropriation for this object would be sufficient to complete it, but a portion of the funds, having been appropriated more than two years, has been passed to the surplus fund, and a re-appropriation of the amount stated in my estimate is therefore required.

17. *Piers at the mouth of Kennebec river, Me.*—The new piers at this place have had the desired effect of protecting the channel of entrance into the river. Some additional work is required for the greater security and permanency of this object, by repairing a pier built by the United States many years ago.

18. *Benoick branch of Piscataque river, Me.*—The death of the agent who has heretofore so well directed the work for deepening the channel of this river at the Quamlegan rapids, caused a temporary suspension of the operations, and the approach of cold weather impeding the work in the water, makes it necessary to defer, until the next year, the little which remains to be done for completing the work.

19. *Merrimack river, Mass.*—The pier which had been constructed for the purpose of deepening the channel at the mouth of this river by directing a greater body of water into it, and which was undermined in the first instance, has been repaired and strengthened; and it is confidently expected that the desired effect will be produced by the contemplated works when completed. Before extending the work any further, time will be allowed to test the strength of the part already executed in resisting the storms to which it is liable.

20. *Deer island, Boston harbor, Mass.*—Owing to the very exposed situation of this island, which forms the outer barrier to the harbor of Boston, great difficulty has been experienced in constructing a wall sufficiently strong to protect it from the effect of storms; and the operations of the past year have been chiefly confined to the repair of injuries sustained last winter, and much remains yet to be done to secure the proposed object.

21. *Plymouth beach, Mass.*—The fascine work, and the planting of grass for the preservation of this beach, have been in constant progress, as dictated by the circumstances of the case. The beneficial effects of what has been done can be fully shown and secured only by the lapse of time, and by con-

stant attention to the repairs of the work, which now affords a perfect shelter to the harbor

22. *Provincetown harbor, Mass.*—The agents to whom the operations for preserving this harbor were confided, have continued to give great satisfaction by their activity and attention. Colonel Totten, the inspecting engineer, stated in May last, that the complete success of what had been done satisfied him of the expediency of pursuing the operation until the naked sands above high water shall be covered with grass. “A pressing necessity,” he adds, “is found in the otherwise certain ruin of a most valuable harbor.” An estimate is therefore presented for the further prosecution of the work.

23. *Hyannis harbor, Mass.*—During the year ending the 30th September, there have been added to the breakwater designed to protect this harbor about 9,000 tons of stone; and the length of the mole is now 552 feet. A further extension of both its length and breadth is yet requisite, and is considered to be justified by the benefit derived from the part already constructed.

24. *Nantucket harbor, Mass.*—A full report of the condition, on the 30th September last, of the work for deepening the channel into this harbor, has not yet been received. With such interruptions as are unavoidable for repairing machinery, and on account of the weather, the dredging machine has been kept in operation during the season, and the prospect of a permanent improvement continues to be flattering.

25. *Stonington harbor, Conn.*—The work on the breakwater for the protection of this harbor, has been judiciously and successfully continued, and will probably be completed this month, there being sufficient funds on hand for that purpose.

26. *Mill river, Conn.*—As anticipated in my last report, the work for improving this harbor has been completed.

27. *Harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and port Penn, Delaware river.*—The operations for improving these harbors have been confined, during the past year, to working a dredging machine for deepening them, as contemplated in my report of last year. For want of a report from the local engineer, I am unable to state the exact condition of these harbors on the 30th September.

28. *Ocracock inlet, N. C.*—The dredging machinery designed to improve the channel of this inlet, has been applied to that object, on the part called the Flounderslue, during all the favorable weather since the beginning of August 1830, and about 10,600 cubic yards have been excavated. The engineer reports that, so far as a conclusion may be drawn from observation during so short a period, it is in favor of the final success of the experiment. It is found that, in consequence of the exposed situation of the place of operations, not more than about 150 working days in a year can be counted on; and, at the present rate, ten years would be required to complete the proposed excavation. In order to afford, in this case, an opportunity of making as fair an experiment as practicable, it is intended to apply another dredging machine of greater power in aid of the one now employed, and its construction is in a state of forwardness; an appropriation for the purpose having been made at the last session of Congress.

29. *Cape Fear river, N. C.*—The operations for improving the navigation of this river, below the town of Wilmington, have been confined, during the past year, to the repair of injuries sustained by the jetties, from the effects of a gale last August; and to the working of a dredging machine,

which has been employed with success in deepening the channel on the Bulk head shoal.

30. *St. Mark's river and harbor, Florida.*—The removal of logs and trees from the channel and shores of this river, has been continued this year, though at some disadvantage, from the prevalence of sickness among the laborers. The operations for deepening Pass au Héron, in Alabama, having been suspended in consequence of the balance of appropriation passing to the surplus fund, the dredging machine employed there has been transferred to the harbor of St. Marks, but was not received in time to be put in operation before the 30th of September last.

31. *Apalachicola river, Florida.*—An experiment was made this year to improve the navigation of this river, by cutting off the points forming some of the most difficult bends, with the expectation that the water would thus find a new and more direct channel; but the experiment was not successful and further operations will be confined to the removal of obstructions, formed by trees and drift wood, from the present bed of the river.

32. *Harbor of Mobile, Alabama.*—The engagements of the contractor, for deepening the channel through Choctaw pass, in this harbor, have not been complied with; and although considerable excavations have been made, yet the depth does not correspond with that required by the contract, no payments have become due. An entire suspension of the work was caused by the sinking of the dredging boat, in a gale, last August. It is proposed to annul the present contract, and to adopt measures for carrying on the work more efficiently hereafter.

33. *Pass au Héron, Alabama.*—The balance of appropriations for deepening this Pass, which remained in the Treasury, on the first of this year, having been passed to the surplus fund, the operations have been entirely suspended this year, and the machinery transferred, as above stated, to the harbor of St. Marks.

34. *Pascagoula river, Miss.*—For a similar reason to that just mentioned with regard to Pass au Héron, the work at this point has likewise been suspended; and the machinery laid up for use in case of a re-appropriation being made, for which an estimate has been presented.

35. *Red river, La.*—On this river also, the work in progress for improving its navigation, about the Great Raft, has been suspended in consequence of the balance of appropriation having passed to the surplus fund. Previously to the suspension of operations, the improvement of about 50 miles in extent had been effected, and it is believed that great benefit will result from a continuance of the work, for which an estimate has therefore been made.

36. *Mississippi and Ohio rivers.*—In order to give a full view of the progress of the important operations for improving the navigation of these rivers, I subjoin a copy of the superintendent's report, for the year ending the 30th September. On the 9th of that month, the inspecting engineer appointed under an act of the last session of Congress, reports: "Thus far Captain Shreve's views and my own, fully coincide, leaving no room to exercise the authority of the law, for suspending the operation of any work, or payment of any account."

37. *Cumberland road in Ohio.*—The progress made in the construction of this road, since my last report, has not been satisfactory, the operations having been confined to those parts previously contracted for, viz: 26 miles west of Zanesville, and 14 miles west of Columbus. The delay in forming

new contracts has been chiefly owing to the deference paid to the wishes of some residents near the adopted route, who desired that the construction of the road might be deferred, until measures could be taken to procure the substitution of what they considered a more eligible location. In pursuance however, of your instructions, orders were given to the superintendent, in August last, to contract for the prosecution of the work between Zanesville and Columbus, to the extent which the actual means would allow, and arrangements for that purpose have accordingly been made.

A conditional agreement was entered into last spring for the purchase of the Toll bridge over the Scioto river; provided the measure should receive the sanction of Congress, with which view an estimate of the cost has been submitted to you.

38. *Cumberland road in Indiana.*—The construction of this part of the Cumberland road, was previously to the present year, directed agreeably to the act of 2d March, 1829, by two superintendents acting jointly. Under their superintendence the road was opened, and the trees removed from the whole line within the State, and subsequently contracts were made for grading and bridging 15 miles east of Indianapolis, and 11 miles west of that place. Under the act of the last session of Congress, for continuing this road, the duties of the superintendents were divided, and the portions east and west of Indianapolis assigned to each of them, independently of the other. Since this separation of their duties, contracts have been made for grading and bridging 10 additional miles east of Indianapolis, and 12 west, at an average cost of about \$3,000 a mile, exclusive of a bridge over White river: the construction of which is specially provided for, by the act of the last session, and which will cost about \$19,000. These contracts are to be completed by the 1st of next July.

39. *Cumberland road in Illinois, east of Vandalia.*—The operations on this road have been managed by the superintendent in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Department. The contracts for opening and grubbing the road between Vandalia, and the east boundary of the State, have been completed, and new ones entered into for the construction of 16 of the principal bridges, 110 culverts, and some parts of the grading, which work is to be finished by the 1st of June next. It is proposed to contract next year for the construction of the remaining bridges, and for the grading of such parts as most require it, in order to make the road useful as soon as practicable.

It is proper to call your attention here to the fact that, although experimental surveys have been made with a view to selecting a route for the continuation of this road beyond Vandalia, its location is established only to that point; and is deferred for a decision of the question which has been submitted to Congress, as to the point of crossing the Mississippi river.

40. *Road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan.*—The work contracted for last year, to complete this road as far as the 87th mile from Detroit, has, with some small exceptions, been accomplished; and contracts have been made for the construction of 18½ additional miles, to be finished by the beginning of next May.

41. *Road from Detroit to Saganaw, Michigan.*—The contracts made for this road, provide for its continuation to the distance of 47½ miles from Detroit; of which 27 miles are completed, and the remainder in fair progress.

42. *Road from Detroit to fort Gratiot.*—This road has been completed about the same distance as the preceding, viz: 26 miles from Detroit, and contracts made for its continuation as far as the 1st quarter of the 39th mile. At this point it was thought advisable to suspend the operations for a short time, in order to have a survey made of a route which the superintendent thought would prove more eligible than the adopted one; an anticipation which is confirmed by the result of the survey, and it is therefore recommended that authority of law to make the proposed change of location be requested. The construction of the road on the new route will be attended with less expense, and will open access to a finer country than that bordering on the adopted route.

3. SURVEYS.

The topographical bureau of this Department having been established as a distinct bureau of the War Department, in pursuance of a regulation dated the 21st June, 1831, the direction of the surveys previously assigned to this Department, has been transferred to the topographical bureau. Presuming that a report from that bureau will state the progress made on them, during the year, it is thought unnecessary to detail what had been done with regard to them before the transfer took place.

4. BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The only business which has been before the board of engineers, for fortifications, since the date of my last report, is the revision of the project for the defence of Savannah river, before alluded to, under the head of "fortifications."

In pursuance of an act of Congress of the 12th of February, 1831, the board of internal improvements made some modifications in the plan for improving the navigation of the Tennessee river, at the Muscle shoals. The amended plan was approved by the President of the United States, and duly transmitted to the board of commissioners of the State of Alabama.

5. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the board of visitors who attended the last general examination, which is hereto annexed, gives the most satisfactory assurances that this institution continues to prosper under the excellent guidance of the officer who has so long and so ably superintended it. The report is confirmed by my own observation during my visits as inspector of the academy. The number of cadets graduated within the year ending 30th September, 1831, is 33, and the number attached to the academy at the close of that year was 254. No exertion is spared to perfect its details and extend its usefulness as far as its present organization, and the means afforded by Government, will admit; but some modifications by which the system may be materially improved, can be introduced only by the aid and authority of legislative enactment. Many, if not all of these modifications, have been repeatedly and earnestly recommended in the reports of the boards of visitors. Those which are considered most urgent, are the establishment of a professorship of chemistry, and the regulation of the pay of the professors and teachers in such a manner as to ensure greater permanence in the corps of instructors. The character and extent of the proposed changes are fully

shown in my report to the Secretary of War, which is printed with the documents accompanying the President's message, in 1829. Valuable additions have been gradually made to the collection of models and apparatus belonging to the academy, especially to that of the department of philosophy, so essential for proper instruction in all the branches of experimental philosophy, and in practical astronomy. Much, however, remains to be done to perfect this collection of instruments and apparatus, for the preservation and useful application of which, it is of the first importance that a proper building be provided.

The philosophical apparatus is now crowded into a small room, which is also necessarily used as a recitation room, and one valuable instrument (a large telescope) has to be kept in a temporary wooden shed.

The construction of a suitable place for divine worship, with which may be combined a fire proof room for the reception and preservation of a valuable and increasing library, ought also to receive early attention, as likewise that of a gymnasium, or building for military and athletic exercises during the winter season.

6. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The change that was made by the regulation adopted by the War Department in June last, by which the topographical bureau was established as a distinct bureau of the War Department, renders necessary some corresponding changes in the regulations of this department, by which its duties may be more distinctly defined, and means provided for the execution of such of them as were formerly discharged through the medium of the topographical bureau.

The regulations of this department, including those of the military academy, will be duly submitted, with such modifications as it is thought expedient to recommend for your approval, and the sanction of the President.

I take occasion to recommend to your favorable notice, a measure which is called for by the wants of this department, and which has been approved by your predecessors for many years past. I allude to the proposed increase of the corps of engineers; the reasons, for the measure, it is not deemed necessary to recapitulate at this time, as they are to be found in several of the printed reports to Congress, and are embodied in general terms, in the report to the House of Representatives, made by the Secretary of War, in January last, to which I respectfully refer.

To facilitate the transaction of business in this office, and diminish its contingent expenses, I would also suggest that a provision be recommended for obtaining the franking privilege for the chief engineer.

The lithographic press of the War Department, which is placed under charge of this office, has been used in preparing copies of such drawings and circulars as have been required for the use of the several bureaus. I do not, however, consider its present utility commensurate with its expense.

Statements A and B annexed, exhibit the condition of the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department; and statement C shows the fortifications remaining to be constructed to complete the system of defence as now projected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. GRATIOT,
Brie Gen. Chief Engineer.

REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF FORT DELAWARE.

September 8th, 1831.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

SIR: Under your instructions of the 16th May, that we should make "an inspection and survey of fort Delaware, with a view to ascertain the expediency and best mode of repairing it," we have made the necessary examination, and have now the honor to submit the following report:

In order the better to understand the extent to which the fort was subjected to the action of fire, it is proper to state, that the platform of the second tier of guns was of 3 inch planks, resting on joists 12 inches by 6 inches, separated some inches from each other. These joists were supported by large girders. The platform extended inward about 6 feet further than the rear of the casemates; and, on this extension, was found a gallery running round the whole interior of the work. Perhaps about half the casemate rooms of this tier were fitted for barracks, quarters, &c. Most of the timbers and planks were of southern pine, rich in turpentine. Here was, therefore, a vast amount of combustible matter; which, being inflamed, would act upon the walls, piers, and arches, as upon the walls and arch of an oven. The rush of cold air into the large rear opening of the casemate would cause the flame, to follow with eagerness all such smaller issues through the exterior walls, as the flues of the embrasures. The piers were enveloped in flame; and the scarp was exposed, on the inner side, to its full action, and to the passage of flame (by the openings just mentioned) through its heart. The soffit of the arch was the reverberating surface of the oven.

The platform of the third tier was of wood, (planks and joists of about the same dimensions as above) resting on an offset of the wall on the one hand, and an interior wall, carried up from the inner ends of the arches on the other: between the platform and the extrados of the arches was a void; neither earth nor masonry having been put on the brickwork of the arches. Over this platform was a roof raised, by wood work, about 8 feet to the eaves, and having double pitched shingle slopes. Here was, therefore, even a greater amount of fuel than below. The fire acting first on the inner surface of the upper part of the scarp, fell upon and between the arches as the structure crumbled.

The action of the fire upon the first, or lowest tier, seems to have been scarcely less than upon the second.

As to effects, the fire appears to have been chiefly hurtful in destroying the coherency of the stone and mortar. The bricks, in general, have resisted its action. The sand stone, universally, has lost all its strength. The deterioration of the stones in the piers is evident, not only from the ease with which it can, in very numerous instances, be broken even by the fingers, but also from the scales which are separating, transversely to the laminae of structure, under the pressure of the casemate arches. These piers are now hourly crumbling under the superincumbent weight. The piers of the recess arches of both the lower tiers are in like condition. The little stones of the tongue holes are crumbling, split, or broken. The stones on the inner side of the scarp wall, except a proportion of a more compact texture, give equal evidences of the disintegrating action of the

fire. The mortar has, of course, for a certain unknown depth lost coherency, and become incapable of further indurations. As to the brick work, that has suffered less. As before mentioned, the bricks have generally resisted well; the mortar has, however, suffered like that in the stone work, and consequently the integrity of the mass must have been impaired to a degree which must render it inadequate to its office. The outside of the scarp presents few or no marks of injury from the flame.

It must, we think, be obvious, from the above statement, that the piers of the casemates must be taken down. If it were possible to rebuild the piers without removing the arches, still we think that, from the intense and long continued heat to which they were exposed on both sides, the casemate arches are utterly unworthy of trust.

All the interior face of the scarp, including recess arches, should be removed, both within and without the recesses. The work about the tongue holes must be taken down, and of course the soles and inner cheeks, and inner arches of the embrasures. Making the preparation for repairs, nothing would be left standing of the present fort but the outer part of the scarp, a part of each pier at the magazines, and possibly, a part near the stairs.

The materials used in the construction are, however, especially in the scarp, of such small dimensions, and the workmanship so bad, that it would be in vain to attempt to tie new work to the old; and if this were possible, we doubt if the thin remaining mass of the old work would have any stability; whether, indeed, it would not be kept from falling, after some years, entirely by the ties of the newer work.

The foundations of the fort have not, of course, been injured by the fire. The small size of the stones used therein, and the bad workmanship, lead us however, to the opinion, that it would be highly injudicious to place new and substantial work upon them. At every ebb of the tide, water, which on the flood had found its way into the numerous voids, escapes through the wall, in certain places, in torrents. In addition to this, owing to the small size of the materials, the bearing has never been uniform upon the breadth of the grillage; the middle, while sinking with the weight, has left the outer steps of the foundation (and probably the inner) not far from their original height; thus showing that the outer piles (and probably the inner) take no part of the weight of the superstructure.

Under these circumstances, we are decidedly of opinion that fort Delaware is irreparable. We are also of opinion, that it would be improper to put new work upon the masonry of the old foundations. The piles of the foundation are doubtless all the better prepared for new work in consequence of the great weight that for years has been bearing upon them; but owing to the unequal pressure to which they have been subject, we think, before re-building, they should be again tried with the driver.

We do not consider it a part of our duty, under our instructions, to give an opinion on the subject of re-building this work. The Government, no doubt, fully understands the value of the position, and that it is the only proper one for the defence of the Delaware. We take occasion, however, to say, that in the course of the operation for reclaiming the island, and protecting it from the action of the sea, an embankment of some height has been thrown up all around, which might easily be converted into a battery

and be substituted for the lower tier of the fort. Under such an arrangement, it might be necessary to give to the fort a height of two tiers only, instead of three.

We have the honor to be,

With much respect,

Your most obedient,

JAS. G. TOTTEN,

Lt. Col. Eng^s, Brevet Colonel.

WM. A. ELIASON,

Lieut. of Engineers.

A. MORDECAI,

Lieut. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

January 13, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, of the 7th instant, calling on the Secretary of War "to inform the House whether any, and if any, what, additions are necessary to be made to the corps of military and topographical engineers, exclusively for military purposes," I have the honor to report:

With regard to the corps of engineers:

In my report to the President accompanying his message to Congress in 1829, I expressed a concurrence in the opinion, which has been urged for years past by this Department, of the necessity for increasing the number of officers in this corps. The advantages which might result from such an increase, in the construction of fortifications and other works of general improvement, were not lost sight of. The recommendation, however, had reference mainly to such an organization as it was believed would tend to greater economy, and efficiency in the discharge of the military duties of the corps in time of peace.

The necessity of an increase of their number is illustrated by the fact, that whilst every officer of the corps is now on duty, and but three of them employed in other than military duties, there are only four of the fortifications under construction, in the direction of which, the superintending engineer is assisted by any officer of the corps. The necessity for such assistance in preparing detailed plans, and superintending their proper execution, must be obvious to any who reflect on the varied, and often complicated nature, of those works. This deficiency in officers is imperfectly supplied, in a few cases, by an occasional and temporary detail from other corps of the army, or by the employment of citizens at high rates of compensation.

The number of officers which should be added to the corps, will be regulated by considering the number of fortifications that will probably be under construction at any one time, with other duties to which the officers are liable. The table of "works projected" which accompanies the annual report from this department, will shew that, in addition to those already commenced, 43 have been planned for the Atlantic and gulf of Mexico frontier; besides which, it will be remembered, that no defences are yet projected for the extensive frontier bordering on Canada.

Referring for the present to the works required for the defence of the seaboard alone, we may suppose that about 12 or 14 of them will be under construction or repair at one and the same time, and the number of officers requisite for their superintendance may be estimated, as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----|-----------|----|--------------|
| On the eastern Atlantic frontier say | 1 | field officer, | 2 | captains, | 4 | lieutenants. |
| middle | 1 | do | 4 | do | 8 | do |
| southern | 1 | do | 2 | do | 2 | do |
| gulf of Mexico | 1 | do | 2 | do | 4 | do |
| To which add, | | | | | | |
| At the seat of Government | 1 | do | 0 | do | 1 | do |
| Military academy | 1 | do | 1 | do | 2 | do |
| Board of engineers for fortifications, and to meet contingencies of service | 1 | do | 2 | do | 2 | do |
| Making a total of | 7 | do | 12 | do | 24 | do |

By such an arrangement, there would be in each great division of the maritime frontier, one field officer, who, besides having the immediate charge of a particular work, could act as a general inspector, and whose experience would enable him, in cases of need, to aid by his advice other officers within his district.

It is in accordance with these views, that the project for an increase of the corps heretofore presented to Congress, has been prepared, the details of which are contained in a bill reported at the last session, by the committee of the House of Representatives on military affairs.

On the subject of the topographical engineers, to which the resolution also refers, I shall have the honor to report in a few days.

I am, &c.

JOHN H. EATON:

To the Hon. A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Reps.

Annual report of work done in improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the present year, ending 30th September, 1831.

From the 1st of October, 1830, to the 9th of March, 1831, the steamboat *Helepolis* removed from the channel of the Mississippi river 1,334 snags or trees, taken from the whole line of the river between island No. 10, sixty miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, and the mouth of bayou Plaquemine, twenty-one miles below Baton Rouge, a distance of 830 miles. During the same time, that boat cut a channel through a neck of land near the mouth of Red river, through which the whole channel of the Mississippi river was turned, shortening the distance to the navigators of the Mississippi river 18 miles; and to those navigating the Red and Mississippi rivers, between the Red river settlements and New Orleans, the distance has been shortened six miles. The distance from the new channel, down the old bed of the Mississippi to the mouth of Red river, is six miles, and from Red

river, by the old bed, down it, is twelve miles; consequently, by cutting the channel through, the water from the Red river now finds its way up the old bed of the Mississippi, and passes down through the new channel.

