
DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS, BY THE PRESIDENT,

AT THE OPENING OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS

Accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the President of the United States, of November 29, 1834.

1. The letter of the Commissioners of the Navy to the Secretary, transmitting the general and special estimates of the navy, for the year 1835.
 - A. Estimate for the office of the Secretary of the Navy.
 - B. " for the office of the Commissioners of the Navy.
 - C. " for the expenses of the southwest executive building.
 - D. The general estimate for the navy.
 - Detailed estimate, D 1, for vessels in commission.
 - D 2, for receiving vessels.
 - D 3, for recruiting stations.
 - D 4, for officers and others attached to Navy Yards and shore stations, and the abstract or recapitulation.
 - D 5, for officers waiting orders and on furlough.
 - D 6, for provisions.
 - D 7, for improvements and repairs of Navy Yards, and recapitulation.
 - E. Special estimate for magazines, hospitals, tanks, lithographic press, and survey of the coast.
 - E 1, lithographic press.
 - F. Estimates for the Marine Corps.
 - Detailed estimates, 1 to 6.
 - G. List of vessels in commission, of each squadron, their commanders and stations.
 - H. List of vessels in ordinary.
 - I. List of vessels building.
 - K. Report of the proceeding under the law for the *gradual increase* of the navy.
 - L. Report of the proceedings under the law for the *gradual improvement* of the navy.
 - M. Statement of the condition of the navy pension fund.
 - Detailed statements, 1 and 2.
 - N. Statement of the condition of the privateer pension fund.
 - Detailed statements, N 1 and 2.
 - O. Statement of the condition of the navy hospital fund.
 - P. Statement of proceedings under the law for the suppression of the *slave trade*.
 - Q & Q 1. Statements of proceedings under the law for surveying the coast.
 - R. List of deaths.
 - S. List of resignations.
 - T. List of dismissions.

No. 1.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

November 14, 1834.

SIR: The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to transmit herewith the estimates in triplicate, for the expenses upon the following objects, under the direction of the Navy Department, viz.

An estimate of the expense of the Navy Commissioners' Office, marked B.

The general estimate for the Navy, marked D, with detailed estimates for some of the items of the general estimate, marked from D 1 to D 7, inclusively.

A special estimate is also submitted for the completion of objects which have been heretofore authorized by special appropriation, marked E.

The estimate for the expenses of the Marine Corps, as exhibited by the Colonel Commandant of that corps, marked F, with a statement of the probable distribution of the corps, marked F 1, and detailed estimates for some of the items marked from F 2 to F 6, inclusively.

They also submit reports upon the number, rate, distribution, and condition of the vessels in ordinary, marked H; a similar report of the vessels building, marked I; of the proceedings under the laws for the gradual increase of the navy, marked K; and of those under the laws for the gradual improvement of the navy, marked L.

As the amount of the general estimate is greater than the appropriations for the present year, the board respectfully state some of the causes which have produced the increase. The increase in the first item is occasioned by a small increase of the numbers to be employed, and by a small additional compensation proposed for others.

The increase in the fourth item, which is the largest, has become necessary, principally from the greater deterioration of the vessels which it will be necessary to repair, to furnish the required reliefs for vessels which must return to the United States to discharge their crews.

The board do not propose to depart from a course which has been for some time pursued by them, which has been to limit their estimates under this head to the probable wants for the current year; as they believe it to be good policy in time of peace, and when no sudden increase of force is contemplated, not to repair vessels which might afterwards remain long unemployed.

A small increase is proposed on the 7th item to meet the current expenses for ammunition, and to gradually replace old and imperfect small arms by others of approved quality and of uniform patterns.

The special estimate E comprises the amounts which are considered necessary for giving due security and convenient access to the magazines; and for making arrangements to secure the comforts of the sick, and to give proper protection to the public property.

The advantages anticipated from the possession and use of a lithographic press, were fully stated in the last annual estimates.

In the estimate for the expenses of the Navy Commissioners' Office marked B, they have proposed an increase of one hundred dollars to the salary of their chief clerk, to place him on an equality with other clerks in

similar situations, and they feel assured that the nature and extent of his duties, and the manner in which he performs them, justly entitle him to this consideration.

The increased amount required for the support of the marine corps, is a necessary consequence of the increase of the corps, which was made at the last session of Congress.

Respectfully, &c. &c.,
JOHN RODGERS.

Honorable MAHLON DICKERSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, for the year 1835.

Secretary of the Navy, - - - - -		\$6,000
Six clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818,	\$8,200	
One clerk, per act of 26th May, 1824,	1,000	
One do., per act of 2d March, 1827,	1,000 -	10,200
One clerk of navy, and privateer pension, and navy hospital funds, per act of 10th July, 1832, - - - - -		1,600
Messenger and assistant messenger, - - - - -		1,050
Contingent expenses, the balance remaining unexpended, of appropriations for former years under this head, will be sufficient for the year 1835, - - - - -		18,850

Submitted.

For 2 clerks, \$400 additional each, now in the receipt of \$1,000 each, per annum, - - - - -	\$800	<u>\$19,650</u>
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B.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Navy Commissioners' Office for the year 1835.

For the salaries of the Commissioners of the Navy Board,		\$10,500,00
For the salary of their secretary, - - - - -		2,000
For the salaries of their clerks, draftsman and messenger, per acts of 20th April, 1818, 20th May, 1824, and 2d March, 1827, - - - - -	\$8,450	
Additional to the chief clerk, making his salary equal to that allowed to all other chief clerks of his grade - - - - -	100	8,550
For contingent expenses, - - - - -		1,800
		<u>\$22,850,00</u>

C.

Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the Southwest Executive building for the year 1835.

Superintendent, - - - - -	\$250
Two watchmen, at \$300 each, - - - - -	600
	<u>\$850</u>

Contingent expenses: The balance remaining unexpended, of appropriations for former years under this head, will be sufficient for the year 1835, - - - - - \$850

Submitted.

Additional for superintendent, - - - - -	\$250
Additional for 2 watchmen, \$200 each, - - - - -	400
	650
	<u>\$1,500</u>

D.

There will be required for the Navy during the year 1835, in addition to the balances that may remain on hand, three millions six hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred fifty one dollars and sixty-seven cents, viz.

1st. For pay and subsistence of officers of the navy and pay of seamen - - - - -	\$1,505,126 67½
2d. Pay of superintendents, naval constructors and all the civil establishment at the several yards - - - - -	63,110 00
3d. For provisions - - - - -	450,000 00
4th. For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs, and wear and tear of vessels in commission - - - - -	974,000 00
5th. For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick - - - - -	40,000 00
6th. For improvements, and the necessary repairs of navy yards, viz.:	
Portsmouth - - - - -	\$39,925
Charlestown - - - - -	99,500
Brooklyn - - - - -	46,120
Philadelphia - - - - -	3,520
Washington - - - - -	10,000
Gosport - - - - -	100,450
Pensacola - - - - -	44,600
Sackett's Harbor - - - - -	500
	<u>344,615 00</u>
7th. For ordnance and ordnance stores - - - - -	15,000 00
8th. For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling ex-	

<p>penses of officers and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of fire and steam engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary: for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatever</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>\$295,000 00</p>
<p>9th. For contingent expenses for objects not herein-before enumerated</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>3,000 00</p>
		<hr/> <p>\$3,689,851 67½</p> <hr/>

D 1.

Estimate of the pay and subsistence of all persons in the Navy attached to vessels in commission for the year 1835.

	1 Ships of the line.	3 Frigates.		11 Sloops of war, 1st. class.	7 Schoo- ners.	Total number of each grade.	Aggregate amount of each grade.
		1st class.	2d class.				
Captains - - - - -	2	3	1	2	-	8	\$18,360
Commanders - - - - -	-	-	-	11	-	11	12,938 75
Lieutenants commanding - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7	7	8,233 75
Lieutenants - - - - -	8	18	5	44	14	89	85,865
Masters - - - - -	-	3	1	11	-	16	10,600
Surgeons of the fleet - - - - -	1	1	-	2	-	4	8,045
Surgeons - - - - -	-	-	1	9	-	10	12,098 40
Pursers - - - - -	1	3	1	11	7	23	15,237
Chaplains - - - - -	1	3	1	-	-	5	3,312 00
Secretaries - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	4	4,000
Second masters - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	662 50
Assistant surgeons - - - - -	3	6	2	11	7	29	23,722
Midshipmen - - - - -	27	60	16	110	35	248	56,544
Boatswains - - - - -	1	3	1	11	-	16	5,300
Gunners - - - - -	1	3	1	11	-	16	5,300
Carpenters - - - - -	1	3	1	11	-	16	5,300
Sailmakers - - - - -	1	3	1	11	-	16	5,300
Schoolmasters - - - - -	1	3	1	11	-	16	6,260
Clerks - - - - -	2	6	1	11	-	20	6,720
Yeomen - - - - -	1	3	1	11	7	23	4,140
Boatswains' mates - - - - -	6	12	3	22	14	57	12,996
Gunners' do - - - - -	4	6	2	11	7	30	6,840
Carpenters' do - - - - -	3	6	2	11	7	29	6,612
Masters at arms - - - - -	1	3	1	11	-	16	3,456
Ships' cook - - - - -	1	3	1	11	7	23	4,968
Quartermasters - - - - -	10	21	6	44	21	102	19,584
Quarter Gunner - - - - -	18	30	8	44	21	121	21,780
Captains of forecastle - - - - -	3	6	2	22	14	47	8,460
do of tops - - - - -	9	18	6	44	-	77	13,860
Armorsers - - - - -	1	3	1	-	-	5	1,080
Coopers - - - - -	1	3	1	-	-	5	1,080
Ships' stewards - - - - -	1	3	1	11	7	23	4,968
Officers' do - - - - -	2	9	2	11	7	43	9,288
Surgeons' do - - - - -	1	3	1	11	-	16	3,456
Sailmakers' mates - - - - -	2	3	1	-	-	6	1,368
Captains of hold - - - - -	2	6	2	11	-	21	3,780
Officers' cooks - - - - -	3	9	2	22	7	43	9,288
Ships' corporals - - - - -	2	3	1	-	-	6	1,008
Coxswains - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	4	864
Masters of the band - - - - -	1	3	1	-	-	5	1,080
Seamen - - - - -	243	459	120	605	154	1,581	227,664
Ordinary seamen - - - - -	250	500	70	418	84	1,122	134,640
Musicians, 1st class - - - - -	6	12	-	-	-	21	3,024
Do 2d class - - - - -	3	9	-	-	-	16	1,920
Landsmen - - - - -	150	180	5	231	56	663	71,604
Boys - - - - -	57	75	20	132	42	326	27,384
						4,986	900,011 40
133 passed midshipmen - - - - -							52,036 25
75 midshipmen who may become entitled to be arranged as passed midshipmen after their examination, in addition to pay as midshipmen - - - - -							12,243 75
							964,291 40

D 4.

Estimate of the pay, rations, and all other allowances of officers and others, at the navy yards and stations, for the year 1835.

PORTSMOUTH.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at \$8 per month.	Servants, at \$6 per month.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.	
Captain - - -	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	\$3,466 75	\$13,937 50	
Master commandant - -	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75		
Lieutenant - - -	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25		
Master - - -	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75		
Surgeon - - -	1	60	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,412 25		
Purser - - -	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75		
Midshipmen - - -	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75		
Boatswain - - -	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75		
Gunner - - -	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75		
Carpenter - - -	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75		
Sailmaker - - -	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75		
Steward - - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25		
ORDINARY.											
Lieutenant - - -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965		5,230 75
Carpenter's mate - -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25		
Seamen - - -	6	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,411 50		
Ordinary seamen - -	12	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,535		
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.											
Storekeeper - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	4,450	
Master builder & inspector of timber - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900		
Clerk to the yard - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600		
Do to commandant - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600		
Do storekeeper - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350		
Do master builder - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300		
Porter - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300		
										\$23,618 25	

NOTES.

House rent is estimated for officers, and is to be allowed only, in cases where no houses are furnished by the Government.

Pay and rations of surgeons and their assistants are averaged under the law of 28th May, 1828.

ESTIMATE—Continued.

NEW YORK—Contin'd.		Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at \$8 per month.	Servants, at \$6 per month.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.
HOSPITAL.											
Surgeon	-	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	\$1,612 25	3,902 50
Assistant surgeon	-	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward	-	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses, when the number of the sick shall require them	-	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers	-	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook	-	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.											
Storekeeper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	9,060
Master builder	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	
Clerk to yard	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Inspector and measurer of timber	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Clerk to commandant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Do do	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Do storekeeper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Do do	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	
Do master builder	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Porter	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	500	
										\$55,291 50	

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeons of the yard are to be required to attend to the duties of the yard, to those of the receiving ship, and the marines; one to be always on board the receiving ship.