In October, November, and December of last year, I had the timber cut from off the falling in banks of the Mississippi river, a distance of about 538 miles, at the same time all the timber was cut from under the banks and out of the island chutes for the same distance.

A channel was also cut through the bend of the river at a point called Burch's bend. It has been navigated by twenty or thirty steamboats nearly all the high water season of the last spring and summer. It will be the main channel of the river next spring, and shorten the distance from 24 to 28 miles. The effect produced during the extreme rise of water has been very important at Red river, as it will dry at least 200,000 acres of pine land lying on the bayou Chaffilio, and Red and Black rivers. The difference of the rise last year has been ascertained to be at least two feet at the mouth of Red river; the same effect will be felt at least 60 miles up that river, and about 40 miles up the Black river. On the bayou Chaffilio, the effect produced has been great in proportion to the extent of country; the lands on its banks, for many miles down, are now above the highest floods.

The steamboat "Helepolis" was repaired in April and May last, left New Albany, Indiana, on the 8th of June, and commenced operations in the Mississippi river, between the Ohio and Missouri rivers, where she continued until the water was too low for her to work in that part of the river to advantage: she then commenced work below the Ohio. Up to the 30th of September last, she has removed from the main channel of the Mississippi river 727 snags, making, together, 2,061 snags removed this year by the steamboat "Helepolis." On the 10th of September last, the new steamboat "Archimedes" commenced work at the mouth of the Ohio, and worked up the Mississippi river. From that time to the 30th of September she has removed from the low water channels of that river 204 snags, added to those removed by the steamboat Helepolis, making an aggregate of 2,265 snags removed this year from the bed of the Mississippi river. That boat is quite as efficient as the Helepolis in every particular, except in running down a planter. In that operation the Helepolis has the advantage of nearly double the weight, which adds greatly to the effect when moving at the same velocity. By reference to the last of the two boats, it will be perceived that the Archimedes has cost about \$12,000 less than the Helepolis.

About the 1st of October last year, the improvement of the Ohio river was commenced at the mouth of the Louisville and Portland canal, by removing logs, roots, &c., from the bottom of the channel of that river. For the first two miles below the place of commencement, the number of logs was greater than at any point in the Ohio river. They were taken out, cut, and split in pieces in such manner as to enable the laborers to pile them along the shores; in November they were set on fire and all consumed. Many gentlemen, of good judgment, who examined them at the time they were piled, estimated the quantity at 1,200 cords in the distance of two miles. That work was continued down to Rockport, a distance of 150 miles, and all the most dangerous logs and roots removed from the channel in that distance. On the 6th day of December the men were discharged, the river being too high to work. That work was commenced again on the 22d of September, and is now in progress.

On the 5th of November last, the improvement of the Ohio river, at the Grand Chain, near its mouth, was completed, agreeably to the act of Congress providing for that particular object. The rocks formerly situated at that point have all been removed, so as to make an entire safe navigation at that place. For a particular description of the work done there, I beg leave to refer you to my letter to the Department, dated the 13th of November last. By the different operations alluded to, the navigation of both rivers has been very much improved in the last year, notwithstanding some losses have occurred, charged to snags. During the last year, the steamboats Crusader, Neptune, Daniel Boon, Fairy, and Union, have been sunk in the Mississippi river. The Crusader, by striking a root or log lying on the bottom of the river in the extreme low water in October last. The Neptune, by swinging off from the shore with her stern made fast with a line to the shore, being heavily laden with pig lead, broke and filled immediately; the engine was not started. The Daniel Boon running close along shore struck a log, was stove, and sunk. The Fairy struck a snag directly opposite the mouth of the Missouri river, and sunk in a few minutes. These four boats were all old and in a state of decay. The Union was a new boat, built of plank without a frame to support them, and being a flat bottom and wall-sided, was very weak. She struck a snag that must have been loose, and have stopped or lodged there during the last spring freshets. At the place where the accident occurred, the Helepolis had taken every description of snag out in the month of November last, when the water was at least ten feet below the stage, when the boat struck. I am of the opinion that a principal cause of the loss of the whole five boats was from the weakness and insufficiency of their hulls. One keel boat and three flat boats were lost during the extreme low water in October and November of last year; not one that has come within my knowledge since the rise of the water in December last. When those losses took place, the Mississippi was several feet lower than it had been for ten years previous. The snags on which the above mentioned steamboat Crusader was stove; the keel boat; and one of the flat boats, have since been removed. Flat boats navigating the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Missouri to New Orleans, now float at night with as much safety as they do in the Ohio river, by which means their passage is now made in one-half the time it was three years ago. I have no hesitation in stating, without the fear of contradiction from any well informed gentleman, that the amount of property saved by the improvement already made, far exceeds the whole amount of expenditure on all the work since 1824. For a proof of this statement, I will refer the Department to the western members of Congress who travel on those rivers. Some of those gentlemen are familiar with the former and present situation of the obstructions in the river, particularly the Mississippi river, and the Ohio river at the Grand Chain.

The improvement of the Ohio river, under the act of Congress of the 2d March last, has unavoidably been delayed on account of the high stage of water in that river during the whole summer and fall of this year. I have made the necessary preparations for carrying into effect the instructions from the Department, and have now at work from 5 to 600 men. Those men are employed quarrying stone at different places for the purpose of forming the required wing dams. Their labor will be advantageously applied at that part of the work; and should the water fall sufficiently low, a

number of the most difficult and shoal bars in the river will be improved this fall.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. SHREVE, *Sup't.*

Brig. Gen. C. GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer, Washington.
Louisville, Ky. Oct. 13, 1831.

UNITED STATES' MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, June 21, 1831.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: The Board of Visitors invited by a circular from the War Department, of the 31st March, "to attend the general examination of the cadets of the United States' Military Academy," in the discharge of the duty devolved on them, have directed their enquiries to a full and free investigation of the course of instruction, military and scientific, and to the internal police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the institution. This investigation, the results of which we propose, in a succinct form to present to you, has impressed the board with a full conviction, that the institution has substantially accomplished the leading objects of its establishment; and that, regarded in any light, in which it may be viewed, whether in its connexion with the primary means of national defence, the cardinal design of its creation, or with the more remote, but no less important concerns of our internal civil polity, to the success of which it is a valuable auxiliary, its claims upon the continued support and fostering patronage of the Government, are many and commanding.

The whole number of cadets, upon the examination roll, furnished to the board, is two hundred and twenty-two; these are divided into four classes: *the first* consisting of thirty-three members, whose course of instruction has now been completed, *the second* of fifty-two who have been three years in the institution, *the third* of sixty-two of two years standing, and *the fourth* of seventy-five, admitted since the period of the examination of the last year. These classes have been severally divided into convenient sections, arranged agreeably to the relative merits of the cadets composing them; their grade being settled by the academic board, at short, stated intervals, by an impartial recurrence to well ascertained and fixed rules.

The course of instruction prescribed for each class, will be shown by the synopsis herewith communicated, marked A. It is the purpose of the report, to detail the observations of the board, upon the examinations of the several departments, in their order.

The studies of the first class are directed to engineering and the science of war; to ethics, rhetoric, national and constitutional law; to infantry tactics and artillery. Upon each of these branches of science, the class have undergone a thorough examination, and it affords the board pleasure to state, that its result has been as satisfactory as its process has been searching and laborious.

To engineering, both military and civil, the attention of the class has been minutely and profitably directed. In the whole course of military engineering, comprising field and permanent fortifications, attack and defence of places, and military communications, as well as in that of civil engineering, comprehending the important subjects, of land and water communications, by navigable rivers, canals, common roads, bridges and rail roads; of hydraulic constructions and buildings; of nautical constructions; of carpentry, stone cutting and civil architecture; the class have acquitted themselves in a manner, meriting the most unqualified commendation. The most involved and difficult problems, have been solved and demonstrated, with a readiness evincive of the thorough familiarity of the class with those important branches of science; and reflecting upon the accomplished officer charged with this department of instruction the highest credit.

That these subjects have not engaged an undue share of the time and attention of the cadets, the board are fully satisfied. The science of military engineering is intimately connected with that of war, and with every well devised system of national defence. The primary and leading object of this instruction, is to train up a portion of our youth for this indispensable branch of the public service; to fit them for the intelligent discharge of the high duties of superintending and directing the defences, and commanding the armies of the nation. All experience teaches, that these qualifications are not the acquirements of a day; that the emergency which calls for their exercise, is not always sufficient for their creation. The principle of the art of war, comprehending in its present advanced stage of improvement, all the exact and many of the physical sciences, with various incidental and collateral branches of learning, like all other knowledge, can only be attained by the application of the mind, aided and directed by competent and skillful instructors. That the duty of this application has been enforced, and thus assistance and instruction afforded here, the examination of this class, has abundantly evidenced.

The science of civil engineering, as taught at this academy, the board regard, as a branch of education, fundamentally important. This may emphatically be styled the age of improvement. At a time, when the energies of a discerning and patriotic public spirit are every where directed to the purposes of practical improvement; when, in every portion of this wide spread confederacy, we are daily furnished with the manifestations of a desire, by means of canals and railroads, to connect the remotest portions of the Union, and through their agency, to develop the resources, and improve the condition of our country, the value of the knowledge imparted in this course, cannot be overrated. That this branch of science can be taught in this academy with advantage, experience has shown. That in the ordinary literary institutions of the country, an attention sufficient to qualify for the discharge of the practical duties, already indicated, has not been bestowed, may be safely inferred, from the multiplied and pressing demand upon the War Department, for aid preferred by those engaged in the interesting works of improvement, contemplated, and in progress. It has been a subject of general and of just regret, that the means of assistance thus invoked, have not been within the competency of the Government to afford. To meet these continually recurring applications for the services of persons skilled in this branch of science, no mode within the knowledge of the board, is so likely to prove efficient, as that of giving to the distinguished professor in this de-

partment the means of increased usefulness by a liberal enlargement of the stock of models, now very inconsiderable.

In aid of his instructions in the first branch of this science, the model of a fortification, with all its parts complete, is regarded as indispensable. The expenditures of the Government upon the permanent fortifications are liberal and recurring; and yet, in an institution designed to fit its students for this important branch of the public service, there is not a single model by which they may be taught the mechanical construction of a work of this kind. A small sum appropriated to this object, would ensure an improvement in this branch of science, which would be beneficially felt in the construction of the public works necessary to the defence of our extensive inland and maritime frontier.

The model of a stone bridge, with its centering, and the caisson used in founding piers, where the water is deep, and the foundation of rock; of a lock upon the most approved plan, and of a dry dock, the board think, would be found useful. To these might be advantageously added models in the department of architecture, calculated to improve the taste in building. These would serve not only as the means of instruction to the students of this institution, but of extensive general improvement; to the increased comfort of our private dwellings, and the embellishment and economy of our public edifices.

For these objects, the board would respectfully suggest the employment of a modeller, would be calculated most effectually and economically to accomplish.

In the science of war, the class acquitted themselves, upon their examination, satisfactorily to the board. In the knowledge of the principles of infantry tactics and artillery, they appear to be well grounded. The examinations on these subjects in the recitation room, have prepared the board to express a full concurrence, in the favorable opinions indicated by former boards of visitors, in relation to the modes of instruction pursued in this department, and of the merit of the professors directing them.

In the practical duties of the soldier, the cadets of all the classes have been thoroughly instructed. The board are at a loss for terms in which to express their admiration of the manly gracefulness of carriage, and the steadiness of position, maintained by them in the field; of the ease, promptitude, and precision, with which their various evolutions in battalion performance, and of the skill and accuracy with which their artillery is exercised and manœuvred.

For the maintenance of this admirable system of discipline, of which the flattering results above indicated are the fruits, and for the preservation of the health of the cadets, by furnishing them with the means of salutary exercise, the board earnestly recommend, that a suitable building be erected, to be used during the inclement seasons of the year, when the students of this institution, cannot, with safety, be exposed.

The board cannot take leave of this branch of the subject committed to their inquiry, without a decided expression of the satisfaction they have received, from the evidence furnished by the cadets of their proficiency in the exercise of the piece, in target firing, and in the preparation of ammunition, rockets, &c. It has been to the board a subject of surprise and regret, that this post is without the horses necessary for the ordinary artillery service, and they feel it to be their incumbent duty, to press upon the Government the necessity of a provision to meet this object. Twenty horses might be

usefully employed; not only in the manner above mentioned, but with great benefit to the cadets, in allowing them an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of horsemanship, which, in after-life, may prove to them valuable and important.

In the branches of ethics, rhetoric, national and constitutional law, the class acquitted themselves with great credit, evincing by their answers, a familiarity with the principles of their text books, acquired and retained not so much by the mere effort of memory, as by the application of the mind to their thorough investigation.

In this department, much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of the books necessary to carry on the course of instruction, in which the library, although liberally supplied on other subjects, is lamentably deficient. The board respectfully recommend, that a specific appropriation be asked to supply this deficiency.

The studies comprehended in the course of the second class, are natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.

In the first of these branches, comprising magnetism, electricity, mechanics, optics, and astronomy, the class gave proofs of considerable attainment. In the solution of the most difficult problems, their demonstrations at the black board, were neat, clear, and conclusive; and executed with a promptitude and coolness, which, nothing short of a full confidence in their own attainments, could inspire. The board have no hesitation in expressing their belief, that no class of equal numbers can be found in any university in the Union, more thoroughly conversant with the subjects upon which they have been examined.

The philosophical apparatus has been much enlarged within the last two years, and is principally of French manufacture, of exquisite workmanship and beauty, and of the most modern and approved construction. For the purposes of a course of experimental philosophy, it is nevertheless inadequate. The board would, therefore, recommend, that a small annual appropriation be asked for its extension.

The examination of the class in chemistry, gave much satisfaction to the board, and furnished evidence of the zeal and industry, with which the acting professor and his assistant have devoted themselves to the discharge of their respective duties. In this department, and in that of natural philosophy, great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of suitable rooms for lectures, recitations, and experiments: at present, the rooms in which the apparatus is kept, are used for these purposes. This exposes the instruments to great injury, as the experiments and preparations cannot be made near them without prejudice. A building to contain apartments would conduce to the convenience of the institution. Under this impression, the board recommend that an appropriation be asked for its erection.

In drawing, the cadets of this, and of the third class, have made surprising progress. In topography, landscapes, and the delineation of the human figure, their performances are excellent, and in a high degree creditable to themselves, and to the accomplished artist from whom they have received their instructions.

The course of instruction pursued by the third class, embraces mathematics, French, and drawing. That of the fourth class is confined to mathematics and French.

In mathematics, instruction is afforded to the third class, in analytical geometry, perspective shades and shadows, spherical projections, surveying,

the differential and integral calculus, descriptive geometry, and plane and spherical trigonometry. And to the fourth, in algebra, geometry, plane and spherical analytical trigonometry, and descriptive geometry? To say, that, in their thorough examination on these subjects, the classes acquitted themselves well, would be but a feeble expression of the opinions of the board. They believe that, for accuracy and skill in the construction of the diagrams necessary for the demonstration of the problems proposed to them for solution, and the quickness, ease, and precision, with which the results were attained, these classes have never been excelled.

The examination of the third class in mathematics commenced in the afternoon of the 10th instant, and was continued on the 11th, resumed on the 13th, and concluded about noon on the 14th. The examination of the fourth class, on the same subject, was commenced on the evening of the 16th, continued on the 17th and 18th, and resumed and concluded on the morning of the 20th. The examination throughout was creditable to the cadets and their instructors. The use which was made of the blackboard at the examinations deserves to be known. There were two blackboards in different parts of the room; four cadets were called up at the same time, two to each board, and each cadet was told by the examining professor what he wished him to do; they then constructed the diagrams and wrote out their demonstrations and solutions on the board. While they were occupied, questions were put to one or more members of the class until one of those first called up was ready at the blackboard; he then read his demonstration or solution; but this was done with a readiness which showed that it was fully understood. He was then questioned in relation to the demonstration or solution, and the examination continued until the cadet next to him was ready. By this means, the student had time to reflect and to work out his demonstration or solution; he was free from embarrassment whilst thus engaged, because he knew that all present were attending to the person under examination. Besides the able professor who presides over this department, seven assistants are necessary to enable him to do justice to his classes, while the law provides but for one. This deficiency was formerly supplied by the selection of the most distinguished cadets, but it was found that the cadets thus selected were unable to progress with their class, and at the same time give useful instruction to others. Subsequently, officers have been detailed from the army and assigned to the discharge of the duty; but as no compensation is allowed by law for this extra service, the officers detailed have no inducement to retain their places in the institution. The consequence is, that this most important department is continually subjected to the evils of frequent changes in the instructors. At the close of the present term, as the board are informed, every assistant, except the one provided for by law, leaves the institution, strikingly illustrating the necessity of some provision to guard against this great inconvenience. It is believed that the provisions of an act reported at the last session of Congress, a manuscript copy of which is herewith communicated, marked B, would, if adopted, correct this evil and many others to which the institution is exposed. The professor in this department has felt the want of a large theodolite, with Hassler's improvement, the purchase of which the board would respectfully recommend.

In French, the attainments of these classes are respectable, and the examinations in this department were very satisfactory to the board.

With regard to the police of the institution, the board have found much to commend, and nothing which, in their opinion, requires alteration. An admirable system has been matured, which is fully understood and vigilantly enforced. Every thing which can conduce to the health and comfort of the cadets, consistently with a due attention to study and the performance of their military duties, has received attention.

The discipline established by the regulations of the academy, is favorably illustrated in the personal appearance and manly deportment of the cadets; the neatness and uniformity of their dress and accoutrements; and their strict and willing obedience to the orders of their superiors. The seeming rigor of the requirements prescribed, has had the most salutary operation, in engendering a spirit of manly and honorable emulation, the distinguishing characteristic of the students of this institution.

The relations subsisting between the superintendent and instructors, and the cadets, are in strict harmony with their respective duties, and calculated to inspire the latter with a strong feeling of self respect. Every motive which can be addressed to their pride and judgment to influence a devotion to science, is here presented; and it affords the board unqualified pleasure to state that they have not been unmindful of the advantages they enjoy, nor lost sight of the high destinies to which, in the future concerns of their Government, they may reasonably aspire.

The books and accounts of the Quartermaster, and of the Treasurer and Paymaster, have been examined, and found to be correct. A strict system of accountability has been established in regard to the receipt and disbursement of the public money, sufficiently guarded to prevent its misapplication; the accounts of the cadets are regularly and accurately kept; their clothing and other necessary articles are so furnished as to avoid all imposition, and at prices, if not below, certainly not above the ordinary rates.

The board likewise examined the food served up at the meals of the cadets, which they found of excellent quality, and prepared with a cleanliness and regard to comfort, worthy of all praise. To the many inquiries proposed to the cadets themselves, the reply has uniformly been, that their food was not only good but abundant.

The medical department has also engaged the attention of the board. The hospital erected within a few years, is convenient in its arrangement, airy, and comfortable. The concerns of this department are exceedingly well directed by the distinguished surgeon under whose supervision it has been placed.

The fiscal concerns of the institution appear to have been conducted with great ability; and the appropriations of the Government, to have been expended judiciously and faithfully. By the practice of a judicious economy, a considerable fund was not long since accumulated, which has been chiefly expended in the erection of useful buildings, embracing a commodious hotel for the accommodation of the parents and friends of the cadets, and of other persons visiting the academy.

In connexion with the subject of the public buildings, the board feel it to be their duty to reiterate the recommendation heretofore repeatedly made, that a competent appropriation for the erection of a house of worship, be asked of Congress. The room now used for the purpose, never was designed to be so appropriated: it is too small to accommodate the cadets, and others who frequent it, and is, in all other respects, inconvenient.

The library of the academy has been procured with much trouble, and at considerable expense: it is valuable, and should be preserved. To provide for its security, the board would respectfully recommend that a fire-proof room to receive it, be connected with the chapel, which they propose should be erected. The room now occupied as a library, should this recommendation be effected, may be advantageously used as a lecture or recitation room.

A reference to the reports of former and successive boards of visitors, will show that a strong conviction of the inadequacy of the existing rank and pay of the Superintendent of this academy, has long obtained. In this conviction, and the recommendations founded on it, the board entirely concur. The services required and diligently performed by him, are extremely laborious; the responsibility of his station is great, and the expense to which he is necessarily subjected, very considerable. The zeal, talent, and industry which have been so long and conspicuously displayed by him in the faithful discharge of his important and arduous duties, entitle him, in the judgment of the board, to the favorable consideration of the Government.

The board forbear to multiply suggestions in relation to the wants of the institution, already brought to the view of the Government by boards of visitors who have preceded them. They believe that the prompt and full gratification of these wants, would eminently promote the public welfare, by giving increased efficiency to an institution, whose interests are bound up with those of the nation.

Every facility has been afforded to the board, in aid of their investigations, by the Superintendent and those connected with him in the administration of the affairs of the academy. To the merits of *all*, the board take pleasure in bearing testimony: in their capacity and devotion to science, the national confidence may be safely reposed, in the assurance that the interests committed to their charge will be faithfully guarded, and zealously advanced.

We have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servants,

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major Gen. U. S. A.*
President of the Board.

PIERRE VAN CORTLAND,

CHARLES E. DUDLEY,

JOHN A. DIX,

JOHN BROCKENBOROUGH,

WILLIAM B. EWING,

H. LEAVENWORTH, *Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*

JOHN FARNAN,

LEANDER J. SHARP,

JOHN PAGE,

J. EVERETT, *Surg. U. S. A.*

W. S. FRANKLIN,

SIMON CAMERON,

FRED. HAMBRIGHT,

JOHN NELSON, *Sec. Board of Visitors.*

B.

A bill making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the United States' Military Academy;

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the professors of the Military Academy, from and after the passing of this act, shall receive each the pay and emoluments allowed to the professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the teacher of the French language and teacher of drawing, shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a major of infantry.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two other teachers of the French language, who shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, who, together with the assistant professors already provided, shall, if an officer of the army, receive so much in addition to his pay and emoluments as shall equal those of a captain of infantry; and, if not taken from the army, shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to a captain of light dragoons, by an act, entitled "an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force;" passed the 17th day of April, 1808.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all lieutenants who shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be detailed from the army to act as instructors, assistant professors, or assistant teachers in the Military Academy, shall, after the first year while so employed, be allowed each ten dollars per month in addition to his pay in the line.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That each officer of the army in the actual command of a company of cadets, shall be entitled to receive the same additional compensation as is allowed every officer in the actual command of a company in the army, by the second section of an act, entitled "an act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases," passed the 2d day of March, 1827.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled "an act making further provision for the corps of engineers," passed the 29th day of April, 1812, as confines the selection of assistant professors to the corps of engineers and cadets, shall be, and is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the professors and officers attached to the Military Academy, who by law are entitled to forage, shall receive, in lieu thereof, an equivalent in money at the rate allowed to officers of the army, although they may not actually keep the horses for which they are entitled to forage.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That all officers, professors, teachers and their assistants, and all other persons authorized to be employed for the Military Academy, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which are now, or which hereafter may be, established.