PHILADELPHIA.											
Captain	-	1	100	16	600	65	30	3	-	\$4,066 75	16,463 50
Master commandant	-	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant	-	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 75	
Master	-	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Surgeon	-	1	70	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,732 25	
Assistant surgeon	-	1	40	4	145	16	14	-	1	1,253 25	
Purser	-	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain	-	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75	
Boatswain	-	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner	-	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Carpenter	-	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward	-	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
ORDINARY.											
Lieutenant	-	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965	4,760 25
Boatswain's mate	-	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Seamen	-	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	941	
Ordinary seamen	-	13	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,555	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, Continued.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at \$8 per month.	Servants, at \$6 per month.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon - - -	1	60	4	-	20	30	1	-	\$1,412 25	3,684 75
Assistant surgeon - - -	1	35	3	-	16	14	-	1	957	
Steward - - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses, when the number of the sick shall require them - - -	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers - - -	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook - - -	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	211 25	
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Storekeeper - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	6,450
Master builder - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Clerk to yard - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Inspector and measurer of timber - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Clerk to commandant - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	
Do storekeeper - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
Do master builder - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Porter - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are both to attend to the yard, receiving vessels and marines.

WASHINGTON.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at \$8 per month.	Servants, at \$6 per month.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.	
Captain - - -	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	\$3,466 75	15,901 50	
Master commandant - - -	1	75	6	-	40	20	2	-	1,982		
Lieutenant - - -	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25		
Master - - -	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75		
Master in charge of ordnance - - -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50		
Chaplain - - -	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75		
Surgeon - - -	1	70	4	-	-	20	1	-	1,532 25		
Purser - - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75		
Assistant surgeon - - -	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75		
Boatswain - - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75		
Gunner, as laboratory officer - - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75		
Carpenter - - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75		
Steward - - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25		
Hospital steward - - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25		
ORDINARY.											
Boatswain's mate - - -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25		5,007 50
Carpenter's do - - -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25		
Seamen - - -	6	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,411 50		
Ordinary seamen - - -	14	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,957 50		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Continued.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at \$8 per month.	Servants, at \$6 per month.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.	
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.											
Storekeeper - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,700	10,700	
Assistant master builder - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000		
Clerk to yard - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900		
Inspector and measurer of timber - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900		
Clerk to commandant - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900		
Do do - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600		
Do storekeeper - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500		
Clerk to assistant master builder - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420		
Master camboose maker and plumber - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200		
Master chain cable and anchor maker - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000		
Engineer - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800		
Keeper of magazine - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480		
Porter - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300		
											10,700
											\$31,609
NORFOLK.											
Captain - - -	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	\$3,466 75	23,344 50	
Master commandant - - -	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75		
Lieutenant - - -	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 25		
Do - - -	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25		
Master - - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75		
Do - - -	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75		
Surgeon - - -	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25		
Assistant surgeon - - -	2	40	4	145	16	14	-	1	2,506 50		
Purser - - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75		
Chaplain - - -	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75		
Teacher of mathematics - - -	1	40	2	90	12	9	-	1	981 75		
Do languages - - -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50		
Midshipmen - - -	4	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,277		
Boatswain - - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75		
Gunner - - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75		
Carpenter - - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75		
Sailmaker - - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75		
Steward - - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25		
Do ass't to purser - - -	1	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	451 25		
											23,344 50
ORDINARY.											
Lieutenants - - -	3	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,895		
Master - - -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50		
Midshipmen - - -	6	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,915 50		
Boatswain - - -	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50		
Gunner - - -	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

NORFOLK—Continued.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at \$8 per month.	Servants, at \$6 per month.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.
ORDINARY—Continued.										
Carpenter - -	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	\$422 50	
Carpenter's mates -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Do do as caulkers	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswains' mates -	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	638 50	
Seamen - - - -	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,293 50	
Ordinary seamen -	36	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	7,605	\$19,554 50
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon - - - -	1	60	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,412 25	
Assistant surgeon -	1	30	2	-	16	14	-	1	805 75	
Steward - - - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses, when the number of sick shall require them - - -	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers - - - -	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook - - - - -	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	3,557 50
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Storekeeper - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
Master builder -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	
Clerk to yard - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Inspector and measurer of timber - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	
Clerk to commandant -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Do do - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Do storekeeper -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Do do - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	
Do master builder -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Keeper of magazine -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
Porter - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	9,690
										\$56,146 50

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeons are to be required to attend to the duties of the yard, to those of the receiving ship, and to the marines; one to be always on board the receiving ship.

ESTIMATE—Continued.

PENSACOLA.		Number.	Pay, per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at \$8 per month.	Servants, at \$6 per month.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.
Captain	-	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	\$3,466 75	
Master commandant	-	1	60	5	-	40	20	2	-	1,710	
Lieutenant	-	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
Do	-	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
Master	-	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Surgeon	-	1	50	2	-	20	20	1	-	1,109 75	
Assistant surgeon	-	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Purser	-	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Chaplain	-	1	40	2	-	12	9	-	1	891 75	
Midshipmen	-	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain	-	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner	-	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Carpenter	-	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Sailmaker	-	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward	-	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	\$16,829
ORDINARY.											
Carpenter	-	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter's mate	-	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Boatswain's mate	-	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Seamen	-	10	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,352 50	
Ordinary seamen	-	10	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,112 50	5,526
HOSPITAL.											
Surgeon	-	1	50	2	200	20	20	1	-	1,309 75	
Assistant surgeon	-	1	50	2	-	16	14	-	1	805 75	
Steward	-	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses, when the number of sick shall require them	-	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers	-	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook	-	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	3,455
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.											
Storekeeper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
Clerk to yard	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Do commandant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	
Do storekeeper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
Porter	ø	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	4,000
											\$29,810

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon to attend to the yard, ordinary and marines, and receiving vessel, should one be allowed.

RECAPITULATION.