SYNOPSIS of the course of studies at the Military Academy.

| Class. | Department. | Section. | Names of Instructors. | Class books and subjects of study. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1st. | Engineering and Science of War. | 1 | D. H. Mahan, Professor. | Science of War and Fortification, by Gay de Vernon. Programme d'un Cours de Construction par Svanzier, &c. &c. |
| | | 2 | Lieut. Mason, Assistant Professor. | |
| | Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy. | 1 | Rev. Thomas Warner, Professor, and Lieuts. Tillinghast and J. A. Smith, Assistant Professors. | Murray's Large Grammar; Blair's Rhetoric, and Paley's Moral Philosophy; Kent's Lectures on the Law of Nations, and Constitution of the United States. |
| | | 2 | do. do. | |
| | Infantry Tactics. | 1 | Cap. Hitchcock, Instructor of Tactics. | Regulations for the Exercises and Manœuvres of Infantry. |
| | 2 | Do. do. | | |
| Artillery. | 1 | Lieut. Kinsley, Instructor of Artillery. | Lallemand's Treatise on Artillery; a part of Hutton's Tracts, &c. | |
| | 2 | Do. do. | | |
| Nat. Philosophy. | 1 | E. H. Courtenay, Professor. | Francoeur Traite de Mecanique Analytique; Farrar's Treatise of Optics, Electricity and Magnetism, and Astronomy. | |
| | 2 | Lieut. Cram, Assistant Professor. | | |
| 2d. | Chemistry. | 8 | Lieut. Buckingham, do. | Bridge's Mechanic; Farrar's Treatise on Mechanics, Optics, Electricity and Magnetism, and Astronomy. |
| | | 1 | Lieut. Hopkins, Acting Professor, and Lieut. Mather, Assistant Professor. | Do. do. do. do. |
| | | 2 | | Turner's Chemistry. |
| | | 3 | | Do. do. |
| | | 4 | | Do. do. |
| Drawing. | Whole class. | 1 | M. Gimbrede, Teacher. | Landscape and Topography. |
| | | 2 | Lieut. T. B. Brown, Ass't Teacher. | |
| Mathematics. | | 1 | Charles Davies, Professor. | Essai de Geometree Analytique, par Beot; Perspective Shades and Shadows; Spherical Projections, Davies' Surveying, &c.; Traite de calcul Differential et Integral, par Lacroix. |
| | | 2 | Lieut. Church, Assistant Professor. | Essai de Geometree Analytique, par Beot; Perspective Shades and Shadows; Spherical Projections, Davies' Surveying, &c.; Traite de calcul Differential et Integral, par Bouchartat. |
| | | 3 | Lieut. J. B. Smith, do. | Davies' Descriptive Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, (Analytical,) Perspective Shades and Shadows, Spherical Projections; Davies' Surveying; Traite de Geometree Analytique, par Bouchartat; Traite de calcul Differential et Integral, par Bouchartat. |
| 3d. | | | | |

SYNOPSIS A—Continued.

| Class. | Department. | Section. | Names of Instructors. | Class books and subjects of study. |
|--------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 4th. | French. | 1 | M. Berard, First Teacher. | Third and fourth volumes of Gil Blas; Charles Twelfth. |
| | | 2 | Do. do. | Do. do. do. do. |
| | | 3 | M. Malinard, Second Teacher. | Do. do. do. do. |
| | | 4 | Do. do. | Do. do. do. do. |
| | | 5 | Do. do. | Do. do. do. do. |
| | | 6 | Do. do. | Do. do. do. do. |
| | Drawing. | 1 | M. Gimbrede, Teacher. | Human figure. |
| | | 2 | Lieut. T. B. Brown, Ass't Teacher. | |
| | Mathematics. | 1 | Lieut. Ross, Assistant Professor. | Lacroix's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry, Davies' Descriptive Geometry. |
| | | 2 | Lieut. Hackley, do. | Do. do. do. do. |
| | | 3 | Lieut. Mitchell, do. | Lacroix's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry. |
| | | 4 | Lieut. Knowlton, do. | Lacroix's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry; a part of Davies' Descriptive Geometry. |
| | | 5 | Lieut. Knowlton, do. | Berard's French Grammar, Berard's Leçon Française; 1st vol. Gil Blas. |
| | French. | 1 | M. Berard, First Teacher. | Do. do. do. do. do. |
| | | 2 | Do. do. | Do. do. do. do. do. |
| 3 | | M. Malinard, Second Teacher. | Do. do. do. do. do. | |
| 4 | | Cadet Clay, Assistant Teacher. | Do. do. do. do. do. | |
| 5 | | Cadet Norton, do. | Do. do. do. do. do. | |

[Doc. No. 2, 3]

C. F. SMITH, *Acting Adjutant.*

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer Department for the year within that period; and the manner of their accruing are stated, and amounts expended upon the several works under construction.

| Designation of the Appropriations. | Available for 1831, and from whence derived. | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|
| | From appropriations for 1831. | Balance of appropriations undrawn from Treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, on 30th Sept. 1830, and amounts refunded, &c. | Aggregate available. |
| FORTIFICATIONS. | | | |
| Fort Adams, Rhode Island - - - | 100,000 00 | 53,038 70 | 153,038 70 |
| Hamilton, New York - - - | 10,000 00 | 24,880 97 | 34,880 97 |
| Monroe, Virginia - - - | 80,000 00 | 24,787 99 | 104,787 99 |
| Calhoun, do. - - - | 80,000 00 | 20,074 29 | 100,074 29 |
| Macon, North Carolina - - - | 70,000 00 | 13,760 14 | 83,760 14 |
| at Oak island, do. - - - | 95,000 00 | 9,179 38 | 104,179 38 |
| Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina - - - | 45,000 00 | 70,315 33 | 115,315 33 |
| Savannah, Georgia - - - | - | 75,377 82 | 75,377 82 |
| Mobile point, Alabama - - - | 90,000 00 | 25,425 48 | 115,425 48 |
| Pensacola, Florida - - - | 100,000 00 | 26,679 18 | 126,679 18 |
| Fort Jackson, Louisiana - - - | - | 34,135 35 | 34,135 35 |
| Repairs of the battery at Bienvenue, La. - - - | 3,004 00 | - | 3,004 00 |
| at Fort Wood, " - - - | 3,600 00 | - | 3,600 00 |
| Tower at Bayou Dupré, " - - - | - | 2,053 80 | 2,053 80 |
| Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor - - - | 5,000 00 | 49 86 | 5,049 86 |
| Repairs at Fort Lafayette, New York - - - | - | 6,345 57 | 6,345 57 |
| Repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York - - - | 25,000 00 | - | 25,000 00 |
| Securing the Pea Patch island; for the construction of a new water tank; and for graving the parade at Fort Delaware - - - | - | 29,171 80 | 29,171 80 |
| Contingencies of fortifications - - - | 10,000 00 | 4,743 11 | 14,743 11 |
| | 716 604 00 | 420,018 77 | 1,136,622 77 |
| INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. | | | |
| Repairs on the Cumberland road east of Wheeling - - - | 950 00 | - | 950 00 |
| Construction of the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville in Ohio - - - | 2,700 00 | - | 2,700 00 |
| Opening, grading, and making Cumberland road west of Zanesville, do. - - - | 100,000 00 | 82,185 51 | 182,185 51 |
| Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road in Indiana - - - | 75,000 00 | 72,214 87 | 147,214 87 |
| Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road in Illinois - - - | 66,000 00 | 39,560 87 | 105,560 87 |
| Continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago - - - | 10,000 00 | 8,282 48 | 18,282 48 |
| Continuing the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot - - - | 8,000 00 | 10,895 92 | 18,895 92 |

STATEMENT A.

ending the 30th September, 1831, in which the funds that had accrued accounted for, by showing their application; and showing also the

| Amount available accounted for. | | | | | Remarks. |
|--|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| Am't applied corresponding with accounts rendered to 30th September, 1831. | Amount undrawn from Treasury 1st Oct. 1831. | Balance in the hands of Agents on the 1st Oct. 1831. | Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available. | Cost of the several works, 1st Oct. 1831. | |
| 81,016 20 | 68,095 72 | 3,926 78 | 153,038 70 | 589,656 90 | |
| 34,511 29 | - | 369 68 | 34,880 97 | 482,599 40 | |
| 80,511 10 | 5,700 00 | 18,576 89 | 104,787 99 | 1,640,460 74 | |
| 99,175 43 | - | 898 86 | 100,074 29 | 1,156,866 69 | |
| 54,505 86 | 24,000 00 | 5,254 28 | 83,760 14 | 281,981 27 | |
| 77,340 86 | 21,500 00 | 5,338 52 | 104,179 38 | 359,190 84 | |
| 37,513 60 | 54,469 00 | 23,332 73 | 115,315 33 | 92,198 27 | Account to 1 July. |
| 33,884 50 | 23,075 00 | 18,418 32 | 75,377 82 | - | Acc'ts to 1 April. |
| 78,612 56 | 25,000 00 | 11,812 92 | 115,425 48 | 845,217 52 | } Due Agent \$1,004 17. |
| 127,683 35 | - | - | 127,683 35 | 256,141 86 | |
| 31,618 17 | - | 2,517 18 | 34,135 35 | 626,937 18 | |
| 3 50 | - | 3,000 50 | 3,004 00 | | |
| - 8 63 | - | 3,600 00 | 3,600 00 | | |
| - | - | 2,045 17 | 2,053 80 | 14,632 24 | |
| - | 1,029 86 | 4,020 00 | 5,049 86 | | |
| 2,652 25 | 786 70 | 2,906 62 | 6,345 57 | | |
| 4,030 23 | 16,924 00 | 4,045 77 | 25,000 00 | | |
| 22,589 88 | | 6,581 92 | 29,171 80 | | |
| 6,049 96 | 4,930 41 | 3,762 74 | 14,743 11 | | |
| 771,707 37 | 245,510 69 | 120,408 88 | 1,137,626 94 | | |
| 950 00 | - | - | 950 00 | 146,699 00 | |
| 2,474 72 | - | 225 28 | 2,700 00 | 607,474 72 | |
| 91,630 33 | 89,787 18 | 768 00 | 182,185 51 | 209,444 82 | |
| 45,374 57 | 89,835 00 | 12,005 30 | 147,214 87 | 83,159 70 | |
| 20,362 43 | 71,484 00 | 13,714 44 | 105,560 87 | 20,801 56 | |
| 7,883 73 | 10,000 00 | 398 75 | 18,282 48 | 46,601 25 | |
| 7,540 41 | 8,000 00 | 3,355 51 | 18,895 92 | 18,644 49 | |
| | 14 | | | | |

STATEMENT A—

| Designation of the Appropriations. | Available for 1831, and from whence derived. | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------|
| | From appropriations for 1831. | Balance of appropriations undrawn from Treasury, and those remaining in the hands of Agents, on 30th Sept. 1830, and amounts refunded, &c. | Aggregate available. |
| Continuing the road from Detroit to Saganaw bay | 8,000 00 | 8,333 47 | 16,333 47 |
| Continuing to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers | 50,000 00 | 78,553 98 | 128,553 98 |
| Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans | 150,000 00 | - | 150,000 00 |
| Improving the navigation of Red river at the Raft | - | 14,412 05 | 14,412 05 |
| Deepening the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula | - | 16,110 55 | 16,110 55 |
| Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron | - | 6,130 12 | 6,130 12 |
| Improving the harbor of Mobile | - | 18,758 22 | 18,758 22 |
| Removing obstructions in the river Appalachicola, Florida | 8,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 11,000 00 |
| Improving the harbor and river of St. Marks, Florida | 7,430 00 | 12,158 85 | 19,588 85 |
| Removing obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina | 17,000 00 | 12,642 07 | 29,642 07 |
| Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina | 25,705 00 | 27,813 66 | 53,518 66 |
| Removing sand bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, Mass. | 16,000 00 | 1,087 20 | 17,087 20 |
| Preservation of Plymouth beach, Mass. | 2,820 00 | 337 45 | 3,157 45 |
| Provincetown harbor, do. | 2,050 00 | 1,204 65 | 3,254 65 |
| Removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket | 8,265 00 | 1,778 46 | 10,043 46 |
| Removing obstructions in Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's narrows, Maine | - | 10,779 68 | 10,779 68 |
| Removing obstructions in Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Maine | - | 595 04 | 595 04 |
| Repairing piers at the entrance of Kennebec river, Maine | 1,175 00 | 788 61 | 1,963 61 |
| Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor, Mass. | 12,390 00 | - | 12,390 00 |
| Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Mass. | 8,400 00 | 940 56 | 9,340 56 |
| Piers at Stonington harbor, Connecticut | - | 13,133 53 | 13,133 53 |
| Improving the navigation of Mill river, do. | - | 489 71 | 489 71 |
| Piers at Oswego harbor, New York | 3,416 84 | 10 | 3,416 94 |
| Piers at Buffalo harbor, do. | 12,900 00 | 1,592 46 | 14,492 46 |
| Piers at Dunkirk harbor, do. | 7,102 50 | - | 7,102 50 |
| Piers at Black Rock harbor, do. | 1,800 00 | - | 1,800 00 |

Continued.

| Amount available accounted for. | | | | Cost of the several works, 1st Oct. 1831. | Remarks. |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Am't applied corresponding with accounts rendered to 30th September, 1831. | Amount un-drawn from Treasury 1st Oct. 1831. | Balance in the hands of Agents on the 1st Oct. 1831. | Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available. | | |
| 5,308 17 | 8,000 00 | 3,025 30 | 16,333 47 | 13,974 70 | |
| \$0,013 55 | 54,774 03 | - | 134,787 58 | } 306,206 31 | { Due Agent \$6,233 60. |
| 49,746 74 | 74,000 00 | 26,253 26 | 150,000 09 | | |
| 12,242 18 | 2,526 00 | - | 14,768 18 | 22,830 13 | { Due Ag't \$356 13, carr'd to surplus fund \$2,526. |
| 302 00 | 15,900 00 | - | 16,202 00 | 9,691 45 | |
| 347 14 | 6,050 00 | - | 6,397 14 | 12,217 02 | Due Ag't \$91 45, carr'd to surplus fund \$15,900. |
| 1,205 00 | 13,421 22 | 4,132 00 | 18,758 22 | 12,446 78 | |
| 2,752 05 | - | *8,247 95 | 11,000 00 | 4,752 05 | Due Ag't \$267 02, carried to surplus fund \$6,050. |
| 5,733 33 | 12,930 00 | 925 52 | 19,588 85 | 10,124 48 | |
| 13,000 14 | 16,700 00 | - | 29,700 14 | 41,358 07 | * \$3,000 of this bal. \$8,247 95 unaccounted for by the former agents. |
| 33,617 33 | 14,468 00 | 5,433 33 | 53,518 66 | 51,491 67 | |
| 10,237 46 | 6,000 00 | 849 74 | 17,087 20 | 44,756 98 | Due Ag't \$58 07. |
| 1,742 67 | 490 00 | 924 78 | 3,157 45 | 42,152 12 | |
| 3,161 01 | 93 64 | - | 3,254 65 | 5,456 36 | |
| - | 1,485 00 | 8,558 46 | 10,043 46 | 28,221 54 | |
| 3,254 87 | *2,579 68 | 4,945 13 | 10,779 68 | 4,975 19 | * \$2,579 68 carried to surplus fund. |
| 543 06 | - | 51 98 | 595 04 | 7,948 02 | |
| 781 59 | - | 1,182 02 | 1,963 61 | 4,992 98 | |
| 3,172 48 | 3,740 00 | 5,477 52 | 12,390 00 | 90,172 48 | |
| 8,469 85 | 750 00 | 120 71 | 9,340 56 | 24,697 11 | |
| 7,155 89 | 4,920 81 | 1,056 83 | 13,133 53 | 30,514 03 | |
| 489 71 | - | - | 489 71 | 6,097 00 | |
| 3,266 25 | 150 69 | - | 3,416 94 | 54,670 18 | |
| 12,208 72 | - | 2,283 74 | 14,492 46 | 75,310 26 | |
| 5,330 10 | - | 1,772 40 | 7,102 50 | 25,485 60 | |
| 1,799 91 | - | 9 | 1,800 00 | 34,997 91 | |

STATEMENT A—

| Designation of the Appropriations. | Available for 1831, and from whence derived. | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | From appropriations for 1831. | Balance of appropriations undrawn from Treasury, and those remaining in the hands of Agents, on 30th Sept. 1830, and amounts refunded, &c. | Aggregate available. |
| Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York - - - - - | 16,670 00 | 2,019 99 | 18,689 99 |
| Removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y. - - - - - | 17,450 00 | 345 42 | 17,795 42 |
| Securing the works at Oswego harbor, N. Y. - - - - - | 18,600 00 | - | 18,600 00 |
| Piers at La Plaisance bay - - - - - | - | 289 06 | 289 06 |
| Removing obstructions at Ashtabula creek, O. Do. do. Cunningham cr'k, O. Do. do. Huron river, do. | 7,015 00 - 3,480 00 | 228 61 134 09 - | 7,243 61 134 09 3,480 00 |
| Improving Cleveland harbor, do. | 3,670 00 | 1,497 26 | 5,167 26 |
| Removing obstructions at Grand river, do. | 5,680 00 | 1 64 | 5,681 64 |
| Removing sand bar at mouth of Black river, do. | 9,275 00 | 1,174 73 | 10,449 73 |
| Improving the navigation at Conneaut cr'k, do. harbor of Presqui' Isle, Penn. - | 6,370 00 1,700 00 | 987 63 - | 7,357 63 1,700 00 |
| Improving harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, &c., Delaware river - - - - - | 4,000 00 | 6,459 12 | 10,459 12 |
| | 699,014 34 | 456,917 62 | 1,155,931 96 |
| LIGHTHOUSES. | | | |
| Lighthouse at the harbor of Buffalo, N. Y. - | 12,512 00 | 2,500 00 | 15,012 00 |
| Beacon light at the entrance of the harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania - - - - - | 2,500 00 | - | 2,500 00 |
| Lighthouse at Cleveland harbor, Ohio - - - - - | - | 2,500 00 | 2,500 00 |
| Beacon light at Grand river, Ohio - - - - - | 1,000 00 | - | 1,000 00 |
| | 16,012 00 | 5,000 00 | 21,012 00 |
| MILITARY ACADEMY. | | | |
| Defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point - - - - - | 1,500 00 | } | 31,491 29 |
| Fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage for M. A. - - - - - | 8,400 00 | | |
| Repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds at West Point - - - - - | 3,400 00 | | |
| Pay of adjutants and quartermaster's clerks - - - - - | 900 00 | | |
| Increase and expenses of the library - - - - - | 1,400 00 | | |
| Philosophical apparatus - - - - - | 2,000 00 | | |
| Models for fortifications - - - - - | 1,800 00 | | |
| Models for drawing, repairing instruments, chemical and minor apparatus - - - - - | 750 00 | | |
| Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the military academy - - - - - | 1,600 00 | | |
| Military laboratory and workshop - - - - - | - | | |

Continued.

| Amount available accounted for. | | | | | Remarks. |
|--|---|--|--|---|--------------------|
| Am't applied corresponding with accounts rendered to 30th September, 1831. | Amount undrawn from Treasury 1st Oct. 1831. | Balance in the hands of Agents on the 1st Oct. 1831. | Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available. | Cost of the several works, 1st Oct. 1831. | |
| 15,700 17 | 1,670 00 | 1,319 82 | 18,689 99 | 37,015 18 | |
| 14,928 68 | 2,050 00 | 816 74 | 17,795 42 | 42,363 26 | |
| 7,599 42 | 10,100 00 | 900 58 | 18,600 00 | 6,599 42 | |
| 165 99 | 123 07 | - | 289 06 | 6,172 74 | |
| 5,865 63 | 1,840 00 | - | 7,705 63 | 26,980 77 | Due Ag't \$462 02. |
| 81 26 | - | 52 83 | 134 09 | 6,420 93 | |
| 2,523 88 | - | 956 12 | 3,480 00 | 19,752 59 | |
| 4,095 59 | 613 00 | 458 67 | 5,167 26 | 26,563 89 | |
| 2,190 99 | 1,005 00 | 2,485 65 | 5,681 64 | 23,507 64 | |
| 8,431 52 | 809 25 | 1,208 96 | 10,449 73 | 23,316 56 | |
| 6,105 90 | 370 00 | 881 73 | 7,357 63 | 18,753 92 | |
| 1,690 08 | - | 9 92 | 1,700 00 | 44,303 51 | |
| 7,583 73 | 1,750 00 | 1,125 39 | 10,459 12 | 45,537 61 | |
| <u>519,060 23</u> | <u>528,415 57</u> | <u>115,924 45</u> | <u>1,163,400 25</u> | | |
| 9,255 14 | 2,500 00 | 3,256 86 | 15,012 00 | | |
| 2,428 02 | - | 71 98 | 2,500 00 | | |
| 752 15 | 695 00 | 1,052 85 | 2,500 00 | | |
| - | - | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | | |
| <u>12,435 31</u> | <u>3,195 00</u> | <u>5,381 70</u> | <u>21,012 00</u> | | |
| 21,679 89 | 3,853 13 | 5,958 27 | 31,491 29 | | |

B.