	First item, naval.	First item, ordinary.	First item, hospital.	Second item, civil.	Aggregate.
Portsmouth -	\$13,937 50	\$5,230 75	.	\$4,450	\$23,618 25
Boston -	21,479 50	18,554 50	\$3,902 50	9,060	52,996 50
New York -	22,739 50	19,589 50	3,902 50	9,060	55,291 50
Philadelphia -	16,463 50	4,760 25	3,684 75	6,450	31,358 50
Washington -	15,901 50	5,007 50	.	10,700	31,609
Norfolk -	23,344 50	19,554 50	3,557 50	9,690	56,146 50
Pensacola -	16,829	5,526	3,455	4,000	29,810
Baltimore -	6,676 50	.	.	.	6,676 50
Charleston -	7,003 75	.	.	.	7,003 75
Sackett's Harbor -	1,141 75	.	.	.	1,141 75
Ordnance -	2,895	.	.	.	2,895
Instrument depot -	2,613 50	.	.	.	2,613 50
Naval constructor -	.	.	.	3,000	3,000
Civil engineer -	.	.	.	4,000	4,000
Navy storekeepers -	.	.	.	2,700	2,700
	\$151,025 50	\$78,223	\$18,502 25	\$63,110	\$310,860 75

D 5.

Exhibit of the officers, &c. waiting orders and on furlough for the year 1835; being part of the first item of the general estimate.

Waiting Orders.—16 captains, 12 masters commandant, 103 lieutenants, 10 surgeons, 8 pursers, 5 assistant surgeons, 50 passed midshipmen, 66 midshipmen, and 4 sailmakers: total, 274. Total amount, \$211,763 90

Furlough.—2 masters commandant, 6 lieutenants, 2 masters, 1 purser, 1 chaplain, 6 passed midshipmen, 3 midshipmen, - - - - - 7,322 62½

\$219,086 52½

D 6.

Provisions explanatory of the 3d item of the general estimate for 1835.

4,779 persons in vessels in commission, besides marines embarked.

511 marines embarked in vessels in commission.

139 persons in receiving vessels.

5,489 persons, in total, at one ration a day, makes 2,003,485 rations, which, at 25 cents each, is equal to - - - \$500,871 25

From which deduct this sum, [which, from the balance that may remain in the treasury on the 1st of January next, it is presumed will not be required,] - - - 50,871 25

Which leaves - - - \$450,000 00

the sum asked for in the general estimate.

D 7.

An estimate for the proposed improvements and repairs of navy yards for the year 1835.

NAVY YARD NEAR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

For completing ship house on site No. 4, - - -	\$31,000
For raising the barracks for the ordinary another story, - - -	4,000
For enlarging and repairing the blacksmith's shop, - - -	825
For repairing and furnishing a building for hospital, - - -	350
For levelling the yard, - - - - -	2,000
For repairing docks, wharves, buildings, and all other purposes, - - -	1,750
	<u>\$39,925</u>

NAVY YARD AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Towards completing rope-walk, - - - - -	\$50,000
Towards building a store-house, site No. 15, - - - - -	26,000

Docks, wharves, and buildings in the yard, - - -	\$8,500
Extending quay wall east of the mast house, - - -	9,000
For making arrangements preparatory to changing the fronts of the officers houses near the east end of the yard, - - -	6,000
	<u>\$99,500</u>

NAVY YARD AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For yard wall on Navy street, 500 feet in length, - - -	\$6,000
For a quay wall on north side of the timber dock, - - -	9,620
For preparing a landing place for timber, - - -	2,400
For filling in low parts of the yard, - - -	2,500
For new gate to timber dock, and repairing bridge, - - -	750
For new sills and repairs of foundation to ship-house No. 1, - - -	4,500
For constructing drains and reservoirs for draining the yard, - - -	1,500
For making mooring buoys and laying down moorings, - - -	2,600
For repairs of gun block and securing guns from injury, - - -	1,750
For mud machine, with steam engine and saws, - - -	11,500
For repairs of all other buildings, docks, and for all other purposes, - - -	3,000
	<u>\$46,120</u>

NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

For filling in low places in the yard and Smith's shop, paving gutters, gravelling road, and completing pavement on Front street, - - -	\$1,450
For fitting spouts and drains to No. 5, completing steam boxes, rebuilding chimneys, and repairs in smith's shop, and fitting hydrants to the smith and joiner's shops, - - -	810
For new skids to guns, and replacing the guns, - - -	750
For repairs of all buildings, and for all other purposes, - - -	500
	<u>\$3,520</u>

NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON.

Towards completion of the wharf, - - -	\$5,000
For the repairs of all buildings, and for all other purposes, - - -	5,000
	<u>\$10,000</u>

NAVY YARD AT GOSPORT, VA.

For laying the launching slip, and building the quay walls connected with the same, - - -	\$18,200
Towards the construction of the timber dock, - - -	18,000
For building timber shed No. 12, - - -	23,600
For completing mast house No. 28, - - -	17,100
For completing houses Nos. 2 and 3, - - -	7,450
For completing the wall at the south end of the yard, - - -	4,850
For repairs of docks, wharves, buildings, and all other purposes, - - -	11,250
	<u>\$100,450</u>

NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA.

To complete the wharf, - - - - -	\$35,000
For repairs of all buildings in the yard, - - - - -	2,500
For completing stable, - - - - -	3,000
For cisterns, - - - - -	1,500
For completing navy store, - - - - -	1,600
Receiving vessel, - - - - -	1,000
	<u>\$44,600</u>

AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For repairs of ship house, - - - - -	\$500
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SUMMARY RECAPITULATION.

Portsmouth, N. H. - - - - -	\$39,925
Charlestown, Mass. - - - - -	99,500
Brooklyn, N. Y. - - - - -	46,120
Philadelphia, - - - - -	3,520
Washington, - - - - -	10,000
Gosport, Va. - - - - -	100,450
Pensacola, * - - - - -	44,600
Sackett's Harbor, - - - - -	500
Total amount, - - - - -	<u>\$344,615</u>

—◆—
E.

SUBMITTED.

A special estimate for objects not embraced in the usual annual estimates for the Navy, respectfully submitted for consideration.

FOR MAGAZINES.

To complete the magazines authorized to be built near Boston and New-York, to enclose them, and to provide convenient access to them for the receipt and delivery of powder, - - - - -	<u>\$7,500</u>
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HOSPITALS.

To complete the hospitals near Boston, New-York and Pensacola, to build the necessary out houses and appendages, and to enclose them, - - - - -	20,700
For repair of the hospital near Norfolk, and its enclosures and dependencies, - - - - -	1,000
For repairing enclosures, and graduating the grounds about the Naval Asylum near Philadelphia, - - - - -	3,500
Total for hospitals, - - - - -	<u>\$25,200</u>

TANKS.

To complete the payments which will be due on contracts made under the act of July 10, 1832, - - - - - \$9,000

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

For the purchase, and use for one year, of a lithographic press, - \$1,000

SURVEY OF THE COASTS.

For survey of the coasts of the United States, - - - - - \$30,000

E 1.

Estimate submitted for Lithographic Press.

For the purchase, and use for one year, of a lithographic press, \$1,000

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
September 12, 1833.

SIR: The commissioners have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing a communication from Lieut. Wilkes, upon the subject of a lithographic press for the use of the Navy Department, and requiring an opinion upon the propriety of purchasing one. The commissioners are fully of opinion, that the possession and employment of such a press would be both useful and economical, as, besides the various uses enumerated by Lieut. Wilkes, it may, in their opinion, be applied to the printing of all the various forms required by the disbursing officers, and officers of the navy yards, which would at once combine uniformity, which is highly desirable, with a great saving of expense.

The communication of Lieut. Wilkes is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 23, 1833.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th July, I have the honor to report that I have made very many inquiries relative to a lithographic press, the result of which is, that they can be had from thirty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars, according to the size, goodness, and strength of material of which they are constructed. This is exclusive of rollers, ink and stones. The rollers and ink will cost about thirty dollars, and the stones are to be had at ten cents the pound.

Presuming your object to be usefulness and economy combined, I submit

the following as my estimate of the cost of a suitable one for the printing of charts, viz.:

Cost of press, " - -	\$120
Rollers and ink, " - -	30
500 lbs. of stone, at 10 cents,	50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$200</u>

For the maintenance of the press, there will be required a printer, and a laborer to assist in working the press when the impressions are striking off. The pay of a printer is from ten to fourteen dollars a week, in New-York, and no one who understands the art can be had under that price.

The laborer's services would only be required occasionally, and it would be therefore preferable to hire him when wanted, until the press was in full operation and constantly employed. . Therefore I should estimate the maintenance of a press as follows, for a year:

Lithographic printer, at \$50 per month,	-	\$600
Contingencies, including labor, paper, &c.,	-	100
		<hr/>
		<u>\$700</u>

So that the purchase and maintenance of the press, for the first year, would be nine hundred dollars.

I have made many inquiries relative to the cost of the charts that could be printed on a press for the last ten years, and regret that I have not been able to obtain any information for you, having been informed by the accounting officers that all the accounts of the navy agents and pursers, both at home and abroad, that served in the navy for that time, would have to be consulted, which would require, as they inform me, a period of six months. I am equally at a loss to inform you of the amount that has probably been expended in the service for those purposes.

In the place of this information, I can offer many reasons for the advantages to be derived from such an establishment, which will probably tend to satisfy you that the expenditure would not be thrown away.

In the first place, all the charts now on hand might be made serviceable by correcting the erroneous parts, viz.: by annexing to them small lithographics of those parts corrected, which charts cannot now be supplied to our public vessels without endangering the public property in some degree, thus making what is now worthless, valuable.

In the second place, charts of harbors and coasts might be furnished our vessels on large and accurate scales, (and which are alone published by the English and French hydrographical officers,) that cannot now be bought.

3dly. Errors that had been discovered by navigators, (which is of frequent occurrence,) could be immediately corrected, which the publishers of charts wholly neglect, or are slow in doing, not only on account of the expense in altering the plate, but the loss in not being able to sell the impression they have on hand.

4thly. The ease and small expense at which it would enable the Government to extend any hydrographical information to the mercantile marine, and to embody at once, in a useful shape, all hydrographical information that may be obtained, it is believed that many disasters to vessels would be prevented by having small sections of charts, showing the situation of dangers,

to enable navigators fully to comprehend them, at once serving to dissipate any erroneous description, and making it clear to the most common understanding.

The opportunity of obtaining hydrographical information, well authenticated and illustrated on charts, would facilitate the insurance of vessels, and equalize the risk between the insurer and insured. For the want of this information, and no where to obtain it sufficiently authenticated, many merchants are now denied this privilege, and others receive it at a large premium. As it is one of the great objects of our Government to afford facilities to its commerce, and spread useful information, there are few ways in which more valuable information could be spread, at so small expense, than by the establishment of a lithographic press connected with this office, which would not only receive then the information, but be enabled to put it in immediate circulation, at the same time that it is a great economy in furnishing the navy with charts, and those that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

5thly. As the coast survey progresses, it would enable the Government to issue copies at little more than the price of the paper, which alone, contrasted with the amount now expending by Congress in the publication of the survey of Narragansett bay, would have bought and maintained a lithographic press for three or four years. In connection with all this, it might be employed in printing off circulars for the departments. All this, I am of opinion, would occupy a press fully, and could not be obtained by even employing another printer at the press of the War Department, (which would be the same expense, except the first cost of the press,) as the time of printing could not be at our own disposal, which is a material consideration in the success of the operation, being very much influenced by the state of the temperature. These are some of the prominent objects that have appeared to me to be embraced in your letter, and which I have the honor respectfully to submit to your consideration.

I am your most obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES, JR.,

Lieut. U. S. Navy, in charge of Charts, Instruments, &c.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Navy.

F.

General Estimate of the expenses of the Marine Corps for the year 1835.

There will be required, for the support of the marine corps, during the year 1835, in addition to the balances which may remain on hand on the 1st January, 1835, the sum of two hundred eighty-seven thousand three hundred and nine dollars and fifty-eight cents.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1st. For the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps		166,749 55
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
2d. For the provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving on shore, servants and washer-women	33,565 60	
3d. For clothing - - - - -	38,711 25	
4th. For fuel - - - - -	15,166 00	
5th. For repair of barracks - - - - -	3,000 00	
6th. For transportation of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and expenses of recruiting - - - - -	6,000 00	
7th. For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron and acting hospital stewards - - - - -	4,139 25	
8th. For contingencies—namely, freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage and cartage, per diem allowance for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, compensation for officers and men on extra duty, compensation to judge advocates, house rent where there are no public quarters assigned, incidental labor in the quartermaster's department, expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the marine corps, printing, stationery, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuit of deserters, candles and oil for the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, and carpenters' tools - - - - -	17,977 93	
9th. For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, drums, fifes, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores - - - - -	2,000 00	
		120,560 03
		287,309 58

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. WEED, Q. M. M. C.