STATEMENT showing the amount of money drawn from the Treasury, and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Engineer Department, from the 1st of October, 1830, to the 30th of September, 1831, inclusive; and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

| Names of officers and agents. | On what account. | Amount remitted. | Amount of accounts rendered. | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Col. Joseph G. Totten | Fort Adams - - - - | \$61,000 00 | \$81,016 20 | |
| Maj. R. E. De Russy | Fort Hamilton - - - - | 30,750 00 | 34,511 29 | |
| | Repairs at fort Lafayette - - - - | - | 2,652 25 | |
| | Do. at fort Columbus and castle Williams | 8,076 00 | 4,030 23 | |
| | Contingencies of fortifications - - - - | 400 00 | 400 00 | |
| Lieut. S. Tuttle - | Securing the Pea Patch island - - - - | 4,000 00 | 14,611 81 | |
| | Road in Ohio, east of Zanesville - - - - | 904 53 | 679 25 | |
| | Do. west of Zanesville - - - - | 45,000 00 | 45,014 86 | |
| | Imp't of the harbors of Newcastle, &c. | 3,150 00 | 2,561 11 | |
| Lieut W. A. Eliason - | Securing the Pea Patch island - - - - | 12,321 14 | 7,978 07 | |
| | Contingencies of fortifications - - - - | 3,000 00 | | |
| | Imp't of the harbors of Newcastle, &c. | 2,500 00 | 5,022 62 | |
| Capt. A. Talcott - | Fort Monroe - - - - | 91,550 00 | 80,511 10 | |
| | Fort Calhoun - - - - | 78,000 00 | 99,175 43 | |
| | Contingencies of fortifications - - - - | 1,700 00 | 773 43 | |
| Capt. J. L. Smith - | Fort Macon - - - - | 54,400 00 | 54,505 86 | |
| Capt. Geo. Blaney - | Fort at Oak island - - - - | 73,500 00 | 77,340 86 | |
| | Improvement of Cape Fear river - - - - | 37,665 00 | 33,617 33 | |
| Lieut. H. Brewerton - | Fortifications at Charleston - - - - | 57,000 00 | 37,513 60 | |
| | Contingencies of fortifications - - - - | 29 52 | 29 52 | |
| | | | | Ac'ts for 3d qr. wanting. |

| | | | | Accounts for 2d and 3d [quarter wantings.] | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---|--|
| Lt. J. K. F. Mansfield | Fortifications at Savannah | 30,955 00 | 12,855 03 | | |
| Capt. R. Delafield | Fort Jackson | 15,192 00 | 31,618 17 | | |
| Lieut. C. A. Ogden | Fort at Mobile point | 62,250 00 | 37,351 34 | | |
| | Improving Mobile harbor | 5,000 00 | 581 00 | | |
| Lieut. A. H. Bowman | Fort at Mobile point | 25,000 00 | 41,261 22 | | |
| | Improving Mobile harbor | - | 584 00 | | |
| | Repairs at battery Bienvenu | 3,004 00 | 3 50 | | |
| | Repairs at fort Wood | 3,600 00 | - | | |
| | Tower at bayou Dupré | - | 8 63 | | |
| | Contingencies of fortifications | 355 75 | 393 00 | | |
| Lieut. C. A. Ogden | Improving the Pass-au Heron | - | 347 14 | | |
| | Improvement at Pascagoula river | - | 302 00 | | |
| Capt. W. H. Chase | Fortifications at Pensacola | 107,000 00 | 127,683 35 | | |
| Lt. Col. S. Thayer | Military Academy | 20,396 87 | 21,679 89 | | |
| | Contingencies of fortifications | 117 70 | - | | |
| Lieut. George Dutton | Improvement at Ocracoke inlet | 2,500 00 | 13,000 14 | | |
| Maj. T. W. Maurice | Do. Black river, Ohio | 8,985 52 | 8,431 52 | | |
| | Do. Buffalo harbor, N. Y. | 13,065 99 | 12,208 72 | | |
| | Do. Dunkirk harbor, N. Y. | 7,102 50 | 5,330 10 | | |
| | Do. BlackRock har., N. Y. | 1,800 00 | 1,799 91 | | |
| | Do. Presqu' Isle har., Pa. | 1,700 00 | 1,690 08 | | |
| | Lighthouse, Buffalo harbor, N. Y. | 12,512 00 | 9,255 14 | | |
| | Light at Erie harbor, Pa. | 2,500 00 | 2,428 02 | | |
| | Lighthouse at Cleveland, Ohio | 1,805 00 | 752 15 | | |
| | Contingencies of fortifications | 300 00 | 176 58 | | |
| Maj. H. Staunton | Do. do. | 150 00 | 135 00 | | |
| Capt. A. Lowd | Do. do. | 2,756 20 | 2,459 61 | | |
| Lt. Col. W. J. Worth | Do. do. | 300 00 | - | | |
| Maj. M. Payne | Do. do. | - | 713 11 | | |
| Capt. J. W. Ripley | Do. do. | 525 00 | 341 88 | | |
| Major M. Mason | Do. do. | 8,000 00 | 7,883 73 | | |
| Lieut. E. S. Sibley | Detroit and Chicago road | - | - | | |

STATEMENT B—Continued.

112

| Names of officers and agents. | On what account. | Amount remitted. | Amount of accounts rendered. | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | \$7,000 00 | \$7,540 41 | |
| Major H. Whiting | Detroit and fort Gratiot road | 7,000 00 | 5,308 17 | |
| | Detroit and Saganaw road | 4,550 00 | 12,230 68 | |
| Lieut. W. Seawell | Improvement at Red river | 8,000 00 | 2,752 05 | |
| Lieut. G. W. Long | Do. Appalachicola river | 7,027 00 | - | No accounts rendered. |
| Lieut. Jona. Prescott | Do. Nantucket harbor | 8,500 00 | 7,599 42 | |
| Lieut. D. D. Tompkins | Do. Oswego harbor | 17,335 00 | 15,700 17 | |
| Gen. J. G. Swift | Do. Genesee river | 17,500 00 | 14,928 68 | |
| | Do. sodus bay | 4,020 00 | - | No accounts rendered. |
| Thos. B. Smith | Preservation of George's island | 8,650 00 | 3,172 48 | Ac'ts for 3d qr. wanting. |
| | Do. Deer island | 37,967 00 | 80,013 55 | |
| H. M. Shreve | Ohio and Mississippi rivers | 76,000 00 | 49,746 74 | |
| | Do. from Pittsburg to N. Orleans | 6,000 00 | 5,733 33 | |
| Jesse H. Willis | Imp't of river and harbor of St. Mark's | 10,506 72 | 10,237 46 | |
| Thos. M. Clarke | Do. Merrimack river | 5,175 00 | 5,865 63 | |
| M. Hubbard | Do. Ashtabula creek | - | 81 26 | |
| A. Wheeler | Do. Cunningham creek | - | - | |
| J. Wright | Do. Huron river | 3,480 00 | 2,523 88 | |
| A. W. Walworth | Do. Cleveland harbor | 3,922 56 | 4,095 59 | |
| Henry Phelps | Do. Grand river | 4,675 00 | 2,190 99 | |
| A. Dart | Do. Conneaut creek | 6,435 65 | 6,105 90 | |
| P. Grand | Do. Kennebec river | 6,700 00 | 3,254 87 | Accounts for 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters wanting. |
| Lot Gage | Do. Hyannis harbor | 7,650 00 | 8,469 85 | |
| G. Trumbull | Do. Stonington harbor | 8,212 72 | 7,155 89 | |
| S. Sampson | Preservation of Plymouth beach | 2,330 00 | 1,742 67 | |

L Doc. No. 2. J

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. S. Bowley | - | Preservation of Provincetown harbor | - | 3,156 36 | 3,161 01 |
| Jer. Sturges | - | Improvement at Mill river | - | - | 489 71 |
| B. Palmer | - | Piers at Kennebunk river | - | 1,175 00 | 781 59 |
| Tim. Ferguson | - | Improvement at Piscataqua river | - | - | 543 06 |
| H. Phelps | - | Beacon light at Grand river | - | 1,000 00 | - |
| ¹⁵ Val. Giesey | - | Rep'ing Cumberland road east Wheeling | - | 950 00 | 950 00 |
| Jas. Hampson | - | Cumb'land road in Ohio west Zanesville | - | 47,000 00 | 46,615 47 |
| Johnson and Milroy | - | Do. Indiana | - | 25,300 00 | 21,068 00 |
| Homer Johnson | - | Do. do. west Indianapolis | - | 18,865 00 | 12,557 42 |
| John Milroy | - | Do. do. east do. | - | 16,000 00 | 11,749 15 |
| W. C. Greenup | - | Do. Illinois | - | 32,516 00 | 20,362 43 |
| | | | | \$1,316,418 73 | \$1,297,946 29 |

Accounts for 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters wanting.

No account rendered.

C.

STATEMENT exhibiting the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

| Designation of the Works. | Estimate of Cost. |
|---|-----------------------|
| Fort St. Philip, Louisiana - - - - | 77,810 79 |
| Soller's Point Flats, Patapsco river - - - - | 673,205 44 |
| Tompkins, New York - - - - | 420,826 14 |
| Redout in advance of ditto - - - - | 65,162 44 |
| Fort at Wilkins' point, New York - - - - | 456,845 51 |
| Throg's point, do. - - - - | 471,181 53 |
| Dumpling's point, Rhode Island - - - - | 759,946 57 |
| Rose Island, do. - - - - | 82,411 74 |
| Dykes across west passage, Narragansett roads - - - - | 205,000 00 |
| For the defence of Boston harbor: | |
| Fort on George's island - - - - | 458,800 00 |
| on Nantasket head - - - - | 539,000 00 |
| Lunette in advance of ditto - - - - | 79,000 00 |
| Redout No. 2, in advance of ditto - - - - | 32,000 00 |
| No. 1, (on Hog island) in advance of ditto - - - - | 29,000 00 |
| Dyke across Broad Sound passage - - - - | 140,000 00 |
| Cutting off the summit of Gallop island - - - - | 2,429 00 |
| Works for the defence of Conanicut island, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island - - - - | 220,053 43 |
| | \$4,531,873 10 |

SECOND CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

| Designation of the Works. | Estimate of Cost. |
|--|-------------------|
| Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana - - - - | 264,517 52 |
| Tower at Pass-au-Heron, Mobile bay - - - - | 16,677 41 |
| Fort at Hawkins' point, Patapsco river - - - - | 244,337 14 |
| St. Mary's, Potomac river - - - - | 205,602 33 |
| opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river - - - - | 347,257 71 |
| at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York - - - - | 1,681,411 66 |
| at East bank, do. do. - - - - | 1,681,411 66 |
| Hale, Connecticut - - - - | 31,815 83 |
| Wooster - - - - | 27,793 34 |
| Trambull - - - - | 77,445 21 |

STATEMENT C—Continued.

| Designation of the Works. | Estimate of Cost. |
|--|-----------------------|
| Fort Griswold - - - - - | 132,230 41 |
| at Fort Preble point, Portland harbor, Maine - | 103,000 00 |
| at House island, ditto - - - - - | 32,000 00 |
| Pickering, Salem - - - - - | 116,000 00 |
| for Nangus Head - - - - - | 35,000 00 |
| Seawell, Marblehead - - - - - | 116,000 00 |
| for Jack's point, do. - - - - - | 96,000 00 |
| on Bald Head, North Carolina - - - - - | 120,000 00 |
| on Federal point, do. - - - - - | 12,000 00 |
| | <u>\$5,340,500 22</u> |

THIRD CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.

| Designation of the Works. | Estimate of Cost. |
|---|-----------------------|
| The rafts to obstruct the channel between— | |
| Forts Monroe and Calhoun - - - - - | 240,568 00 |
| Fort, Crany island flats - - - - - | 258,465 14 |
| at Newport news - - - - - | 244,337 44 |
| on Naseway shoal - - - - - | 673,205 00 |
| For the defence of Patuxent river: | |
| Fort on Thomas' point - - - - - | 173,000 00 |
| Point Patience - - - - - | 164,000 00 |
| the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine - - - - - | 101,000 00 |
| | <u>\$1,854,575 58</u> |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| First class of works (17) - - - - - | 4,531,873 10 |
| Second class " (19) - - - - - | 5,340,500 22 |
| Third class " (7) - - - - - | 1,854,575 58 |
| | <u>\$11,726,948 90</u> |

REMARKS.

The classification in this statement, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, November 2d, 1831.

Sir: In obedience to your order dated the 20th of August, I have the honor of reporting the operations of this department, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of September, of the present year; and with a view of presenting the operations of the entire period, not heretofore reported, I take the liberty of adding the 4th quarter of last year.

The balance remaining to be accounted for by the several officers of the department, at the date of the last annual report, amounted to \$62,679 35

To which is to be added,

| | | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| 1. The amt. of remittances in the 4th qr. of 1830 | \$168,941 50 | |
| in the 1st qr. of 1831 | 100,500 00 | |
| in the 2d qr. of 1831 | 184,817 40 | |
| in the 3d qr. of 1831 | 190,372 74 | |
| | | 644,631 64 |
| 2. Proceeds of the sales of public property, which had become damaged and unfit for use, and of the rents of lands and public buildings not required for military purposes, | - | 6,522 94 |

Making the whole to be accounted for, \$713,833 93

Of which there was accounted for by accounts of the 3d quarter, of 1830, received at this office after the date of the last annual report, including \$63 36 cents omitted in that report,

| | |
|--|------------|
| By accounts of the 4th quarter of 1830 | \$6,531 63 |
| accounts of the 1st quarter of 1831 | 200,287 25 |
| accounts of the 2d quarter of 1831 | 109,499 52 |
| accounts of the 3d quarter of 1831 | 156,236 36 |
| | 202,289 74 |

674,844 50

Deposited during the year ending the 30th September, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States,

4,498 72

679,343 22

Leaving to be accounted for

\$34,490 71

The accounts of fourteen officers remain to be received, which will probably reduce the balance reported about 10,000 dollars. The remainder will be applicable to the service of the present quarter; and the whole of it, I have no doubt, will be faithfully accounted for at the termination of the quarter.

The large amount of public property under the administration of the department, whether in the hands of its officers, or those of companies, is promptly and faithfully accounted for.

The balance remaining in the Treasury of the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department proper, will, it is believed, be sufficient for the wants of the service to the end of the year.

Of the works under the direction of the department, the road from Alachua to Marianna, in Florida, which was in progress at the date of my last annual report, has been completed as far as the appropriation would permit. It has not been practicable, however, with the limited means at the disposal of the department, to bestow any labor on the section lying between Oak Hill and Marianna, a distance of sixteen miles. The estimate submitted, for the repair of the road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, embraces an item for the completion of this section.

The amount appropriated for repairs on the road from Jacksonville to Alachua court-house, in Florida, has been applied to that object, as far as it would go; but it was found altogether inadequate to the completion of the work. The section lying between Jacksonville and Black creek, has been put in good repair; but nothing has been done on that between Black creek and Alachua, a distance of about fifty-five miles. I have submitted an estimate for its completion.

The road authorized at the last session of Congress, from Washington to Jackson, in Arkansas Territory, has been put under contract, within the amount appropriated for that object, and will be completed early in the next year.

There was reason to believe that the military road in the State of Maine, would have been finished during the present year; but the unusual wetness of the season has so retarded the operations of the contractors, as to prevent the completion of this work. It is, however, so far advanced as to answer every purpose of a winter road, to the military post at Houlton, and materially reduce the expense of transporting supplies.

In consequence of the reduction of the force at Green bay, and the employment of the garrison at fort Winnebago, in the erection of barracks, the road authorized between those places has not been commenced. The necessary arrangements will be completed during the winter, and this object will receive early attention on the opening of the next season.

The barracks authorized at fortress Monroe, and fort Gratiot, have been completed during the present year. Those at fort Crawford and fort Winnebago, which were in progress at the date of my last annual report, have been advanced as far as the available means would permit; but further appropriations will be required to complete them on the enlarged plan necessary to accommodate the increased garrisons which have been assigned to those posts.

The barracks authorized at Green bay and Key West are in progress. The appropriation made for the former, will, it is believed, be sufficient for their completion. For the latter, a further appropriation will be required. The island being entirely destitute of military resources, every article of supply is necessarily obtained from abroad; which materially increases the ordinary expenses of such operations. Besides, the extreme heat of the climate, and the apprehended unhealthiness of the position, render more extensive accommodations necessary than are provided, under ordinary circumstances.

Operations were resumed at the Delaware breakwater, early in April; and, on the 30th of September, 81,791 perches of stone had been deposited, which, added to 135,079 perches deposited in the years 1829 and '30; makes the quantity deposited to that date 216,870 perches.

The work was estimated by the commissioners, who located it, to cost 2,216,950 dollars.

The appropriations already made amount to 620,000 dollars, viz:

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|------------|
| Amount of appropriations 22d May, 1828 | - | - | 250,000 00 |
| do 23d April, 1830 | { | for the year 1830 | 100,000 00 |
| do 2d March, 1831 | | for the 1st qr. 1831 | 62,000 00 |
| | | - | 208,000 00 |

Of which there was expended by the Navy Department, previous to the transfer to this department; - 13,768 76

From which is to be deducted, the proceeds of property sold, which had been purchased previous to the transfer, - - - - 2,964 40

| | | | |
|---|------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | 10,804 36 |
| Disbursements by the Quartermaster's Dep. in 1829 | 64,229 43 | | |
| Do do do in 1830 | 274,170 15 | | |
| Do do do in 1831 | | | |
| to 30th September, | | | 175,315 32 |
| | | | <u>524,519 26</u> |

Leaving a balance on the 30th September, of \$95,480 74

Of that balance there was in the hands of the Quartermaster

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|
| at Philadelphia, | - | - | - | 4,512 24 |
| And in the Treasury, | - | - | - | 90,968 50 |
| | | | | <u>\$95,480 74</u> |

The whole of which will be required to meet the engagements of the department in the 4th quarter of the year.

For the next year, I have estimated for \$270,000, and it is extremely desirable that that sum be obtained; for the contingent expenses of the work are heavy, and are about the same whether we have a large or a small appropriation.

Our operations have been confined during the whole of the present season to that branch of the work called the breakwater, in contradistinction of the icebreaker; from its western extremity, for a distance of more than two hundred feet, it has been raised nearly to its destined height: the material used above the plane of the lowest water, as well as on the outward slope, is of the largest class received, and has been put up in the most compact manner.

For more than six hundred feet in addition, this branch of the work has been raised above the plane of low water, and stone has been deposited on a base extending feet further.

A large quantity of stone in blocks, weighing from one to five tons each, will be required next year for the sea slope and the summit of the work; and

we ought to deposit at least 70,000 perches of the ordinary stone. If the contract system were abandoned, and individuals owning quarries could be assured that all the stone they should deliver at the breakwater another season would be received at a fair price, as much as we could deposit would be readily obtained.

Notice should be given early in December, so that those disposed to furnish stone might have time to engage vessels and make the other preparations necessary to commence business early in the spring.

The want of quarters at the work sufficient for the laborers and other persons employed, has been a serious inconvenience. One or two vessels anchored near it, and used as quarters, would be the means of saving much time, and would place the men more immediately under the control of the officers. Such a measure would not have been advisable heretofore from the uncertainty of adequate protection to the vessels in the event of storms; but the work is now so far advanced that no fears are entertained for the future.

So far as the experience of the two last seasons can be relied on as a test of the stability of the work, there is abundant reason for believing that it will have sufficient strength to resist the action of the ocean even when agitated by the severest tempests; and its advantages as a harbor may be inferred from the shelter it has already afforded, during storms, to vessels employed in transporting stone, as well as those engaged in commerce. Instances have occurred of vessels after parting their cables at their usual anchoring ground having been moored behind the breakwater, where they remained in perfect security during the most violent gales.

The work in its present condition, without permanent lights, presents some danger to vessels approaching it at night. There are several lighted vessels in the Delaware, under the direction of the Treasury Department, which are removed to Philadelphia during the winter. It would be a great accommodation to the commercial community, if one of them were moored behind the breakwater during that season. In addition to the security which it would afford to vessels as a signal, it would answer the valuable purpose of demonstrating the advantages of the work.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, November 30, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to submit a tabular statement of funds advanced to the several paymasters, between the 1st of October, 1830, and the 30th of September, 1831; amounting to one million one hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents. Of this sum, \$1,147,879 87 cents have been accounted for, leaving \$ 25,781 63 cents to be accounted for hereafter.

The order of the War Department of the 4th of April last, altering the districts, and changing the stations of paymasters, has produced delay in the payment of some distant posts, as was foreseen and pointed out in my letter to the Secretary of War of the 8th of April. The order was repealed on the 16th of June following, too late to change the arrangements the department was required to make on the 1st of that month, to carry it into operation. Owing to this, and to the death of paymaster Biddle, the troops at forts Howard and Winnebago are reported to have pay due from the 1st of May. As soon as it was ascertained that the arrangements to pay at these posts had failed, paymaster Phillips was ordered to perform that service. He reports his intention to leave St. Louis on the 13th instant, and, if it be possible to perform the journey at this inclement season, will pay to the 1st of this month before the year closes.

With the exceptions of the two posts just named, the troops are paid to as late a period as could be expected; and, I have every reason to believe, that all funds advanced prior to the 1st of October will be accounted for before the close of the year, without loss to the Government.

In printing the report made to Congress last session by the late Secretary of War, a typographical error was committed, by which the transportation for the payment of one post is represented to cost the Government \$8,000. As this is given as data to calculate what might be saved in that article by the proposed change in the organization of this department, it is important that the error be corrected. I have therefore obtained from the 3d Auditor, a statement of what was actually paid for the entire transportation of the department in the year 1830, amounting to \$ 6,041 66, or \$ 111 88 cents for each post, including arsenals. This may be considered a fair average of the annual cost. In connection with this subject, it may not be improper to state the following facts, to show how far the present organization has answered the object for which the department was created.

Within the last eight years, upwards of nine millions of dollars have been disbursed by the department, in small sums, without the loss of one cent to the Government, and without having to resort to a single coercive measure to compel a more prompt settlement of accounts. This service has

cost the Government but little more than the minimum per cent (allowed for accountability alone) on all other military disbursements, in addition to the pay, emoluments, and expenses of the officers.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

N. TOWSON,

Paymaster General.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

STATEMENT of the moneys drawn from the appropriations for the Pay Department, and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the fourth quarter of the year 1830, and the three first quarters of 1831; the amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1831; the balances to be accounted for; the periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.

| PAYMASTERS. | Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1830, and the three first quarters of 1831. | | | | | Amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1831. | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Pay and Subsistence. | Forage. | Clothing of Servants. | Bounties. | Amount. | Pay and Subsistence. | Forage. | Clothing of Servants. | Bounties. | Amount. |
| Thomas Wright | 34,530 00 | 390 00 | 400 00 | 380 00 | 35,700 00 | | | | | |
| Asher Phillips | 81,080 | 1,370 | 1,050 | 100 | 83,600 | | | | | |
| Alphonso Wetmore | 46,100 | 850 | 550 | - | 47,500 | 7,592 79 | - | - | - | 7,592 79 |
| Benjamin F. Larned | 53,280 | 2,400 | 1,150 | 170 | 57,000 | 1,722 24 | - | - | - | 1,722 24 |
| David S. Townsend | 80,658 | 1,420 | 720 | 702 | 83,500 | 4,685 32 | - | - | - | 4,685 32 |
| Charles B. Tallmudge | 157,559 | 4,350 | 1,500 | - | 163,400 | | | | | |
| Daniel Randall | 70,524 | 2,070 | 1,334 | 1,772 | 75,700 | 4,324 32 | - | - | - | 4,324 32 |
| Charles H. Smith | 64,858 | 1,122 | 1,500 | 420 | 67,900 | 3,545 99 | - | - | - | 3,545 99 |
| Thomas Biddle | 83,170 | 1,400 | 1,130 | 200 | 85,900 | | | | | |
| A. A. Massias | 48,097 | 1,704 | 899 | 300 | 51,000 | 6,315 81 | - | - | - | 6,315 81 |
| T. P. Andrews | 145,430 | 1,900 | 1,200 | 470 | 149,000 | | | | | |
| Edmund Kirby | 50,761 | 1,234 | 1,020 | 385 | 53,400 | | | | | |
| Lewis G. De Russy | 48,018 | 692 | 290 | - | 49,000 | | | | | |
| William Piatt | 27,670 | 500 | 390 | 240 | 28,800 | | | | | |
| Thomas S. Leslie | 137,324 | 1,112 | 1,010 | 154 | 139,600 | 6,185 35 | 92 14 | 148 95 | 330 00 | 6,756 44 |
| F. D. Newcomb | 2,661 50 | - | - | - | 2,661 50 | | | | | |
| Dollars, | 1,131,711 50 | 22,514 00 | 14,143 00 | 5,293 00 | 1,173,661 50 | 34,371 82 | 92 14 | 148 95 | 330 00 | 34,942 91 |

[Doc. No. 21]

STATEMENT—Continued.

| PAYMASTERS. | Balances remaining to be accounted for. | | | | | Periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered. | REMARKS. |
|----------------------|---|---------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | Pay and Subsistence. | Forage. | Clothing Servants. | Bounties. | Amount. | | |
| Thomas Wright | | | | | | 1st September, | Balance of \$1,034 76, due paymaster. Ordered to pay Biddle's district. The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year to wit, after the April and October musters. Dead. Balance acknowledged to be due the Government; refunded to the Treasury. Accounts for July and August not yet received. |
| Asher Phillips | 9,631 34 | 200 00 | 150 00 | | 9,981 34 | 1st July, | |
| Alphonso W tmore | | | | | | 1st May and 1st September, | |
| Benjamin F Larned | | | | | | 1st September. | |
| David S. Townsend | | | | | | 1st September. | |
| Charles B. Tallmadge | | | | | | 1st November. | |
| Daniel Randall | | | | | | 1st September. | |
| Charles H. Smith | | | | | | 1st September. | |
| Thomas Biddle | | | | | | 1st May and 1st July, | |
| A. A. Massias | | | | | | 1st September. | |
| T. P. Andrews | | | | | | 1st November. | |
| Edmund Kirby | | | | | | 1st November. | |
| Lewis G. De Russy | 15,423 79 | 100 00 | | | 15,523 79 | 1st July and 1st September. | |
| William P. Pitt | 231 45 | | | | 231 45 | 1st September, | |
| Thomas S. Leslie | | | | | | 1st September. | |
| F. D. Newcomb | 45 05 | | | | 45 05 | 1st September. | |
| | 25,331 63 | 300 00 | 150 00 | | 25,781 63 | | |

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1831

N. TOWSON, P. M. G

[Doc. No. 2.]