F 1.

Estimated detail of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the U. S. Marine corps, serving on shore

Where distributed.	Colonel commandant.	Lieutenant colonel.	Majors.	Staff.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Non-commissioned staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Portsmouth, N. H. -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	4	2	41	54
Charlestown -	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	5	6	4	75	96
New York -	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	5	6	4	75	97
Philadelphia -	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	2	60	75
Head quarters and Navy Yard -	1	-	-	3	1	2	2	4	*12	8	10	70	115
Norfolk -	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	5	6	4	75	98
Pensacola -	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	5	6	4	75	96
	1	1	4	4	6	14	14	4	40	40	30	471	629
For sea service -	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	-	40	40	30	461	586
Officers' servants -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	68
Total strength of corps:	1	1	4	4	9	20	20	4	80	80	60	1000	1,283

*This number of Sergeants is required at head quarters, in consequence of there being employed as clerks: one as a messenger, and one in charge of armory.

F. 2

Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Marine Corps of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Rank and grade.	Number.	PAY.				Total.	SUBSISTENCE.			Total.	Aggregate amount.
		Pay per month.	Extra pay per month.	Number of servants at \$8 per month.	Number of servants at \$6 per month.		Number of rations per day, at 20 cents per ration.	Extra rations per day while commanding, at 20 cts per ration.	Number of rations per day, at 25 cents per ration.		
Colonel commandant	1	75	-	-	2	1,044 00	6	6	-	876 00	1,920 00
Lieutenant colonel	1	60	-	-	2	864 00	5	5	-	730 00	1,594 00
Majors	4	50	-	-	2	2,976 00	4	4	-	2,336 00	5,312 00
Adjutant and inspector	1	59	-	-	2	744 00	4	-	-	292 00	1,036 00
Quartermaster	1	60	-	2	2	912 00	4	-	-	292 00	1,204 00
Paymaster	1	50	-	-	2	744 00	4	-	-	292 00	1,036 00
Assistant quartermaster	1	40	20	-	1	792 00	4	-	-	292 00	1,084 00
Captains, commanding posts and at sea	5	50	-	-	1	3,500 00	4	4	-	2,920 00	6,280 00
Captains, commanding companies	4	50	-	-	1	2,658 00	4	-	-	1,168 00	3,856 00
First lieutenants, commanding companies and guards at sea	4	40	-	-	1	2,208 00	4	-	-	1,168 00	3,376 00
First lieutenants	16	30	-	-	1	6,912 00	4	-	-	4,672 00	11,584 00
Second lieutenants	20	25	-	-	1	7,440 00	4	-	-	5,840 00	13,280 00
Surgeon	1	70	-	-	1	912 00	-	-	4	365 00	1,277 00
Hospital steward	1	18	-	-	-	216 00	-	-	1	91 25	307 25
Sergeant major	1	17	-	-	-	204 00	-	-	-	-	204 00
Quartermaster sergeant	1	17	20	-	-	444 00	-	-	-	-	444 00
Drum and fife majors	2	16	-	-	-	384 00	-	-	-	-	384 00
Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea	27	16	-	-	-	5,184 00	-	-	-	-	5,184 00
Orderly sergeants employed as clerks to colonel commandant, adjutant and inspector, and quartermaster	3	16	20	-	-	1,296 00	-	-	-	-	1,296 00

F. 2—Continued.

Rank and grade.	Number.	PAY.				Total.	SUBSISTENCE.			Total.	Aggregate amount.
		Pay per month.	Extra pay per mo.	Number of servants at \$8 per month.	Number of servants at \$6 per month.		Number of rations per day, at 20 cts per ration.	Extra rations pr day, while command's, at 20 cts per ration.	Number of rations per day, at 25 cts per ration.		
Sergeants - - - - -	50	13	-	-	-	7,900 00	-	-	-	-	7,900 00
Corporals - - - - -	80	9	-	-	-	8,640 00	-	-	-	-	8,640 00
Drummers and fifers - - - - -	60	8	-	-	-	5,760 00	-	-	-	-	5,760 00
Privates - - - - -	932	7	-	-	-	78,288 00	-	-	-	-	78,288 00
Clerk to paymaster - - - - -	1	8 $\frac{80}{100}$	20	-	-	345 60	1	-	-	73 00	418 60
Difference of pay between captain and first lieutenant, promoted under act of 30th June, 1834, from 1st July, 1834, to 31st December, 1834, *	8	10	-	-	-	480 00	-	-	-	-	480 00
Difference of pay between first and second lieutenants, promoted under act of 30th June, 1834, from 1st July, 1834, to 31st December, 1834,	7	5	-	-	-	210 00	-	-	-	-	210 00
Amount required for two months' pay as bounty for re-enlistment under act of 2d March, 1833 - - - - -	125	-	-	-	-	1,750 00	-	-	-	-	1,750 00
Amount required for payment of musicians and privates, retained pay under act of 2d March, 1833, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
Second lieutenants appointed under act of 30th June, 1834; from 17th October, 1834, to 31st December, 1834, - - - - -	9	25	-	-	1	697 50	4	-	-	547 20	1,244 70
						144,795 10				21,954 45	166,749 55

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. BROOM,

Br. Lieut. Col. and Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.

HEAD QUARTERS, MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 12, 1834.

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F. 3.--PROVISIONS.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Washer-women.	Matron.	Servants.	Clerks.	Total.	Rations per day at 12 cents.	Rations per day at 20 cents.	Aggregate amount.
For provisions for non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washer-women serving on shore -	581	39	1	-	-	621	1	-	\$27,199 80
For provisions for clerks and officers' servants -	-	-	-	69	4	73	-	1	5,329 00
Amount required for two months' rations for each soldier as premium for re-enlisting, agreeably to the act of 2d March, 1833 -	125	-	-	-	-	125	1	-	900 00
Amount required for servants' rations for 2d lieutenants from 17th October, to 31st December, 1834. Appointed under the act of 30th June, 1834 -	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	156 80
Total amount required -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$33,565 60

F. 4.—CLOTHING.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Servants.	Total.	Aggregate amount.
For clothing for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at \$30 a year each -	1,156	-	1,156	\$34,680 00
For clothing for officers' servants, at \$30 a year each -	-	69	69	2,070 00
Amount required for two months' clothing for each soldier as premium for re-enlisting, at \$5 each -	125	-	125	625 00
Amount required for servants' clothing for 2d lieutenants from 17th October to 31st December, 1834. Appointed under the act of 30th June, 1834 -	9	-	9	56 25
Paymaster's clerk; clothing for him, at \$30 a year -	1	-	1	30 00
Amount required for the purchase of 200 watch coats, at \$6 25 each -	-	-	-	1,250 00
Total amount required -	-	-	-	\$38,711 25