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 21st, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 20th August last, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a general report of the operations of this department.

Statement A, exhibits an account of all public moneys remitted from the Treasury, through this office, to disbursing officers and contractors, in the year 1830; the amount expended and accounted for by these officers, and the balances unexpended and remaining in their hands on the 31st December, 1830.

It will appear from this statement, that the remittances during the year 1830, amounted to - - - - - \$938,727 56

That during the same period, the accounts rendered and settled amounted to - - - - - 893,877 30

And that the balances remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers on the 31st December, 1830, amounted to 44,850 26

Statement B, exhibits the total amount of funds remitted to disbursing officers of this department, and to contractors, during the three first quarters of the present year. It will therein appear that the amount remitted during that period was - 625,123 10

And that the accounts rendered amounted to - - - 568,500 01

Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of disbursing officers on the 30th September, 1831, of - - - 56,623 09

Statement C, exhibits an account of some of the principal articles manufactured and repaired at the several arsenals and armories, in the year ending with the 30th of September, 1831. By this it will be seen; that 110 gun carriages and equipments, 997 holsters, and about 850 sets of accoutrements for small arms, have been made at the arsenals; that 16,741 small arms have been cleaned and repaired; and that 26,481 muskets and their appendages, have been manufactured at the national armories.

Statement D, exhibits an account of the artillery, small arms, accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, issued by this department, to the army and marine corps of the United States, during the year ending with the 30th September, 1831. In this it will appear that 34 field gun carriages, 33 field guns, 2,209 muskets, complete, and about 700 sets of accoutrements for small arms, are among the principal articles issued.

Statement E, exhibits an account of the arms, accoutrements, artillery, artillery equipments procured, and of the expenditures made under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia, during the year ending with the 30th September, 1831.

By which it will appear, among other articles, that the artillery procured amounted to 58 6-pdr. cannon, 103 field carriages with equipments complete; 150 sets of timber for gun carriages; and that the number of small

arms procured, amounted to 10,230 stands of muskets and rifles. The amount expended for this object being \$181,940 20.

Statement F, is an apportionment of arms to the militia of the several States and Territories, and of the District of Columbia, for the year 1830, showing also, the quantity of arms and military equipments distributed to the militia from the first of October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.

Statement G, exhibits a general account of the public lead mines from 1821, to the 30th September, 1831, a period embracing the whole time during which they have been in charge of this department. It will appear by this statement, that the whole productive amount of the lead mines while in charge of this department up to the 30th September, 1831, has been 51,622,072 pounds.

Statement H, exhibits a detailed account of the operations of the lead mines during the year ending with the 30th of September, 1831, by which it will be seen that the total amount of lead manufactured during that period has been 6,449,080 pounds.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

G. BOMFORD, *Bvt. Col.*
on Ordnance service.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

A.

STATEMENT of the money expended through

| OFFICERS' NAMES AND STATIONS. | AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | APPROPRIATIONS. | | | |
| | National Ar- mories. | Current ex- penses of the Ord- nance ser- vice. | Arsenals. | Armament of Fortifi- cations. |
| Charles Howard, Armory, Spring- field, Mass. | \$190,657 77 | - | - | - |
| Wm. Broadus, Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va. | 144,329 45 | - | - | - |
| D. Bedinger, do do | 46,452 25 | - | - | - |
| Lieut. John Hills, Arsenal, Ken- nebec, Maine, | - | 145 00 | 6,053 64 | - |
| Maj. H. K. Craig, Arsenal, Wa- tertown, Mass. | - | 2,097 25 | 1,310 96 | - |
| Lt. J. M. Washington, Arsenal, Champlain, Vt. | - | 773 55 | 538 70 | - |
| Major G. Falcott, Arsenal, Wa- tervliet, N. Y. | - | 10,592 10 | 11,000 00 | 5,332 38 |
| Captain J. S. Abeel, Arsenal, Rome, N. Y. | - | 1 700 00 | - | - |
| Major R. L. Baker, Arsenal, Al- leghany, Pa. | - | 7,619 27 | 8,188 23 | - |
| Capt. C. Mellon, Arsenal, Frank- ford, Pa. | - | 3,626 31 | 2,350 00 | - |
| Colonel J. Bankhead, Arsenal, Pikeville, Md. | - | 977 22 | - | 250 00 |
| Lieut. J. Symington, Arsenal, Washington City, | 1,852 69 | 11,784.97 | 7,365 62 | 419 42 |
| Col. A. S. Brooks and Lieut. J. Williamson, Arsenal, Bellona, Virginia, | - | 6,327 84 | - | 106 08 |
| Col. A. C. W. Fanning, Arsenal, Augusta, Ga. | - | 4,370 06 | 1,084 73 | - |
| Lieut. M. Thomas, Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri, | - | 2,236 52 | 17,370 10 | 2,411 40 |
| Lt. W. Wheelwright, do do | - | 2,800 00 | 850 00 | - |
| Lt. W. Smith, Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala. | - | - | 47,572 00 | - |
| Lt. R. Anderson, Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La. | - | 5,063 05 | 4,000 00 | - |
| Capt. J. Perkins and Lieut. J. Howard, Depot, Detroit, M. T. | - | 688 21 | - | - |
| Lieut. S. Ringgold and Capt. S. Perkins, Depot, New York, | - | 1,716 69 | - | - |
| Lt. W. H. Bell, Fortress Mon- roe, Va. | - | 1,183 47 | 226 31 | 9,554 48 |
| D. S. Gaillard, Depot, Charles- ton, S. C. | - | 46 24 | - | - |
| Capt. T. C. Legate, Lead Mines, Missouri, | - | 8,849 77 | - | - |
| Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms, | - | - | - | 119,997 04 |
| Settlements on audited accounts, | 260 00 | 244 82 | - | - |
| Total. | \$382,552 16 | 72 842 34 | 107,910 29 | 138,070 80 |

A.

the Ordnance Department in the year 1830.

| IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS THE 1ST JANUARY, 1830. | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| APPROPRIATIONS. | | | | | | Amount expended and accounted for. | Balances remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers, 31st Dec. 1830. |
| Arming and equipping the militia. | For the purchase of land. | For building new arsenals. | For extending walls and embankments. | For erecting 10 additional dwelling-houses for workmen. | Total amount. | | |
| \$1,283 15 | 2,200 | 14,000 | - | - | 208,140 92 | 208,030 46 | 110 46 |
| 163 00 | - | - | 9,300 | - | 153,792 45 | 150,868 01 | 2,924 44 |
| 500 00 | - | - | - | 2,757 33 | 49,709 58 | 42,761 88 | 6,947 70 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 6,198 64 | 6,198 64 | - |
| - | 450 | - | - | - | 3,858 21 | 3,852 93 | 5 28 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1,312 25 | 1,282 86 | 29 39 |
| 12,835 58 | - | - | - | - | 39,760 06 | 37,605 20 | 2,154 86 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1,700 00 | 1,700 00 | - |
| 12,700 00 | - | - | - | - | 28,507 50 | 26,771 12 | 1,736 38 |
| 2,622 63 | - | - | - | - | 9,598 94 | 9,598 94 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1,227 22 | 1,227 22 | - |
| 14,898 30 | - | - | - | - | 36,321 00 | 36,307 38 | 13 62 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 6,433 92 | 6,164 63 | 269 29 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 5,454 79 | 5,329 59 | 125 20 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 22,018 02 | - | 22,018 02 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 3,650 00 | 3,532 62 | 117 38 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 47,572 00 | 41,995 11 | 5,576 89 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 9,063 05 | 7,536 43 | 1,526 62 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 688 21 | 688 21 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1,716 69 | 1,597 51 | 119 18 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 10,964 26 | 10,225 22 | 739 04 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 46 24 | 28 30 | 17 94 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 8,849 77 | 8,431 20 | 418 57 |
| 161,273 28 | - | - | - | - | 281,270 32 | 281,270 32 | - |
| 368 70 | - | - | - | - | 873 52 | 873 52 | - |
| 207 644 64 | 2,650 | 14,000 | 9,300 | 2,757 33 | 938,727 56 | 893,877 30 | 44,850 26 |

B.

STATEMENT of the money expended through the Ordnance Department, during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1831.

| STATIONS. | Amount transmitted in the 1st, 2d, & 3d quarters 1831, and remaining in officers' hands at the close of the year 1830. | Amount of accounts rendered in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year 1831. | Balances remaining in officers' hands the 1st October, 1831. |
|--|--|---|--|
| Armory Springfield, Mass. - | \$149,881 15 | \$144,778 11 | \$5,103 04 |
| Do. Harper's Ferry, Va. - | 149,566 93 | 133,051 97 | 16,514 96 |
| Arsenal Kennebec, Maine - | 6,071 34 | 5,901 98 | 169 41 |
| Do. Watertown, Mass. - | 1,629 03 | 1,565 51 | 63 52 |
| Do. Champlain, Vt. - | 1,214 39 | 689 95 | 524 44 |
| Do. Watervliet, N. Y. - | 39,617 03 | 28,549 97 | 11,067 06 |
| Do. Rome, N. Y. - | 1,900 00 | 1,895 26 | 4 74 |
| Do. Alleghany, Pa. - | 26,427 66 | 18,075 38 | 8,352 28 |
| Do. Frankford, Pa. - | 5,215 09 | 4,424 74 | 790 35 |
| Do. Pikesville, Md. - | 1,040 00 | 897 78 | 142 22 |
| Do. Washington City - | 21,429 36 | 16,844 47 | 4,584 89 |
| Do. Bellona, Virginia - | 4,073 02 | 3,924 09 | 148 90 |
| Do. Augusta, Georgia - | 3,851 34 | 3,779 11 | 72 23 |
| Do. Mount Vernon, Al. - | 30,676 89 | 27,790 80 | 2,886 09 |
| Do. Baton Rouge, La. - | 5,111 62 | 3,600 69 | 1,510 93 |
| Do. St. Louis, Missouri - | 15,275 18 | 12,773 83 | 2,501 35 |
| Depot Detroit, M. T. - | 1,200 00 | 719 01 | 480 99 |
| Do. New York - | 1,465 91 | 1,249 01 | 216 90 |
| Do. Charleston, S. C. - | 217 94 | 129 25 | 88 69 |
| Fortress Monroe, Va. - | 5,804 05 | 4,938 13 | 865 92 |
| Lead Mines - - - | 4,368 57 | 3,834 42 | 534 15 |
| Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms - - - | 146,537 34 | 146,537 34 | |
| Sundry payments on audited accounts - - - | 2,549 26 | 2,549 26 | |
| Total, - | \$625,123 10 | \$568,500 01 | \$56,623 09 |

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 21, 1831.

GEO. BOMFORD,
Bt. Col. on Ordnance service.

C.

STATEMENT of work done, and articles procured, at the Arsenals and Armouries of the United States, from the 1st of October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.

MADE AND PROCURED.

| | |
|--------|---|
| 26,510 | Muskets complete. |
| 331 | Cadet muskets. |
| 17,837 | Screw drivers. |
| 17,898 | Wipers. |
| 1,652 | Ball screws. |
| 1,695 | Spring vices. |
| 36,496 | Flint caps. |
| 1,661 | Arm chests. |
| 900 | Cartridge box belts. |
| 3,300 | Bayonet scabbards. |
| 900 | Do. belts. |
| 1,536 | Belt plates. |
| 1,391 | Cavalry cartridge boxes. |
| 997 | Holsters. |
| 890 | Sabre belts. |
| 781 | Sword belts. |
| 12 | Sword scabbards. |
| 103 | 6-pounder field carriages, with equipments, complete. |
| 7 | 24-pounder casemate carriages, complete. |
| 2,311 | 10-inch mortar beds. |
| 11 | Rammers and sponges. |
| 44 | Ladles and worms. |
| 6 | Sponges. |
| 746 | Percussion locks. |
| 235 | Do. primers. |
| 2,874 | Brass nave boxes. |
| 78 | Cannon wads. |
| 78 | Lacker for cannon gallons. |

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| 19,324 | Priming tubes. | |
| 1 | Hand cart. | |
| 1 | Sling cart. | |
| 3 | Wagons. | |
| 34430 | Tompions. | |
| 33142470 | Sets artillery harness. | |
| 33142470 | Ammunition kegs. | |
| | Musket cartridges. | |
| 16695548 | Cannon do. | |
| 940 | Cartridge bags, flannel. | |
| 117 | Port fires. | |
| 2617 | Rifle bullets, lbs. | |
| 394 | Musket bullets, lbs. | |
| 10,119 | 6-pounder canister shot. | |
| 267 | 6-pounder cannon balls. | |
| 439 | 6-pounder tin canisters. | |
| 2 | Shot blocks. | |
| 13075 | Copper powder measures. | |
| 64169716 | Sets of timber for 6-pounder field carriages. | |
| 537 | Sets of timber for 24-pounder casemate carriages. | |
| 4428 | Muskets. | |
| 580 | Muskets cleaned and oiled. | |
| 1330 | Rifles. | |
| 13 | Pistols. | |
| 636 | Swords and sabres. | |
| 2 | Cannon and howitzers cleaned and lackered. | |
| 1 | Cannon balls do. | |
| 68 | 6-pounder carriages painted and repaired. | |
| 3 | 12-pounder carriages do. do. | |
| 3 | 3-pounder do. do. | |
| 192 | Sling carts do. | |
| | Wagons do. | |
| | Ammunition chests. | |
| | Port-fire locks. | |
| | Linstocks. | |
| | Powder barrels coopered and repaired. | |

MADE AND RECORDED.

REPAIRED.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 21st, 1831.*G. BOMFORD, *Bvt. Col. on Ordnance service.*

STATEMENT of the Artillery, Small Arms, Accoutrements, and other Ordnance Stores, issued to the Troops and the Marine Corps of the United States, from the 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.

| | |
|-------|---|
| 2 | 12-pounder iron cannon. |
| 3 | 12-pounder field carriages, complete. |
| 29 | 6-pounder iron cannon. |
| 29 | 6-pounder field-carriages, complete. |
| 1 | 24-pounder howitzer. |
| 1 | 24-pounder howitzer carriage, complete. |
| 1 | 6-pounder caisson. |
| 10 | Sponges and rammers. |
| 27 | Sponges for cannon. |
| 10 | Sponge covers. |
| 42 | Sheep skins for sponges. |
| 1,000 | Sponge tacks. |
| 985 | Port-fires. |
| 7,850 | Tubes filled. |
| 44 | Bricoles. |
| 2 | Prolongs. |
| 4 | Gunners belts, complete. |
| 4 | Powder horns. |
| 10 | Tarpaulins for guns. |
| 12 | Linstocks. |
| 12 | Port-fire stocks. |
| 148 | Slow match, lbs. |
| 12 | Gunners' haversacks. |
| 64 | Twine, lbs. |
| 50 | Flax, lbs. |
| 50 | Tow, lbs. |
| 21 | Bees wax, lbs. |
| 5 | Magazine lanterns. |
| 2 | Gins falls and handspikes. |
| 2 | Ladles and worms. |
| 8 | Tompions. |
| 6 | Lead aprons. |
| 6 | Sponge and tar buckets. |
| 14 | Drag-ropes. |
| 300 | 6-pounder cannon balls. |
| 200 | 12-pounder cannon balls. |
| 400 | 12-pounder strapped shot. |
| 200 | 12-pounder canister shot. |
| 800 | 6-pounder strapped shot, fixed. |
| 850 | 6-pounder canister shot, fixed. |
| 200 | 6-pounder tin canisters. |
| 200 | 6-pounder shot blocks. |

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 200 | 6-pounder bags for grape shot. |
| 100 | 24-pounder shells. |
| 100 | 10-inch shells. |
| 8 | Sets artillery harness. |
| 1,878 | Muskets—complete. |
| 331 | Cadet muskets. |
| 664 | Artillery swords. |
| | Sergeant and musicians' swords. |
| 781 | Cartridge boxes. |
| 422 | Cartridge box belts. |
| 845 | Bayonet scabbards. |
| 717 | Do. belts. |
| 503 | Brushes and picks. |
| 288 | Gun slings. |
| 825 | Sword belts. |
| 83 | Hall's rifles. |
| 83 | Wipers. |
| 146 | Screw drivers. |
| 75 | Ball screws. |
| 22 | Spring vices. |
| 20,960 | Musket flints. |
| 7,800 | Cannon powder, lbs. |
| 1,150 | Musket do lbs. |
| 500 | Rifle do lbs. |
| 750 | Cannon cartridges. |
| 129,400 | Musket ball cartridges. |
| 55,000 | Do blank do. |
| 4,800 | Cartridge bags, flannel. |

STATEMENT D — Continued.

STATEMENT D.—Continued.

| | |
|-----|--|
| 200 | Rifle bullets, lbs. |
| 50 | Signal rockets. |
| 200 | Refined sulphur, lbs. |
| 184 | Pulverized charcoal, lbs. |
| 125 | Refined nitre, lbs. |
| 50 | Antimony, lbs. |
| 15 | Camphor, lbs. |
| 10 | Glue, lbs. |
| 10 | Chalk, lbs. |
| 650 | Flannel, yards. |
| 700 | Cannon catridge, rocket, and port-fire paper, lbs. |
| 1 | Barrel of pitch. |
| 100 | Rosin, lbs. |
| 426 | Paints, assorted, lbs. |
| 6 | Putty, lbs. |
| 31 | Spirits of turpentine, gallons. |
| 65 | Linseed and neatsfoot oil, gallons. |
| 39 | Lacker for cannon, gallons. |
| 31 | Paint brushes, assorted. |
| 30 | Composition brushes, assorted. |
| 10 | Alcohol, gallons. |
| 5 | Sides of harness leather. |
| 1 | Chest of carpenter's tools. |
| 2 | Copper hammers. |
| | Do adzes. |
| 322 | Do dippers. |
| 1 | Do drivers. |
| | Do pans. |
| 615 | Do funnels. |
| 3 | Do powder measures. |
| 4 | Fuse drifts. |
| 830 | Do chargers. |
| 36 | Do and rocket mallets. |
| 3 | Laboratory knives. |
| 3 | Iron squares. |

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, November 21st, 1831.

GEO. BOMFORD,

Bren. Col. on Ordnance service.

E.

STATEMENT of the arms, accoutrements, &c. procured, and of the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the Militia, from the 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.

ARMS, &c. PROCURED.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|-----|---|-----|----|--|--|
| Muskets complete. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rifles, (Hall's.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cartridge box-belts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bayonet, scabbards, and belts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sword and sabre belts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belt plates. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holsters. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cavalry cartridges, boxes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-pounder iron cannon. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-pounder cannon balls. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10-inch mortar beds. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sets of timber for 6-pounder carriages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sets of artillery harness. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,030 | 1,200 | 900 | 900 | 1,671 | 1,596 | 997 | 1,391 | 58 | 2,928 | 103 | 2 | 150 | 20 | | |

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| Amount paid for arms, &c. | - | - | - | - | \$174,931 23 |
| Do. do. for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the States and Territories | | | | | 7,008 97 |
| | | | | | <u>Dollars, 181,940 20</u> |

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, November 21, 1831.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Col.*

on Ordnance service.

F.

APPORTIONMENT of arms to the Militia, for the year 1830, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Date of the return. | Number of militia. | Number of arms apportioned. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Maine - | 1829 | 41,136 | 489 | |
| New Hampshire | 1830 | 29,149 | 546 | |
| Massachusetts - | 1830 | 49,560 | 589 | |
| Connecticut - | 1830 | 24,893 | 296 | |
| Rhode Island - | 1830 | 9,600 | 114 | |
| Vermont | 1824 | 27,653 | 329 | |
| New York - | 1830 | 188,615 | 2,241 | |
| New Jersey - | 1829 | 39,171 | 465 | |
| Pennsylvania - | 1828 | 177,741 | 2,112 | |
| Delaware - | 1814 | 7,451 | 89 | |
| Maryland - | 1830 | 46,113 | 548 | |
| Virginia - | 1830 | 101,054 | 1,201 | |
| North Carolina | 1830 | 61,785 | 734 | |
| South Carolina | 1830 | 49,512 | 588 | |
| Georgia - | 1827 | 39,056 | 464 | |
| Kentucky - | 1830 | 63,602 | 756 | |
| Tennessee - | 1830 | 60,887 | 724 | |
| Ohio - | 1830 | 125,159 | 1,487 | |
| Louisiana | 1829 | 14,808 | 176 | |
| Indiana - | 1829 | 40,000 | 475 | |
| Mississippi - | 1830 | 13,724 | 163 | |
| Illinois - | 1823 | 8,521 | 101 | |
| Alabama - | 1829 | 30,000 | 357 | |
| Missouri - | 1830 | 7,838 | 93 | |
| Michigan - | 1822 | 1,503 | 18 | |
| Arkansas - | 1825 | 2,028 | 24 | |
| Florida - | - | - | - | No return. |
| District of Columbia | 1829 | 1,756 | 21 | |
| Total | - | 1,262,315 | 15,000 | |

STATEMENT F.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the arms and military equipments distributed to the Militia, from the 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.

| | | | |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1 | 5½ inch brass mortar. | | |
| 47 | 6-pounder iron cannon, with carriages and equipments complete | | |
| 14 | 6-pounder caissons. | | |
| 20 | sets artillery harness. | | |
| 22,575 | muskets complete. | | |
| 6,463 | rifles do. | | |
| 2,913 | pistols do. | | |
| 821 | artillery swords. | | |
| 100 | non-commissioned officers' swords. | | |
| 1,461 | cavalry sabres. | | |
| 1,263 | sets rifle accoutrements. | | |
| 7,020 | sets infantry do. | | |
| 1,261 | sabre belts. | | |
| 510 | sword belts. | | |
| 860 | holsters. | | |
| 840 | cavalry cartridge boxes. | | |

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, November 21, 1831.

G. BOMFORD, *Bt. Col.*

an Ordnance service.

STATEMENT of Lead made at United States' Lead Mines annually, from 1821 to the 30th September, 1831.

| | | | | | Feyer River. | Missouri. | Total. | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|----|------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 18 | Pounds of lead made from 1821 to 30th September, 1823 | | | | - | 335,130 | - | 335,130 |
| | Do | for the year ending 30th September, | | 1824 | 175,220 | - | 175,220 | |
| | Do | do | do | 1825 | 664,530 | 386,590 | 1,051,120 | |
| | Do | do | do | 1826 | 958,842 | 1,374,962 | 2,333,804 | |
| | Do | do | do | 1827 | 5,182,180 | 910,380 | 6,092,560 | |
| | Do | do | do | 1828 | 11,103,810 | 1,205,920 | 12,311,730 | |
| | Do | do | do | 1829 | 13,343,150 | 1,198,160 | 14,541,310 | |
| | Do | do | do | 1830 | 8,323,998 | 8,060 | 8,332,058 | |
| | Do | do | do | 1831 | 6,381,900 | 67,180 | 6,449,080 | |
| Total, | | | | | 46,470,820 | 5,151,252 | 51,622,072 | |

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November 21st, 1831.*

GEO. BOMFORD,

Brev. Col. on Ordnance service.

H.

STATEMENT of the operations of the United States' Lead Mines, in the vicinity of Fever river, and in Missouri, from 30th September, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.

| | Fever river. | Missouri | Total. |
|--|--------------|----------|-----------|
| Pounds of lead made, - - - - - | 6,381,900 | 67,180 | 6,449,080 |
| *Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent, - - - - - | 319,095 | 3,359 | 322,454 |
| Rents remaining due 30th September, 1830, - - - - - | 124,736 | - | 124,736 |
| Total rents due in the year ending 30th Sept. 1831 - - - - - | 443,831 | 3,359 | 447,190 |
| Pounds of lead received as rent in the year 1831, - - - - - | 271,627 | 3,359 | 274,986 |
| Rents remaining due 30th September, 1831, - - - - - | 172,204 | - | 172,204 |

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 21st, 1831.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brev. Col. on Ordnance service.*

* Rents reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. on the amount of lead made, by order of the Secretary of War, January 15th, 1830.

ORDNANCE OFFICE;

Washington, October 28th, 1831.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to submit to your consideration the propriety of a reorganization of this department at some period during the approaching session of Congress. The facts and reasons, going to show the importance and necessity of this measure, have been communicated to your predecessors on various occasions since the year 1827; and have, as constantly, received the attentive and favorable consideration of the Executive, and of the various military committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, to whom the subject has been referred.

Nor has the views of this department, as to the necessity of a more efficient organization, undergone any change since the date of my last report on this subject, to your immediate predecessor, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, accompanying the bill reported at the last session of Congress by the military committee of the House of Representatives, and which is therein referred to, as embodying the views of this department on the subject of the proposed reorganization.

Appended to the report herewith forwarded, is a statement of the additional expense which would arise under the provisions of the bill herein referred to, should it pass into a law; also a memorandum of the arsenals, depots, and other posts, where officers are employed on ordnance service, accompanied by a statement of the number and grades of officers now serving in this department.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Bvt. Col.*
on Ordnance service.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 30th, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, to report on the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated April 26th, 1830, I have the honor to submit the following remarks.

The propositions contained in the resolution refer to the line of the army, and to all the several departments of the military service. It has, however, been considered proper to limit this report to such matters as concern the Ordnance Department alone, for the reason that the officers who are charged with the direction of the other branches of service, are much better prepared, by experience and merited distinction, to report on all those points which concern their respective departments.

In reference to the question, "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service," I have the honor to state, that by the present laws no more than *four* officers are specially provided for the performance of ordnance duties, viz: the four supernumerary captains of the artillery regiments. For any additional officers which the ordnance service may require, a contingent provision is made in the law, by giving to the President of the United States authority to detach from the regiments of artillery such number as may be necessary for this service.

The officers who serve in the Ordnance Department, and who may be considered as composing it, consist of the four captains provided by law, and such others as may, from time to time, be detailed from the artillery. The number of the latter is not prescribed by law or by regulation, and is not constant, but varying according to the necessities of the service, and is generally about thirty. But whether this number be large or small, it has no effect to increase or diminish the whole number in service, as the change is effected by a mere transfer from one branch of service to another.

The entire abolition of the department would, therefore, make the military establishment consist of only four officers less than at present.

In order that an opinion may be formed of the number of officers required for the performance of ordnance duties, it appears to be proper that the character, extent, and responsibility of those duties should be briefly stated.

The duties are defined by law, and consist in providing, preserving, distributing, and accounting for every description of artillery, small arms, and all the munitions which may be required for the fortresses of the country, the armies in the field, and for the whole body of the militia of the Union. In these duties are comprised that of determining the general principles of construction, and of prescribing, in detail, the models and forms of all military weapons employed in war. They comprise, also, the duty of prescribing the regulations for the proof and inspection of all these weapons, for maintaining uniformity and economy in their fabrication, for ensuring their good quality, and for their preservation and distribution.

The extent of these duties may be perceived by referring to the fact, that for carrying into effect the general purposes here stated, Congress has appropriated, for many years past, nearly one million of dollars per annum. And that, in order to fulfil these purposes, extensive operations are conducted at the following establishments, viz: two national armories, nine private armories, four cannon foundries, fourteen national arsenals, four ordnance depots, and an extensive region of public lead mines. These

establishments are situated in the different parts of the Union, and they employ more than one thousand men, consisting chiefly of artificers and mechanics. They are all conducted under the general supervision, and (with the exception of the private armories,) under the immediate and special direction of the Ordnance Department.

To this brief outline of the character and extent of ordnance duties, it seems proper to add a few remarks on the responsibilities which are involved in their proper discharge. These are, in some material respects, peculiar to this branch of service alone, and do not exist in any other branch of the military service. The appropriations for the ordnance service are applied to the productions of arms and other military supplies of a durable character, which are stored in depot for future service, and are reserved to meet the future exigencies and defence of the country. They are not consumed and extinguished in the current service of the day, like most of those which are obtained by the expenditures of other branches of the military establishment. The value of ordnance supplies now in depot, which have been accumulated under former appropriations, exceeds eleven million dollars, and the value is constantly augmenting at the rate of nearly one million dollars per annum. This branch of service is therefore responsible that all the various munitions of war are provided in due proportion to the wants of the service, and are constructed on the most approved models and of suitable quality; that the whole body of the militia be efficiently armed and equipped to the fullest extent of the means appropriated to that object; that large annual disbursements be faithfully made and promptly accounted for; that they be applied to authorized purposes, and no other, and that they produce a just and substantial equivalent, in military supplies, of enduring value to the country, and that the accumulating product of these expenditures be securely preserved and duly accounted for.

From this brief statement of ordnance duties, it will be perceived that a greater number than four officers is necessary for the performance of them. And as this number is all which the ordnance service adds to the aggregate of the whole military establishment, it follows that it cannot be reduced without injury to the service. A reduction of the number of officers serving in the Ordnance Department, by details from the regiments, would not lessen, in any degree, the aggregate of the army, and is, therefore, considered as not being within the scope of the inquiry contained in the resolution.

But, as it is necessary that a considerable number of officers should always be detached from their regiments for ordnance service, it is also necessary that those regiments should possess an excess, in order to be able to supply this demand without deranging the regimental service. The regiments of artillery, from which alone officers for ordnance service can now be drawn, are provided with *five* officers for each company, while the infantry companies, consisting of nearly the same number of men, are provided with *three* only. This excess in the artillery regiments was provided expressly for the purpose of enabling them to furnish the details for ordnance service, as appears by the plan reported by the Secretary of War on the 12th December, 1820, in pursuance of an order of the House of Representatives. This report is published in State papers, Vol. 1st, 2d session, 16th Congress, document No. 21. It stated that the number of officers allotted to each company of artillery was greater than the regimental service required.

A reduction in the artillery regiments, to an extent equal to the number

usually detached from them for ordnance service, and a permanent assignment to the latter of an equal number, it is believed, would be advantageous to both branches of service. A measure of this kind would leave four officers in each company for regimental duties, and would provide a sufficient number for ordnance service.

In reference to that clause of the resolution which calls for "a plan of the most efficient organization of the army," I beg leave to state, that so much of the present organization of the army as provides for the ordnance service, is considered defective; and the public interests require that a more efficient system should be provided for this branch of service.

The principle on which the present system rests, that of furnishing officers for ordnance service by temporary details from the regiments, is inapplicable to duties of that character, more especially to such of them as are performed by senior officers, who direct and control the most important part of them. From the general character of these duties, as described in a former part of this report, it may be readily perceived that experienced officers are necessary for their proper performance. They differ from those which are practised in other branches of service. No other department is charged with the duty of devising and determining the plans and models of military weapons; nor with the supervision of extensive mechanical operations and fabricating establishments. No other performs any duties in immediate connexion with, or for promoting the efficiency of the whole body of the militia; and none other is charged with the care and preservation of a vast amount of munitions of war; the responsibility of the ordnance, in this respect, being greater than that of all the other departments united. It is, besides, the only department, except the engineer, whose duties are but little effected by any change from peace to war, or from war to peace, whose services have no immediate connexion with the line of the army; and whose duties would remain the same whether the peace establishment be large or small, or be entirely abolished. From the peculiarities of this service, the experience acquired in other branches can be of little avail in this; yet by the present system, its duties are required to be performed solely by officers detached for short periods from the regiments. And since 1821, when this system was adopted, these duties, which include a disbursement of more than seven million dollars, have been distributed among one hundred and sixty different officers, a large portion of whom were, necessarily, without previous experience in them.

The embarrassments incident to these fluctuating changes, may be exemplified by relating those which occurred at a single post in one quarter of a year. Soon after the commencement of a quarter, the proper commander transferred to his successor the balance of public funds, and the military stores on hand, and left the arsenal. Funds for the current service of the quarter were transmitted to the second commander, but did not reach him until he also had departed, and was four hundred miles distant. The third commander also left the post, and placed it under the charge of the surgeon, who, in his turn, was relieved by a fifth. Funds were again transmitted, the former having been repaid into the Treasury; but before they reached the post, the fifth commander to whom they were sent, had been superseded by a sixth, and the quarter had expired, leaving the workmen employed at the post unpaid. These changes were all unknown to the department, which is charged with directing the services of the post, and is responsible for them until after each had occurred.

The several departments for subsisting, clothing, paying, healing, quartering, and transporting the army, and for constructing the military defences of the country, have each a separate and stable organization. The department for arming them alone remains subject to the fluctuations and embarrassments of an unstable system. Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the laws which gave stability to the other departments, and an extension of the same principle to the ordnance service, would doubtless prove alike beneficial.

Plans for a more efficient organization of the ordnance, on a basis similar to that of other departments, have, at different times, been submitted, and have received the consideration of the proper committees of Congress, who have uniformly sanctioned them, by reporting bills for carrying them into effect. One of the bills thus reported passed one House, but was laid over at the close of the session in the other, for want of time to act upon it.

The bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives at the last session, (No. 77,) contains all the provisions which are considered essential for giving to this branch of service an efficient organization. It is believed, however, that some additional provisions would be found useful. I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to suggest, that provision be made for appointing one sergeant for each military post, whose duty it should be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores at the post; and, under the direction of the commander, to issue and account for the same, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. It is suggested, also, that the appointments be made by the Secretary of War, from among those sergeants who have served in the army eight years, at least; four of which to have been served in the grade of non-commissioned officer; and who shall produce certificates of faithful service and good moral character, from their regimental and company commanders. It is also proposed, that the sergeants thus appointed shall receive five dollars per month, in addition to the pay which is, or may be allowed to any company sergeant.

In reference to this proposition, it appears proper to state, by the 3d section of the act of March 30, 1814, provision was made for appointing a junior lieutenant of each company of artillery, a *conductor of artillery*; whose duty it was made, to receive and account for all military stores furnished for the use of the company; for which service he was to be allowed ten dollars extra per month. The act of March, 1815, fixing the peace establishment, continued the provision. It was also continued in the act of April 20, 1818, which re-modelled the artillery. But as no such provision was contained in the act of March, 1821, which reduced the peace establishment, the office of conductor of artillery then ceased. And as the law was silent as to the performance of this duty, the army regulations have since confided it to the respective commanders of posts. This, however, has been found inconvenient in practice. It obliges the commanders to devote much of their time to the care and preservation of the military stores of the posts, and to making up the quarterly returns of them. This requires attention to numerous little details, which, in reference to the other and appropriate duties of a commander, are comparatively of minor importance. By relieving the commanders of posts from this duty, and confiding it specially to a subordinate, (subject, however, to the directions of the former,) whose attention would not be diverted from it by more important avocations, more personal attention could be given to the care and preservation of valuable military stores, and it is believed the duty would be better performed.

The plan suggested, that of appointing experienced and faithful sergeants to this duty, would present to the meritorious of that grade, an incentive to good conduct, and, at the same time, afford the means of rewarding it; and it is believed that the measure would have a beneficial influence upon the rank and file of the army.

It should be observed, that this measure is proposed to be applicable to the forts or posts which are garrisoned by the troops, and not to extend to the arsenals. The care of the public stores at the latter is confided to ordnance officers; but no ordnance officers are stationed at garrisoned posts; nor do they exercise any immediate control of the military stores there deposited.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Bvt. Col.*
on Ordnance service.

To the Hon. J. H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

A copy.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Bt. Col. on Ordnance service.*

October 28, 1831.

21st CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

H. R. 77.

January 6, 1830. Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A bill providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Ordnance Department shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and ten captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the first section of the act, passed on the 8th February, 1815, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance Department;" and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the 2d March, 1821, as provides for one supernumerary captain to each regiment of artillery to perform ordnance duty, and so much of the 4th section of the same act as merges the Ordnance Department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are, hereby repealed: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act, shall be so construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery, such a number of lieutenants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Ordnance Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed to officers who perform ordnance duties.

PAY and emoluments of Artillery and Ordnance Officers, exclusive of double rations.

| Artillery. | Colonel. | Lt. Col. | Major. | Captain. | 1st Lieut. | 2d Lieut. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Pay per month | \$75 00 | 60 00 | 50 00 | 40 00 | 30 00 | 25 00 |
| Subsistence | 36 50 | 30 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Forage | 32 00 | 24 00 | 24 00 | " | " | " |
| Servants' pay | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| Do subsistence | 12 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Do clothing | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 2 50 |
| Total per month | 170 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 141 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 125 50 | 77 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 62 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total per annum | 2,048 00 | 1,699 00 | 1,506 00 | 935 00 | 815 00 | 755 00 |
| Additional for ordnance per annum | 180 00 | 180 00 | 120 00 | 120 00 | 40 00 | 100 00 |
| Total for ordnance per annum | \$2,228 00 | 1,879 00 | 1,626 00 | 1,055 00 | 855 00 | 855 00 |

ESTIMATE of the additional expense which would be occasioned by the enactment of the bill herewith submitted.

The whole expense which would be created by the enactment of the bill, viz:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|----------------|-------------|
| For the pay of 1 Colonel, | - | - | per annum, | \$2,228 00 |
| Do 1 Lieut. Colonel, | - | - | do | 1,879 00 |
| Do 2 Majors, (each \$1,626,) | - | - | do | 3,252 00 |
| Do 10 Captains, (each \$1,055,) | - | - | do | 10,550 00 |
| Total 14 officers. | | | Total expense, | \$17,909 00 |

ACTUAL expense of 14 officers, on account of service in the Ordnance Department.

For the pay of 4 captains of ordnance, (authorized by the law of March 2, 1821, fixing the military peace establishment,) each \$1,055 per annum,

\$4,220 00

For the pay of 10 officers of the line on account of ordnance service, and whose regular pay would not be effected by the bill, viz:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|------------|--------|
| 1 Lieut. Colonel, | - | - | per annum, | 180 00 |
| 2 Majors, (each \$120,) | - | - | do | 240 00 |
| 3 Captains, (each \$120,) | - | - | do | 360 00 |
| 2 1st Lieutenants, (each \$40,) | - | - | do | 80 00 |
| 2 2d do (each \$100,) | - | - | do | 200 00 |

Actual expense of these 14 officers on account of ordnance service,

5,280 00

Whole expense which would be created by the provisions of the bill,

17,909 00

Additional expense which would be created by the provisions of the bill,

\$12,629 00

MEMORANDUM of arsenals and other posts, where officers are employed on ordnance service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

Arsenals, viz:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 Watervliet, near Troy, New York, | } | <i>Principal arsenals, 3.</i> |
| 2 Washington, District of Columbia, | | |
| 3 Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, | | |
| 4 Augusta, Maine, | } | <i>Important arsenals, 8.</i> |
| 5 Watertown, Massachusetts, | | |
| 6 Frankford, Pennsylvania, | | |
| 7 Richmond, Virginia, | | |
| 8 Augusta, Georgia, | | |
| 9 Mount Vernon, Alabama, | | |
| 10 Baton Rouge, Louisiana, | | |
| 11 St. Louis, Missouri, | } | <i>Minor depots, 6.</i> |
| 12 Vergennes, Vermont, | | |
| 13 Rome, New York, | | |
| 14 Detroit, Michigan Territory, | | |
| 15 New York harbour, | | |
| 16 Pikesville, near Baltimore, Md., | | |
| 17 Charleston, South Carolina, | | |

Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Galena, Illinois; number of posts, 19.

An officer is employed at fortress Monroe, in conducting its armament.

At Galena, an officer is engaged in superintending the United States' lead mines.

Two officers are employed in inspecting ordnance at the foundries, which occupies a large portion of their time. They serve at arsenals also.

Number and grades of officers now serving on ordnance duty.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|---|
| Lieut. Colonel, | 1 | Col. by Brevet. |
| Majors, | 2 | } One of these is a Brevet Colonel, and the other, a Brevet Lieut. Colonel. |
| Captains, | 7 | |
| Brevet Captains, | 2 | } Two of these are Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, and four are Brevet Majors. |
| Lieutenants, | 24 | |
| Total, | <u>36</u> | |

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE

OFFICE OF THE COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, 30th November, 1831.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of 20th August ult., I have the honor to present to your view a statement, in duplicate, of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors and the disbursing officers of the department, in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year, amounting to \$252,443 31
To which is added, the amount due to them on the settlement of their accounts, - - - - - 735 51

Making an aggregate of - - - - - \$253,178 82
The sum accounted for is - - - - - 232,257 31

Leaving an outstanding balance of - - - - - \$20,921 51
From which is to be deducted this sum charged to contractors, not as remittances out of the annual appropriation, but as the difference in the prices of provisions contracted for, and purchases made by agents of the department, and totally unconnected with the fiscal operations of 1831, - - - 426 83

Leaving - - - - - \$20,494 64

Actually in the hands of the disbursing officers of the commissariat, at the expiration of the 3d, applicable to the expenditures of the 4th quarter of the year.

It is a source of great pleasure to state, that of the moneys charged and remitted during the period embraced, no less whatever has been sustained by Government; and of 89 officers disbursing in the department, only three accounts from the most remote posts have not been received. There is no doubt, however, of their reaching the office in a few days: but it is believed, that if received, the result of the statement would not be materially affected.

Very respectfully,

Your most ob't servant,
GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

STATEMENT exhibiting the moneys remitted to Contractors from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1831; the sums charged to them on account of failures; and the amounts accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the disbursing officers of the Department, 31st of December, 1830; the moneys remitted to them in the 1st, 2d and 3d quarters of 1831; the sums charged to them on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts, sale of empty boxes, barrels, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period; together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the 3d quarter of the year.

| NAMES. | Balances on hand, 31st Dec. 1830. | Remitted. | Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c. | Total charged. | Accounted for. | Balances due to Contractors, and Ass't Com's 30th Sept'r 1831. | Balances due by Contractors, and Ass't Com's 30th Sept'r 1831. | REMARKS. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|----------------|----------------|--|--|----------|
| John Hindman Barney, Contractor, | - | \$3,137 20 | - | \$3,137 20 | \$3,137 20 | | | |
| Jeremiah Brown, do - | - | 1,663 19 | - | 1,663 19 | 1,663 19 | | | |
| Hunter Crane, do - | - | 1,544 86 | - | 1,544 86 | 1,544 86 | | | |
| D. & H. Cotheal, do - | - | 980 01 | - | 980 01 | 980 01 | | | |
| Hall, Shapter & Tupper, do - | - | 2,332 16 | 11 63 | 2,343 79 | 2,343 79 | | | |
| Cleon Hawkins, do - | - | 14,741 71 | 396 05 | 15,137 76 | 15,390 92 | 253 16 | | |
| Alpheus Hyatt, do - | - | 4,848 96 | - | 4,848 96 | 4,848 96 | | | |
| A. J. Huntington, do - | - | 1,917 63 | - | 1,917 63 | 1,917 63 | | | |
| William & John James, do - | - | 6,643 22 | 7 27 | 6,650 49 | 6,650 49 | | | |
| Johnson & Wetmore, do - | - | 1,310 00 | - | 1,310 00 | 1,310 00 | | | |
| Kreps & Sloane, do - | - | 15,442 65 | - | 15,442 65 | 15,442 65 | | | |
| Kreps, Sloane & Rigden, do - | - | 8,680 84 | - | 8,680 84 | 8,680 84 | | | |
| Ramsey & Strader, do - | - | 3,164 18 | - | 3,164 18 | 3,164 18 | | | |
| Standart & Hamilton, do - | - | 3,254 43 | - | 3,254 43 | 3,254 43 | | | |
| Stapleton & Hughes, do - | - | 3,155 73 | - | 3,155 73 | 3,155 73 | | | |
| William Stewart, do - | - | 5,280 54 | - | 5,280 54 | 5,280 54 | | | |
| Joseph Gage Sise, do - | - | 2,567 21 | - | 2,567 21 | 2,567 21 | | | |
| Skinner, Hurd & Co. do - | - | 2,739 19 | - | 2,739 19 | 2,739 19 | | | |
| Jesse Smith, do - | - | 959 61 | - | 959 61 | 959 61 | | | |
| Smith & Johnson, do - | - | 661 62 | 4 50 | 666 12 | 666 12 | | | |
| J. & W. Southgate, do - | - | 2,625 01 | - | 2,625 01 | 2,625 01 | | | |
| M. V. Thomson, do - | - | 9,575 24 | 7 38 | 9,582 62 | 9,582 62 | | | |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| NAMES. | Balances on hand, 31st Dec. 1830. | Remitted. | Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c. | Total charged. | Accounted for. | Balances due to Contractors, and Ass't Com's 30th Sept' 1831. | Balances due by Cor- tractors, and Ass't Com's 30th Sept' 1831. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------|----------------|---|---|-------------|
| Jeremiah A. Townsend, Contractor, | - | 9,012 32 | - | 9,012 32 | 9,012 32 | | | |
| Egbert W. Carson, Special Contr'r, | - | 217 31 | - | 217 31 | 217 31 | | | |
| Alexander Findley, do | - | 165 36 | - | 165 36 | 165 36 | | | |
| John E. Graham, do | - | 444 48 | - | 444 48 | 444 48 | | | |
| Gurdon Huntington, do | - | 40 72 | - | 40 72 | 40 72 | | | |
| Reginald Kirkpatrick, do | - | 374 64 | - | 374 64 | 374 64 | | | |
| John B. Lindsey, do | - | 515 22 | - | 515 22 | 515 22 | | | |
| Samuel Moulson, do | - | 257 67 | - | 257 67 | 257 67 | | | |
| William K. Potter, do | - | 564 49 | - | 564 49 | 564 49 | | | |
| L. & M. Robetwille, do | - | 112 80 | - | 112 80 | 112 80 | | | |
| Ezra Smith, do | - | 121 58 | - | 121 58 | 121 58 | | | |
| Lester H. Treat, do | - | 282 86 | - | 282 86 | 282 86 | | | |
| C. M. Walton, do | - | 99 44 | - | 99 44 | 99 44 | | | |
| Amos Wood, jr. do | - | 279 85 | - | 279 85 | 279 85 | | | |
| William Clark, Adjutant's Clerk, | - | 119 90 | - | 119 90 | 119 90 | | | |
| Benj. Murphy, for supplies, old claim | - | 253 39 | - | 253 39 | 253 39 | | | |
| Lieut. E. B. Alexander, Act. A.C.S. | 1,969 69 | - | 400 99 | 2,370 68 | 1,588 49 | | 782 19 | Disbursing. |
| E. B. Babbitt, do | 14 48 | - | - | 14 48 | 14 48 | | - | Closed. |
| Wm. P. Rainbridge, do | 39 19 | 1,050 00 | - | 1,089 19 | 860 10 | - | 229 09 | Disbursing. |
| F. N. Barbarin, do | 80 91 | 450 00 | 104 37 | 635 28 | 572 80 | - | 62 48 | Do. |
| Lucien J. Bibb, Act. do | - | 100 00 | 86 28 | 186 28 | 186 28 | - | - | Cl- sed. |
| E. B. Birdsall, do | - | - | 322 31 | 322 31 | 6 31 | - | 316 00 | Disbursing. |
| A. Brockenbrough, do | 424 91 | 100 00 | 74 99 | 599 90 | 469 82 | - | 130 08 | Do. |
| N B. Buford, do | 133 87 | 100 00 | 223 85 | 457 72 | 464 54 | 6 82 | - | Do. |
| Capt. Isaac Clark, Act. do | - | 3,100 00 | 41 08 | 3,141 08 | 2,775 88 | - | 365 20 | Do. |
| Lieut. M. M. Clark, do | - | 650 00 | 26 35 | 676 35 | 584 80 | - | 91 55 | Do. |
| Joseph Clay, do | 32 18 | 2,100 00 | 402 58 | 2,534 76 | 2,229 47 | - | 305 29 | Do. |
| L. F. Carter, do | 2,193 21 | - | 3,342 47 | 5,535 68 | 4,333 04 | - | 1,202 64 | Do. |

[Doc. No. 2,]

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
| R. W. Colcock, | do | do | - | - | 414 12 | 414 12 | 414 12 | - | - | Closed. |
| Geo. W. Corprew, | do | do | 66 14 | 1,050 00 | 35 30 | 1,151 44 | 1,151 44 | - | - | Do. |
| Osborn Cross, | do | do | - | - | 2,532 61 | 2,532 61 | 2,383 75 | - | 148 89 | Disbursing. |
| Major F. L. Dade, | do | do | 102 84 | 250 00 | - | 352 84 | 527 84 | - | 25 00 | Do. |
| Lieut. J. F. Davis, | do | do | - | - | 408 09 | 408 09 | 407 75 | - | 34 | Do. |
| Bt. Capt. G. S. Drane, | do | do | 33 68 | 650 00 | 7 50 | 691 18 | 708 63 | 17 45 | - | Do. |
| Lieut. Justin Dimick, | do | do | 197 93 | 1,066 72 | 96 08 | 1,360 73 | 1,119 34 | - | 241 39 | Do. |
| S. B. Dusehbury, | do | do | - | 4,850 00 | 294 51 | 5,144 51 | 5,129 98 | - | 14 53 | Do. |
| N. J. Eaton, | do | do | 36 37 | 150 00 | 908 51 | 1,094 88 | 998 03 | - | 96 85 | Do. |
| A. B. Eaton, | do | do | - | - | 886 94 | 886 94 | 499 16 | - | 387 78 | Do. |
| James Engle, | do | do | 254 03 | - | 573 71 | 827 74 | 822 56 | - | 5 18 | Do. |
| A. C. Fowler, | do | do | - | 200 00 | 621 62 | 821 62 | 847 62 | 26 00 | - | Do. |
| J. S. Gallagher, | do | do | 34 41 | - | 586 94 | 621 35 | 66 17 | - | 555 18 | Do. |
| Bt. Capt. Geo. W. Gardiner, | do | do | - | 850 00 | 37 56 | 887 57 | 967 77 | 80 21 | - | Do. |
| Timothy Green, | do | do | 698 33 | 2,700 00 | 376 53 | 3,774 86 | 3,333 97 | - | 440 89 | Do. |
| Lieut. J. K. Greenough, Act. | do | do | 1,600 35 | - | 634 79 | 2,235 14 | 2,235 14 | - | - | Closed. |
| Campbell Graham, | do | do | - | 900 00 | 969 44 | 1,869 44 | 1,869 74 | 30 | - | Due him on settlement. |
| Geo. S. Greene, | do | do | - | 550 00 | 134 97 | 684 97 | 684 97 | - | - | Closed. |
| J. W. Harris, | do | do | 65 53 | 772 28 | 121 61 | 959 42 | 893 07 | - | 66 35 | Disbursing. |
| Capt. E. L. Hawkins, | do | do | - | - | 40 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 | - | - | Closed. |
| Lieut. A. R. Hetzel, | do | do | 1,067 50 | 1,000 00 | 662 74 | 2,730 24 | 2,064 40 | - | 665 84 | Disbursing. |
| R. Holmes, | do | do | 531 46 | 8,500 00 | 579 15 | 9,610 64 | 6,811 29 | - | 2,799 35 | Do. |
| A. P. Hooe, | do | do | - | 1,155 57 | 840 45 | 2,006 02 | 2,006 02 | - | - | Closed. |
| Capt. H. Johnson, | do | do | 16 19 | 200 00 | 4 00 | 220 19 | 280 97 | 60 78 | - | Do. |
| Lieut. Louis T. Jamison, | do | do | 465 14 | 500 00 | 602 28 | 1,567 42 | 1,685 20 | 117 73 | - | Disbursing. |
| Seth Johnson, | do | do | 138 83 | 700 00 | 733 87 | 1,572 70 | 1,572 51 | - | 19 | Due the U. S. on settlement. |
| J. J. B. Kingsbury, | do | do | 509 85 | - | 440 04 | 949 89 | 569 78 | - | 380 11 | Disb. ac't 3d qr. not rec'd. |
| J. W. Kingsbury, | do | do | - | - | 1,674 58 | 1,674 58 | 694 46 | - | 980 12 | Do. do. |
| J. H. Lamotte, | do | do | 454 66 | - | 702 87 | 1,157 53 | 1,157 53 | - | - | Closed. |
| R. B. Lee, | do | do | - | 100 00 | - | 100 00 | 100 11 | 11 | - | Due him on settlement. |
| John L. Engle, | do | do | 37 56 | - | - | 37 56 | 37 56 | - | - | Closed. |
| Capt. G. Loomis, | do | do | 106 31 | - | - | 106 31 | 106 31 | - | - | Do. |
| Bt. Capt. Allen Lowd, | do | do | 368 30 | 900 00 | 305 53 | 1,573 83 | 1,744 61 | 170 78 | - | Disbursing. |
| Lieut. Isaac Lynde, | do | do | - | 1,000 00 | 162 43 | 1,162 43 | 1,162 43 | - | - | Closed. |
| Wm. M. Maitland, | do | do | 29 32 | 200 00 | - | 229 32 | 229 32 | - | - | Do. |
| Capt. Charles Mellon, | do | do | - | 200 00 | 15 48 | 215 48 | 215 48 | - | - | Do. |
| Bt. Capt. C. S. Merchant, | do | do | 90 27 | - | 696 36 | 786 63 | 786 63 | - | - | Do. |
| Lieut. M. E. Merrill, | do | do | - | 1,000 00 | 423 94 | 1,423 94 | 619 30 | - | 804 00 | Disbursing. |
| Bt. Capt. James Monroe, | do | do | 4,534 89 | 12,500 00 | 153 85 | 17,188 74 | 13,067 47 | - | 4,121 27 | Do. |

[Doc. No. 2.]

STATEMENT—Continued.

150

| Names. | Balances on hand, 31st Dec, 1830. | Remitted. | Charged on account of failures, sales to of. ficers, &c. | Total charged. | Accounted for. | Balances due to Contractors, and Ass't Com's 30th Sept'r 1831. | Balances due by Contractors, and Ass't Com's 30th Sept'r 1831. | REMARKS. |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------|----------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| Lieut. W. R. Montgomery, Act. A. C. S. | 1,243 51 | - | 307 34 | 1,550 85 | 1,095 86 | - | 454 99 | Disbursing. |
| S. W. Moore, do do - | - | - | 487 80 | 487 80 | 487 80 | - | - | Closed. |
| P. L. Jones, do do - | - | 400 00 | 77 50 | 477 50 | 457 44 | - | 20 06 | Disbursing. |
| Alex. Johnston, do do - | - | 18 83 | - | 18 83 | 18 83 | - | - | Closed. |
| L. N. Morris, do do - | 143 56 | - | 649 12 | 792 68 | 618 41 | - | 174 27 | Disbursing. |
| P. Morrison, do do - | 7,646 61 | 2,139 39 | 991 27 | 10,777 27 | 10,040 14 | - | 737 13 | Do. |
| A. H. Morton, do do - | 2,100 59 | - | 1,091 76 | 3,192 35 | 3,117 89 | - | 74 46 | Do. |
| F. D. Newcomb, do do - | - | 1,700 00 | 36 44 | 1,736 44 | 989 41 | - | 747 03 | Do ac't 3d qr. not rec'd. |
| J. E. Newell, do do - | 56 03 | 600 00 | 114 26 | 770 29 | 316 19 | - | 454 10 | Do do. |
| Capt. John Page, do do - | 498 86 | - | 381 12 | 879 98 | 879 98 | - | - | Closed. |
| Lieut. William Palmer, do do - | - | 300 00 | - | 300 00 | 108 69 | - | 191 31 | Disbursing. |
| G. J. Rains, do do - | - | - | 2,687 21 | 2,687 21 | 2,457 86 | - | 229 35 | Do ac't 3d qr. not rec'd. |
| S. L. Russell, do do - | 109 33 | - | - | 109 33 | 109 33 | - | - | Closed. |
| G. S. Rousseau, do do - | 71 62 | - | - | 71 62 | 71 62 | - | - | Do. |
| S. V. R. Ryan, do do - | 131 57 | 750 00 | 9 16 | 890 73 | 890 73 | - | - | Do. |
| J. B. Scott, do do - | 95 58 | 300 00 | 116 18 | 511 76 | 464 41 | - | 47 35 | Disbursing. |
| J. D. Searight, do do - | 187 93 | 600 00 | 634 79 | 1,422 72 | 1,421 77 | - | 95 | Due the U. S. on settlement. |
| R. Sevier, do do - | - | - | 890 39 | 890 39 | 202 25 | - | 688 14 | Disbursing. |
| J. R. Stephenson, do do - | - | - | 2,454 33 | 2,454 33 | 2,454 33 | - | - | Closed. |
| E. V. Sumner, do do - | 46 80 | 1,050 00 | 70 20 | 1,167 00 | 1,162 67 | - | 4 33 | Disbursing. |
| J. Symington, do do - | - | - | 180 25 | 180 25 | 180 25 | - | - | Closed. |
| Capt. J. P. Taylor, Commissary, do do - | 1 30 | 1,000 00 | 88 57 | 1,089 87 | 602 07 | - | 487 80 | Disbursing. |
| A. Talcott, Act. A. C. S. do do - | - | - | 11,892 57 | 11,892 57 | 11,892 57 | - | - | Closed. |
| Lieut. R. C. Tilghman, do do - | - | 700 00 | 4 76 | 704 76 | 704 76 | - | - | Do. |
| Fred'k Thomas, do do - | 115 10 | - | 475 60 | 590 70 | 585 60 | - | 5 10 | Due U. S. on settlement. |
| A. W. Thornton, do do - | 7 54 | 150 00 | 1,118 17 | 1,275 71 | 449 46 | - | 826 25 | Disbursing. |
| W. A. Thornton, do do - | 199 16 | - | 21 30 | 220 46 | 195 22 | - | 25 24 | Do. |
| D. Van Ness, do do - | 99 35 | 300 00 | 202 46 | 601 81 | 525 11 | - | 76 70 | Do. |

[Doc. No. 2.]

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------|---|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | D. H. Vinton, | do do | - | 275 96 | 250 00 | 343 44 | 869 40 | 828 86 | | 40 54 | Do. |
| Col. | J. B. Walbach, | do do | - | - | - | 202 46 | 202 46 | 202 46 | - | - | Closed. |
| Lieut. | R. D. A. Wade, | do do | - | - | 100 00 | 76 23 | 176 23 | 69 39 | - | 106 84 | Disbursing. |
| | B. Walker, | do do | - | 47 08 | - | - | 47 08 | 10 97 | - | 36 11 | Do. |
| | H. Warfield, | do do | - | - | - | 7 73 | 7 73 | 7 73 | - | - | Closed. |
| | George Webb, | do | - | 548 05 | 800 00 | - | 1,348 05 | 1,330 65 | - | 17 40 | Disbursing. |
| | L. B. Webster, | do do | - | 19 09 | 770 00 | 31 63 | 820 72 | 742 26 | - | 78 46 | Do. |
| | John Williamson, | do | - | 86 28 | 600 00 | 70 07 | 756 35 | 758 47 | 2 12 | - | Do. |
| | William Wells, | do do | - | 360 31 | 600 00 | 49 24 | 1,009 53 | 830 34 | - | 179 21 | Do. |
| | George Wright, | do do | - | 221 55 | - | 88 33 | 309 86 | 309 88 | - | - | Closed. |
| Total amounts, | | | - | \$30,641 09 | 172,820 01 | 48,982 21 | 253,443 31 | 232,257 31 | 735 51 | 20,921 51 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| Total amount charged, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$252,443 31 |
| Balances due to Contractors and Assistant Commissaries on the settlement of their accounts, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 735 51 |
| Accounted for, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 253,178 82 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 232,257 31 |
| Deduct this sum charged to Contractors, not as advances or remittances, but as the difference between the contract prices and the purchases made by Agents of the Department to supply deficiencies, | | | | | | | | | | 20,921 51 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 426 83 |
| Leaving actual balance in the hands of the Assistant and Acting Assistant Commissaries to be accounted for in the 4th quarter of 1831, | | | | | | | | | | \$20,494 68 |

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, November 30th, 1831.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

[Doc. No. 2.]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1831.

SIR: I enclose four statements prepared by order of the War Department, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the Purchasing Department for 1831, during the first three quarters of 1831, amounting to \$102,511 42.

No. 2. Statement of moneys disbursed during the three first quarters of 1831, on account of the Purchasing Department, and amounting (after deducting \$15,302 20 belonging to the appropriation for 1830) to \$97,369 14.

No. 3. Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States' Army during the years 1830, 1831 and 1832.

No. 4. Statement of the cost of clothing for the Army of the United States during the year 1832.

The foregoing statements will, I hope, meet your approbation, and be received in good time.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your ob't servant,

C. IRVINE,

Commissary General of Purchases.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "Purchasing Department" (for 1831,) during the three first quarters of the year 1831.

| 1831. | | | | | |
|--------|----|---|--|--|--------------|
| March | 21 | By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant No. 465, for | | | \$20,000 00 |
| May | 14 | Do. do. do. No. 796, for | | | 29,884 02 |
| July | 15 | Do. do. do. 1,172, | | | 32,279 53 |
| Sept'r | 14 | Do. do. do. 1,612, | | | 20,397 87 |
| | | | | | \$102,511 42 |

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831.

C. IRVINE, Com. Gen. of Purch's.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of moneys received and disbursed during the three first quarters of the year 1831, on account of the Purchasing Department.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department between the 1st of January and the 30th September, 1831, as per statement No. 1 | \$102,511 42 |
| By amount expended during the first quarter of 1831, passed to the credit of C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department | \$17,241 09 |
| By amount expended during the second quarter of 1831, and credited as above, as per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department | 42,598 41 |
| By amount expended during the third quarter of 1831, as per account preparing for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, for examination and settlement | 52,831 84 |
| | <hr/> 112,671 34 |
| Deduct this sum, \$15,302 20, embraced in the foregoing expenditures, belonging to the appropriation for 1830 | 15,302 20 |
| | <hr/> |
| Amount of disbursements on account of the appropriation for 1831 | 97,369 14 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance unexpended of moneys received on account of the appropriation for 1831, during the three first quarters of 1831 | 5,142 28 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831.

C. IRVINE, *Com. Gen. of Purch's.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the cost of clothing for the United States' army during the years 1830, 1831, and 1832.

| GARMENTS, | Price 1830. | Price 1831. | Price 1832. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Forage cap, artillery, - - - - - | \$ 149 | \$1. 39 | \$1 30 |
| Do., infantry, - - - - - | - | - | 1 30 |
| Oil-cloth cover for cap, - - - - - | 41 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Leather cap, - - - - - | 1 31 | 1. 30 | 1 37½ |
| Pompon, - - - - - | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Band and tassel, - - - - - | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Cockade and eagle, - - - - - | 6 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Cap plate, artillery, - - - - - | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Do., infantry, - - - - - | 8 | 5 | 5½ |
| Cap ball, - - - - - | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Cap scales, sets for artillery, - - - - - | 45 | 30 | 30 |
| Do., " infantry, - - - - - | 45 | 40 | 40 |
| Worsted wings, pairs, - - - - - | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Grey twill'd cloth overalls, - - - - - | 1 97 | 1 93 | 2 37½ |
| Privates' drilling do., - - - - - | 62 | 58½ | 59½ |
| Sergeants' do. do., - - - - - | 87 | 79½ | 82 |
| Infantry, do. jackets with sleeves, - - - - - | 96 | 1 01 | 1 01 |
| Do., privates, do. do., - - - - - | 78 | 73½ | 75 |
| Artillery, do., do. do., - - - - - | 83 | 78½ | 80 |
| Do., sergeants' do. do., - - - - - | 1 03 | 1 06 | 1 06 |
| Do., grey twill'd cloth jackets with sleeves, - - - - - | 2 56 | 2 50½ | 2 95 |
| Infantry, do. do., do., - - - - - | 2 49 | 2 43½ | 2 89 |
| Cotton shirts, privates', - - - - - | 53 | 46½ | 51 |
| Do., sergeants', - - - - - | 62 | 54½ | 64½ |
| Flannel shirts, - - - - - | 1 12 | 1 12½ | 1 29 |
| Do., drawers, pairs, - - - - - | 87 | 86½ | 97½ |
| Fatigue trowsers, - - - - - | 58 | 54½ | 56½ |
| Dg., frocks, - - - - - | 81 | 74½ | 77½ |
| Laced bootees, pairs, - - - - - | 1 48 | 1 44 | 1 44 |
| Shoes, - - - - - | 1 24 | 1 20 | 1 20 |
| Stockings, - - - - - | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Shoes, - - - - - | 18½ | 17½ | 18½ |
| Blankets, - - - - - | 2 50 | 2 45 | 3 00 |
| Great coats, - - - - - | 6 56 | 6 17½ | 7 52 |
| Guard coats, - - - - - | 7 05 | 6 56½ | 7 97 |
| Leather stocks, - - - - - | 14½ | 14½ | 15 |
| Infantry, privates' coats, - - - - - | 5 28 | 5 28½ | 5 10 |
| Do., corporals' do., - - - - - | 5 28 | 5 31½ | 5 12½ |
| Do., sergeants' do., - - - - - | 5 55 | 5 77½ | 5 69½ |
| Do., musicians' do., - - - - - | 7 24 | 7 08 | 7 52 |

No. 3.—Continued.

| GARMENTS. | | | | Price 1830 | Price 1831. | Price 1832. |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Artillery, privates' coats, | - | - | - | 5 55 | 5 47½ | 5 26 |
| Do., corporals' do., | - | - | - | 5 55 | 5 50 | 5 28 |
| Do., sergeants' do., | - | - | - | 5 82 | 5 96 | 5 89 |
| Do., musicians' do., | - | - | - | 7 45 | 7 26 | 7 67 |
| Knapsacks, | - | - | - | 1 53 | 1 46½ | 1 51 |
| Haversack, | - | - | - | 30 | 23½ | 25½ |

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831.

C. IRVINE,

*Comm'y Gen. of purchases.*HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the cost of clothing for the Army of the United States during the year 1832.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Forage cap, artillery | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 1 30 |
| Do. infantry | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 30 |
| Cover for uniform cap | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Leather cap | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pompon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| Band and tassel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Cockade and eagle | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cap plate, artillery | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Do. infantry | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cap ball | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Worsted wings, pairs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 |
| Grey twilled cloth overalls | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Privates' drilling overalls | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sergeants' do. do. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 82 |
| Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets with sleeves | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 01 |
| Do. privates' do. do. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75 |
| Artillery do. do. do. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 |
| Do. sergeants' do. do. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 06 |
| Do. grey cloth do. do. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 95 |
| Infantry do. do. do. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 89 |
| Cotton shirts, privates' | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 |
| Do. sergeants' | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Flannel shirts | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 29 |
| Flannel drawers, pairs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fatigue trowsers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Do. frocks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laced bootees, pairs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 44 |
| Shoes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 20 |
| Stockings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Socks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Blankets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 00 |
| Great coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 52 |
| Guard coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 97 |
| Leather stocks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Infantry privates' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 10 |
| Do. corporals' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Do. sergeants' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Do. musicians' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 52 |
| Artillery cap scales, sets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| Infantry do. do. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| Artillery privates' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 26 |
| Do. corporals' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 28 |
| Do. sergeants' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 89 |
| Do. musicians' coats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 67 |
| Knapsacks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 51 |
| Havresack | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchase.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 20, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with an order of August 20th, I herewith enclose estimates of the expenses of the Medical Department of the army and of the Surgeon General's office, for the year 1832. Accounts against the department being transmitted to this office for examination, and paid by warrant on the Treasury, but \$1,550 have been advanced during the year; of which \$808 $\frac{11}{100}$ were unexpended on the 30th ultimo, and the remainder has been accounted for. The expenses of the department for supplies has not materially varied since the reduction of the army in 1821, being at the rate of \$2 50 per man; the present estimate is, therefore, the same as heretofore. That for private physicians has increased in consequence of the deficiency in the number of medical officers, as the army has been distributed for some years past. The amount expended in 1829 and 1830, including the recruiting service, was \$28,966.

On the reduction of the army in 1821, it was distributed to 40 military posts and arsenals, including West Point. In January last there were 51; on the 30th ultimo there were 64 stations, including the recruiting rendezvous, requiring a surgeon; and, at the same period, there were three surgeons absent in consequence of sickness, and one on furlough; leaving but 49 for duty. If every officer of the department were constantly on duty, and but one assigned to a full regiment, instead of three as heretofore allowed by law, there would still be a deficiency of eleven. On this subject I beg leave to refer to a report to the department of August 1st, 1830, relative to a reduction of the officers of the army, contained in the 3d volume of the Executive Documents of the last session of Congress.

Allow me, also, to call the attention of the department to the several memorials presented, and the several reports made, in relation to graduating the pay of surgeons of the army in proportion to their term of service; and especially as they are now the only subordinate officers of either army or navy whose pay has not been increased. In 1816 an additional ration was allowed to all lieutenants of the army, and, subsequently, an additional ration to both captains and lieutenants, with \$10 per month to the former while on duty with their companies. In 1828 an addition of \$10 per month, and one ration per day, was made to the pay of lieutenants of the navy; and, in the same year, the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the navy was increased after the periods of 5 and 10 years' service. The senior surgeons after 10 years, and "while in actual service at sea," receives \$85 per month more than the junior assistants, and \$37 per month more than the full pay and emoluments of the army surgeon, when on actual duty with his regiment; while the latter can at no period, and under no circumstances, receive above \$11 per month more than the junior assistant, or than he did at his first appointment.

As stated above, all the officers of the department are on duty, except four: three from sickness, and one on furlough for a short period. The reports and returns required by the regulations, have been duly received. They show the hospitals to be well supplied, and all public property under the charge of the surgeons has been satisfactorily accounted for. The total number of deaths reported in hospital during the year ending June 30, has been 126; of these 22 were from intemperance, and 21 from consumption, leaving but 83 from all other causes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Sur. Gen'l*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT FROM THE TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU:

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *November 7th, 1831.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 20th of August last, I have the honor to submit to you:

1st. A statement marked A, exhibiting the amount drawn from the Treasury Department, and remitted to the disbursing officers under this office, from the 1st of October, 1830, to the 30th of September, 1831, inclusive; and also of the amount of accounts rendered.

2d. A statement marked B, exhibiting the number of the individuals employed under the class of civil engineers and agents, under this bureau, and of the amounts paid to each for the same period.

3d. A statement marked C, exhibiting the amount drawn from the Treasury for the expenses of surveys and examinations; in relation to the summit level of the contemplated canal across the isthmus of Florida.

The application of the funds appropriated for surveys, and the employment of the Topographical Engineers, for the year 1831, have been as follows:

1st. In making a survey of a route for the Michigan and Illinois Canal, and in examinations and surveys of the Rock river and Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of those rapids.

2d. In making a survey of part of the Hudson river, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of that river near Albany.

3d. In completing the drawings and reports of the surveys, for the purpose of connecting by a canal the waters of lake Erie and Michigan, with those of the Wabash.

4th. In making surveys and examinations in relation to the contemplated Weymouth and Taunton canal.

5th. In making surveys and examinations in relation to the improvement of the Big Sandy river in Kentucky, and in relation to a road from Pikesville on the Big Sandy, to the boundary of North Carolina, and from thence to the boundary of South Carolina.

6th. In making examinations and surveys, in order to ascertain the practicability of a rail road from Winchester, Virginia, to Harper's Ferry.

7th. In completing the drawings and reports of surveys of parts of the rivers Raritan and Delaware.

8th. In making an examination of a route for a rail road from the Portage summit of the Ohio canal to the Hudson river.

9th. In making examinations and surveys in relation to the contemplated canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Gulf of Mexico across the isthmus of Florida.

10th. In completing the drawings of a reconnoissance of the sounds of North Carolina.

11th. In completing the drawings of a survey, in order to ascertain the military defences of the St. Mary's river, Md.

12th. In completing the drawings of a survey of the Ohio, Beaver and Chenango route of the Ohio and Erie canal, from Pittsburg to Elk creek on Lake Erie and to the harbor of Erie.

13th. In completing the drawings of a survey of the Alleghany river from Pittsburg to French creek, of French creek to Le-Boeuf, and of a route of a canal from thence to the harbour of Erie.

14th. In completing the drawings of a survey of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal from Big Beaver river to Akron in Ohio.

15th. In completing the drawings of a survey of a canal route from the Connecticut river to Lake Winnipissieogee, New Hampshire, by way of the valleys of the Oliverian and Baker's rivers.

16th. In completing the drawings of a survey of a canal route to unite the waters of lake Champlain with those of the Connecticut, by way of the valleys of Onion and Wells' rivers in the State of Vermont.

17th. In completing the drawings of a survey to connect the Savannah and Tennessee rivers, by means of a canal or rail road.

18th. In superintending the construction of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, the Paterson and Hudson river rail road, and Catskill and Conajoharie rail road.

19th. In paying the civil engineers and agents employed on several of the foregoing items of duties, the employ of whom was made necessary from the small number of Topographical officers,

The subject of an increase and better organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and of the inconveniencies resulting from their present condition, has been so frequently alluded to in executive communications, that I shall now only bring to your consideration such views as have not been previously presented. The able report on this subject from your predecessor Mr. Eaton, fully exposes the military considerations of the case, and also the number and organization required by the present wants of the country. To this I have only to add, that the views therein unfolded are strengthened by every day's experience, and that the inconvenience resulting from a want of the organization proposed, are continually increasing.

The reasons which may be alleged in favor of the proposed increase, in addition to those in the report alluded to, are such as apply to the survey of the coast.

The law of the 14th of April, 1818, commits that duty to the army and the Navy, and that part of the army to which this duty properly belongs, is the Topographical Engineers. But owing to the few officers of this corps, and the pressing demand for their labors on other subjects, we have as yet done nothing under that law, except in such detail surveys of our harbors and bays, as were made with a view to their military defences, but are highly valuable matter for purposes of filling up the cartoons of the general survey contemplated.

The scientific education derived at our Military Academy, furnishes the necessary elementary knowledge for this duty; and the military education acquired there and in the army, establishes those habits of order, attention to duty and subordination, necessary in every vocation of life, and without which no extensive operation can be judiciously or economically conducted. The Government, therefore, has at its command, valuable materials for filling up the proposed corps, in the officers of the present corps, and those graduates of the academy who have been on duty with it, and others from that institution in the several corps of the army, with officers capable at once of entering upon its duties, and of rendering efficient services.

In those services which would have to be performed in a survey of our coast, not only is mathematical knowledge requisite, but also a knowledge of, and a habit of accurately using the fine and delicate instruments required in the necessary observations. This last and valuable knowledge can be obtained by those only who possess the mathematical and mechanical information involved in the use and construction of the instruments; and with the elementary knowledge, which, it is but fair to suppose, is already possessed by the class of individuals before alluded to, there would only remain to be acquired a habit of accurately using the instruments.

It is but just to state that the ability to use fine instruments, and to observe correctly with them, is a work of time and of careful attention. But if we are not adequately organized, we cannot have officers so appropriate to that duty; and, of course, cannot say when the result of that time and careful attention will be possessed. If we have not therefore the necessary means, we must continue defective in a correct knowledge of our own coast, and also defective in the practical skill of a branch of our profession, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. In fact, every thing depends upon it. It furnishes all the data for the calculations; and, if defective, all the calculations are but authentications of error.

The requisite instruments have already been procured by the Government at a great cost, and under the personal supervision of a gentleman highly gifted in those matters, and are now in deposit under the care of this office. It needs only means and time to apply them to their intended uses, and to reap from them the valuable results which they are so well adapted to yield.

It appears to me entirely unnecessary to urge upon your notice the various commercial advantages which will result from an accurate knowledge of our maritime frontier, nor the value of this knowledge to its military defences. These considerations are self-evident, and need no argument to maintain them. But it may be urged that there is something due to our national character, which requires that we should be no longer entirely indebted to the imperfect efforts of other nations, for information of our own coast; and that we should, by our own labors, add something to the general mass of scientific knowledge, by, at least, correct determinations of the geography of our own country. The present effort may also be the origin of a school, which may hereafter furnish individuals, adequate, as well by their capacity to observe, as to calculate the results of observations, to enter into fair and honorable competition with the distinguished astronomers of Europe, some of whom made their first essays while officers of a similar corps.

The duties of a corps of topographical engineers are essentially military and scientific: hence the advantages of having military habits and education, added to the scientific knowledge of its members.

Its duties also benefit all the great interests of society, and eminently qualify its members for operations, which might be considered as the peculiar province of the civil engineer. For instance, the survey of a country for military purposes, furnishes also a good geographical map; the survey and construction of road for military purposes, or for the transportation of the mail, is an equally good road for the merchant, the farmer, or the traveller; a canal for military purposes, will serve equally well the wants of agriculture and commerce; and a survey of a bay, or river, or harbor, in order to ascertain the military defences of either, furnishes also that precise knowledge of its shoals, bars, channels, tides and currents, so valuable to the navigator. While a topographical officer, therefore, is collecting in his military opera-

tions, the knowledge necessary for the military defences of the country, he also collects matter improving its geography, and bearing essentially upon its commercial and agricultural prosperity.

From the character of the duties of such a corps, it may be seen with what facility and advantage it may have its attention, when necessary, turned to objects purely civil; and that even while pursuing these purely civil objects, from its military knowledge, its labors will be enriched by all the military considerations, which the operations may develop; so that the labors of the corps, if judiciously directed, cannot fail to furnish the Government with the most correct knowledge of the resources of the country, civil and military; of its agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and mineralogical advantages, and of its military means of defence, as all these are subjects of the investigations of a topographical engineer.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ABERT,

Lieut. Col. and T. E.

A.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of money drawn from the Treasury, and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Topographical Bureau, from the 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

| NAMES. | On what account. | Amount remitted. | Amount of accounts rendered. |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|
| Lieutenant Colonel J. Anderson, T. E. | - Surveys under act 30th April, 1824, - | \$953 29 | 1,358 40 |
| Do. do. J. Kearney, do. | - do. do. - | 1,480 00 | 1,539 39 |
| Do. do. S. H. Long, do. | - do. do. - | 750 00 | |
| Major W. T. Poussin, do. | - do. do. - | 450 00 | 437 96 |
| Do. H. Bache, do. | - do. do. - | 170 00 | 109 62 |
| Captain J. D. Graham, do. | - do. do. - | 658 10 | 410 39 |
| Lieutenant J. Pickell, U. S. A. | - do. do. - | 772 85 | 775 02 |
| De Witt Clinton, Civil Engineer, | - do. do. - | 4,000 00 | 5,353 95 |
| H. Stansbury, do. | - do. do. - | 3,937 56 | 4,018 61 |
| F. Harrison, jr. do. | - do. do. - | 1,200 00 | 2,500 36 |
| H. Belin, do. | - do. do. - | 4,600 00 | 3,174 08 |
| | | 18,971 80 | 19,677 78 |

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 7, 1831.

JOHN J. ABERT, Lieut. Col. T. E.

LIST of Civil Engineers employed under the Topographical Bureau, with the amount of compensation, pay, and emoluments, allowed to each; where employed, and the State in which he was born.

| Name. | Where born. | Where employed. | Rate of Compensation. | Amount paid to each |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Dr. Wm. Howard, Civil Engineer - | Maryland, - | On Furlough, - - - | \$6 per day, and 12 cents per mile when travelling under orders on duty, | |
| DeWitt Clinton, do. - | New York, - | Surveying Hudson river, - | do. do. do. - | 2,391 64 |
| Howard Stansbury, Assist. Civil En. - | do. - | Washington, on office duty, - | \$110 per month, and 10 cents per mile do. - | 1,533 97 |
| F. Harrison, jr * do. - | do. - | Baltimore, do. - | \$3 50 per day in the field, \$3 while employed in office duty, and ten cents per mile while travelling under orders on duty, - | 1,402 62 |
| William B. Guyon, - - - | Mississippi, - | On furlough, - - - | do. do. do. - | 939 30 |
| Henry Belin, † - - - | Pennsylvania, - | Surveying in Illinois and Missouri | do. do. do. - | 1,665 91 |
| G. W. Hughes, - - - | New York, - | On duty with Mr. Clinton, - | do. do. do. - | 1,211 70 |
| C. N. Hagner, - - - | Dis. Columbia | do. do. - | do. do. do. - | 567 10 |
| P. Van Wyck, - - - | New Jersey, - | On duty with Col. Long, - | Pay and emoluments of 2d lieutenant infantry, - | 1,089 25 |
| Erskine Stansbury, Surveyor, - | New York, - | On duty with Mr. Stansbury, - | \$2 50 per day, - - - - | 672 00 |
| Randolph Coyle, do. - | Dis. Columbia | do. do. - | \$2 do. - - - - | 706 50 |
| Chauncey Barnard, do. - | - | On duty with Mr. Belin, - | \$3 do. - - - - | 466 50 |

* Resigned 30th September, 1831.

† Mr. Belin receives \$2 per diem in addition, while employed in surveying in Illinois and Missouri.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 7, 1831.

JOHN J. ABERT, Lieut. Col. T. E.

C.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of money drawn from the Treasury, and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Topographical Bureau, from the 1st of October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831, inclusive; and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period, on account of the contemplated canal across the isthmus of Florida,

| Names. | Amount remitted. | Amount of accounts rendered. |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Lieutenant F. Searle, U. S. A. | 3,851 60 | 3,418 33 |
| Lieutenant John Pickell, | 3,633 27 | 3,763 03 |
| | \$7,484 87 | 7,181 36 |

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 7, 1831.

JOHN J. ABERT; Lieut. Col. and T. E.

REPORT FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, 20th October, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to state, conformably to the orders of the 20th of August last, that the amount of warrants issued for the payment of revolutionary pensioners, during the year 1831, is \$1,005,632 $\frac{78}{100}$, and warrants to the amount of \$168,512 $\frac{10}{100}$ have been issued for the payment of invalid pensioners during the same period.

I transmit, herewith, statements showing the number of United States' pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories of the United States; the number of deaths during the present year, so far as the returns have been made; and the number added to the list of pensioners for the same period.

I also enclose an estimate of the amount of funds which will probably be required for paying the revolutionary and invalid pensioners for the ensuing year.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Acting Secretary of War

NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners added to the rolls since the 22d of October, 1830.

| Agencies. | Revolutionary pensioners. | Invalid pensioners. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Maine | 14 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | 19 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 19 | 2 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 3 |
| Rhode Island | - | 1 |
| Vermont | 12 | 2 |
| New York | 35 | 11 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 15 | 7 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 3 | 3 |
| Delaware | 2 | 1 |
| Maryland | - | 4 |
| Virginia | 19 | 3 |
| North Carolina | 5 | - |
| South Carolina | 2 | - |
| Georgia | 3 | - |
| Kentucky | 19 | 4 |
| East Tennessee | 4 | 1 |
| West Tennessee | 2 | - |
| Ohio | 13 | 2 |
| Indiana | 2 | 4 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 1 |
| Mississippi | - | - |
| Michigan Territory | - | 1 |
| Illinois | - | 1 |
| Alabama | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri | - | 3 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 1 |
| | 201 | 67 |

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, October 17, 1831.

J. L. EDWARDS.

NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners on the rolls of different States and Territories, on the 17th October, 1831.

| States and Territories. | Revolutionary pensioners. | Invalid pensioners. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Maine - - - - - | 960 | 141 |
| New Hampshire - - - - - | 703 | 187 |
| Massachusetts - - - - - | 1,439 | 337 |
| Connecticut - - - - - | 693 | 129 |
| Rhode Island - - - - - | 160 | 14 |
| Vermont - - - - - | 931 | 173 |
| New York - - - - - | 2,749 | 1,014 |
| New Jersey - - - - - | 380 | 58 |
| Pennsylvania - - - - - | 712 | 343 |
| Pittsburg agency - - - - - | 322 | 95 |
| Delaware - - - - - | 15 | 16 |
| Maryland - - - - - | 140 | 227 |
| Virginia - - - - - | 668 | 212 |
| North Carolina - - - - - | 256 | 64 |
| South Carolina - - - - - | 116 | 22 |
| Georgia - - - - - | 77 | 23 |
| Kentucky - - - - - | 478 | 169 |
| East Tennessee - - - - - | 151 | 49 |
| West Tennessee - - - - - | 124 | 98 |
| Ohio - - - - - | 534 | 161 |
| Indiana - - - - - | 124 | 81 |
| Louisiana - - - - - | 10 | 29 |
| Mississippi - - - - - | 16 | 7 |
| Michigan Territory - - - - - | 10 | 36 |
| Illinois - - - - - | 28 | 28 |
| Alabama - - - - - | 35 | 27 |
| Missouri - - - - - | 18 | 70 |
| District of Columbia - - - - - | 18 | 58 |
| | 11,876 | 3,868 |

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, October 17, 1831.

J. L. EDWARDS.

Abstract from the several agents' returns, shewing the number of pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge during the year ending 4th September, 1831; also those dropt from the roll under the act 3d March, 1819.

| Agencies. | Revolutionary pensioners. | Invalid pensioners. | Invalid pensioners dropped from the roll under act 3d March, 1819. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Maine - - - | 51 | | |
| New Hampshire - - - | 30 | 4 | |
| Massachusetts - - - | 38 | | |
| Connecticut - - - | 27 | 1 | |
| Rhode Island - - - | 2 | | |
| Vermont - - - | 28 | 3 | |
| New York - - - | 53 | 15 | 5 |
| New Jersey - - - | 10 | 1 | |
| Pennsylvania - - - | 29 | 8 | 1 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. - - - | 15 | 2 | |
| Delaware - - - | 1 | | |
| Maryland - - - | 9 | 3 | |
| Virginia - - - | 23 | 3 | |
| North Carolina - - - | 9 | 1 | |
| South Carolina - - - | 1 | | |
| Georgia - - - | 6 | | |
| Kentucky - - - | 9 | 3 | |
| E. Tennessee | | | |
| W. Tennessee | | | |
| Ohio | | | |
| Indiana - - - | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Louisiana - - - | | | |
| Mississippi - - - | 2 | 1 | |
| Michigan - - - | - | 1 | |
| Illinois - - - | 6 | 4 | |
| Alabama - - - | - | - | 1 |
| Missouri - - - | 2 | 3 | |
| D. Columbia - - - | 17 | 8 | |
| | 376 | 64 | 8 |

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, October 17, 1831.

J. L. EDWARDS.

REPORT OF THE BOUNTY LAND OFFICE.

Return of Claims which have been deposited in the Bounty Land Office for the year ending on the 30th September, 1831, for services rendered during the Revolutionary war.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| Claims suspended on file 30th September, 1830, | - | - | 6 |
| Do. received from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831, inclusive | - | - | 573 |
| | | | 579 |
| Claims for which land warrants have issued | - | - | 98 |
| Do. previously satisfied | - | - | 86 |
| Do. not entitled to land | - | - | 116 |
| Do. in which the names of the applicants are not returned on the records in this office | - | - | 171 |
| Do. on which further evidence was required | - | - | 76 |
| Do. for which regulations were sent | - | - | 26 |
| Do. on file, suspended | - | - | 6 |
| | | | 579 |

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued for the year ending on the 30th September, 1831.

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Lieut. Colonel | - | - | - | 450 |
| 1 | Major | - | - | - | 400 |
| 8 | Captains, 300 acres each | - | - | - | 2,400 |
| 16 | Lieutenants, 200 acres each | - | - | - | 3,200 |
| 1 | Ensign | - | - | - | 150 |
| 1 | Cornet | - | - | - | 150 |
| 2 | Surgeons, 400 acres each | - | - | - | 800 |
| 68 | Rank and file, 100 acres each | - | - | - | 6,800 |

Warrants 98 14,350 acres.

Number of warrants signed by Generals Knox and Dearborn, which remain on file in this office 53

Number of claims under the act of Congress of 15th May, 1828, presented by the Treasury Department for examination 31

Return of Claims which have been deposited in the Bounty Land Office for the year ending on the 30th September, 1831, for services rendered during the late war.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| Claims suspended per last report | - | - | - | - | - | 318 |
| Do. received since | - | - | - | - | - | 294 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 612 |
| Claims for which warrants have issued | - | - | - | - | - | 70 |
| Do. previously satisfied | - | - | - | - | - | 55 |
| Do. not entitled to land | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| Do. returned for further evidence | - | - | - | - | - | 52 |
| Do. for which regulations were sent | - | - | - | - | - | 86 |
| Do. on file, suspended | - | - | - | - | - | 313 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 612 |

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued for the year ending on the 30th September, 1831.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| 1st. Authorized by the acts of December 24, 1811, and January 11, 1812, | - | - | - | - | - | 68 |
| 2d. Authorized by the act of December 10, 1814, | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 70 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> <hr/> 70 |

| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| Whereof, of the first description, 68 granted, of 160 acres each | - | 10,880 |
| Whereof, of the second description, 2 granted, of 320 acres each | - | 640 |
| | | <hr/> 11,520 |
| Total acres | - | 11,520 |

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Bounty Land Office, Nov. 20, 1831.

The foregoing is respectfully reported to the Hon. Secretary of War as the proceedings of this office for the year ending on the 30th September, 1831.

WM. GORDON, *First Clerk.*