F. 5.—FUEL.

For what purpose required.	Number.	Fuel for each.			Total fuel.			Aggregate amount.
		Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	
Colonel commandant - - - - -	1	36	4	-	36	4		
Lieut. colonel south of latitude 39 - - -	1	26	-	-	26			
Majors south of latitude 39 - - - - -	1	26	-	-	26			
Do north of latitude 39 - - - - -	3	29	-	-	87			
Captains comdg. north of lat. 43 - - -	1	30	-	-	30			
Do comdg. north of lat. 39 - - - - -	2	23	6	-	47	4		
Do comdg. a post south of lat. 39 - - -	1	25	-	-	26			
Do south of latitude 39 - - - - -	2	21	2	-	42	4		
Staff south of latitude 39 - - - - -	3	25	-	-	78			
Do north of latitude 39 - - - - -	1	29	-	-	29			
First lieuts. north of latitude 43 - - -	1	19	1	4	19	1	4	
Do of ten years standing north of latitude 39 - - - - -	4	23	6	-	95			
Do north of latitude 39 - - - - -	2	18	4	-	37			
Do south of latitude 39 - - - - -	7	15	4	-	115	4		
Second lieuts. north of latitude 43 - - -	1	19	1	4	19	1	4	
Do north of latitude 39 - - - - -	6	18	4	-	111			
Do south of latitude 39 - - - - -	7	15	4	-	115	4		
Surgeon - - - - -	1	20	-	-	20			
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washer-women north of lat. 49 - - -	264	1	5	-	429			
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washer-women south of lat. 49 - - -	414	1	4	-	621			
Clerk to paymaster - - - - -	1	2	2	8	2	2	8	
Matron to hospital - - - - -	1	1	4	-	1	4		
Second lieut., appointed under the act of 30th June, 1854, from 17th October, to 31st December, 1854 - - -	9	5	-	-	45			
Commanding officer's office at Portsmouth, N. H. - - - - -	1	8	5	4	8	5	4	
Guard room at Portsmouth, N. H. - - -	1	25	-	-	25			
Hospital at do - - - - -	1	19	1	4	19	1	4	
Mess room for officers at do - - - - -	1	4	1	4	4	1	4	
Offices of the commanding officers and staff, and the commandant at head quarters, Norfolk and Pensacola - - - - -	7	7	-	-	49			
Offices of the commanding officers and assistant quartermaster at Charlestown, New York, and Philadelphia - - - - -	4	8	-	-	32			
Guard rooms at Charlestown, New York and Philadelphia - - - - -	3	24	-	-	72			
Hospitals at Charlestown, New York, and Philadelphia - - - - -	3	18	4	-	55	4		
Mess rooms for officers at New York and Philadelphia - - - - -	3	4	-	-	12			
Guard rooms at head quarters, Navy yard Washington, Norfolk, and Pensacola - - - - -	4	21	-	-	84			
Hospitals at head quarters—2 fires - - -	1	33	-	-	33			
Hospitals at Norfolk and Pensacola - - -	2	16	4	-	33			

F. 5.—FUEL—Continued.

For what purpose required.	Fuel for each.			Total fuel.			Aggregate amount.
	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	
Mess rooms for officers at head quarters, Norfolk and Pensacola	3	3	4	10	4		
Armory at Washington city	1	30	-	30			
				2,527	5	4	at \$6 a cord.
Total amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,166 00

F. 6.—REPAIRS OF BARRACKS.

For what purpose required.	Aggregate amount.
For repairs of barracks at Portsmouth, N. H.	\$300 00
For repairs of barracks at Charlestown	400 00
For repairs of barracks at Philadelphia	300 00
For repairs of barracks at Norfolk, Va.	400 00
For repairs of barracks at head quarters and navy yard	1,600 00
Total amount required	\$3,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. WEED, *Quartermaster Marine Corps.*

G.

List of vessels in commission of each squadron, their commanders and stations.

Class.	Names.	Flag Ships.	Commanders of Vessels.	Commanders of Squadrons.	Station.
Ship of the line	Delaware	Flag ship	Captain J. B. Nicolson	Com're. D. T. Patterson	Mediterranean
Frigate	United States		Capt. Henry E. Ballard		Do.
Do.	Potomac		Capt. J. J. Nicholson		Do.
Sloop	John Adams		M. Comdt. David Conner		Do.
Schooner	Shark		Lieut. Hiram Paulding		Do.
Sloop	St. Louis	Flag ship	M. Comdt. C. S. McCauley	Com're J. D. Henley	West Indies.
Do.	Vandalia		" " Thos. T. Webb		Do.
Do.	Falmouth		" " L. Rosseau		Do.
Schooner	Grampus		Lieut. Jno. White		Do.
Do.	Experiment		" Thomas Paine		Do.
Sloop	Natchez	Flag ship	M. Comdt. J. P. Zantzinger	Com're Jas. Renshaw	Coast of Brazil
Do.	Ontario		" " Wm. D. Salter		Do.
Do.	Eric		" " Jno. Percival		Do.
Schooner	Enterprise		Lieut. A. S. Campbell		Do.
Frigate	Brandywine	Flag ship	Capt. David Deacon	Com're A. S. Wadsworth	Pacific.
Sloop	Fairfield		M. Comdt. E. A. F. Vaillette		Do.
Do.	Vincennes		" " John H. Aulick		Do.
Schooner	Dolphin		Lieut. Ralph Voorhees		Do.
Do.	Boxer		" Hugh N. Page		Do.

H.

Statement showing the names, distribution, and condition of the vessels in ordinary, on the 1st October, 1834.

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

- Concord. Sloop of war, requires to be coppered and other slight repairs.
 Lexington. Sloop of war, requires considerable repairs.

AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

- Columbus. Ship of the line, requires large repairs.
 Independence. Ship of the line, requires very large repairs.
 Constitution. Frigate, in good order.
 Boston. Sloop of war, requires new coppering and other slight repairs.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

- Washington. Ship of the line, requires very large repairs.
 Franklin. Ship of the line, requires very large repairs.
 Ohio. Hull requires extensive repairs, few of her equipments have ever been provided.
 Hudson. Frigate, doubtful if fit for sea service—is used as a receiving vessel.
 Peacock. Sloop of war, requires considerable repairs and coppering.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

- Cyane. Sloop of war, condemned for sea service—to be used as receiving vessel.
 Warren. Sloop of war, requires slight repairs.
 Sea Gull. Old steam vessel, decayed, unfit for service, and her sale is recommended.

AT GOSPORT, VA.

- North Carolina Ship of the line, requires middling repairs and coppering.
 Guerriere. Frigate, requires very large repairs, or to be rebuilt.
 Java. Unfit for sea service—she is used as a receiving vessel.

 I.

Statement of the vessels building at the different Navy Yards.

Those building under the law for the gradual increase of the navy, are distributed as follows:

- AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—One ship of the line, one frigate.
 AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Two ships of the line, one frigate.
 AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two frigates
 AT PHILADELPHIA.—One ship of the line, one frigate.
 AT WASHINGTON.—One frigate.
 AT GOSPORT, VA.—One ship of the line, one frigate.

All these vessels are under cover, and in a good state of preservation. A frigate is also building at Gosport, Va., to replace the Macedonian under a special act of Congress, approved 10th July, 1832.

K.

General statement of the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the laws for the gradual increase of the Navy, approved 29th April, 1816, and 3d March, 1821.

Under the provisions of those acts the ships of the line, Columbus, North Carolina, and Delaware, were built and equipped for service some years since.

The ship of the line Ohio was launched, but has never been equipped.

The frigates Brandywine and Potomac have been equipped and employed.

Five ships of the line and seven frigates, remain upon the stocks in the different yards, all under tight houses, and in a good state of preservation. They are so far advanced that they may be equipped as soon as crews could be collected for them. There are, also, many valuable materials on hand at the several yards belonging to this appropriation preparatory to the completion and equipment of the vessels, but the amount remaining in the Treasury, \$186,613 19, would be insufficient to supply the probable deficiency, as stated in a letter from the board, to the Secretary of the Navy, of the 19th June last; but if the services of these vessels are not expected to be soon required, no immediate appropriation will be necessary for them.

The vessels which have not yet been launched, are at the following navy yards, viz:

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—One ship of the line, and one frigate.

AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Two ships of the line, and one frigate.

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two frigates.

AT PHILADELPHIA—One ship of the line, and one frigate.

AT WASHINGTON—One frigate.

AT GOSPORT, VA.—One ship of the line, and one frigate.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 1st October, 1834.

L.

General statement of the measures which have been adopted under the Acts of Congress for the gradual improvement of the Navy: approved, 3d March, 1827, and 2d March, 1833.

Live oak frame timber has been delivered, under contracts, at the respective Navy Yards, as follows, viz.

AT CHARLESTOWN.—For two ships of the line, two frigates, and one sloop of war.

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For one frigate.

AT PHILADELPHIA—For two frigates and one sloop of war.

AT WASHINGTON—For one frigate and one sloop of war, together with part of the frame for another sloop of war.

AT GOSPORT, VA.—For two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war.

A contract has been made for the frame timber of a frigate and a sloop of war at the navy yard near Portsmouth, N. H., of which about 17,304 feet have been delivered for the frigate, and about 8,284 feet for the sloop of war.

Upon a contract for the delivery of the frame of a ship of the line at Brooklyn, N. Y., none has been delivered; and there is reason to fear that it may be necessary to resort to legal means to obtain a performance of the contract.

The total quantity of live oak timber on hand, under this appropriation, on the 1st October, 1834, was 397,906 cubic feet, which cost \$501,030 45.

There has also been procured, and there was on hand at the above date, the following quantities of other timber:

Of white oak timber, 244,990 cubic feet, which cost -	-	\$81,150	74
Do plank, 268,929 superficial feet, which cost -	-	13,957	94
Of yellow pine timber, per plank, 217,182 cubic feet, which cost -	-	74,328	
Of yellow pine for masts and spars, 57,730 cubic feet, which cost -	-	35,753	37
Of white oak knees, 6,253 in number, which cost -	-	32,852	64
Making a total cost -	-	\$238,039	88

The expenditures for labor in receiving and stowing materials, and for other purposes not herein otherwise enumerated, up to the 1st October, has been about \$138,994 32.

Of the two dry docks authorized, both were so far completed as to be available before the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The one at Charlestown was transferred from the charge of the constructing engineer to that of the commandant of the yard, on the 9th September, 1833, and the total cost was \$677,089 78.

That at Gosport, Va., was transferred to the charge of the commandant of that yard on the 15th of March, 1834, and the cost to that time had been \$962,459 19. Some parts of its dependencies were not then fully completed, and there has been since expended the sum of \$11,897 50, which makes the total cost to the 1st of October, 1834, equal to \$974,356 69.

Five buildings for the protection of materials have been built and paid for from this appropriation, at a cost of \$136,128 34; and some other expenditures for similar purposes have also been made at New York and Philadelphia, at a further expense of about \$7,380, making a total, for building and preserving materials, of about \$143,508 84.

Attention has also been given to the selection of public lands, and to other measures for the preservation and cultivation of live oak trees, and an expense has been incurred amounting to about \$66,983 84 in the whole; but this subject has been so recently placed under the immediate charge of the board, that they are unable to present any detailed statement upon it.

Offers have been recently accepted and contracts will be soon made for the white oak and yellow pine timber which is required to complete the hulls of all the vessels for which frames are provided; and for the iron and copper which will be necessary for the same purpose.

It is intended to make early arrangements for procuring materials for the steam vessels authorized by the act, the board having hitherto delayed action

upon this subject for the purpose of obtaining information on some important points.

The amounts which have been appropriated, and which are available to the close of the present year, is \$4,000,000; and of this sum there remained in the Treasury, and in the hands of the navy agents, on the 1st October, 1834, the sum of \$1,278,995 70.

The contracts about to be entered into for timber, iron, and copper, will amount to about \$745,500 00; the amounts required to meet existing contracts to about \$97,500 00, leaving of the amount already appropriated about \$435,995 00 for the steam vessels, and for the purchase of other materials and their preservation.

—◆—
M.

Statement of the amount and description of Stocks owned by the Navy Pension Fund on the 1st Nov. 1833, the changes made in them by redemptions, sales, and purchases to the 1st of Nov. 1834, and the periods at which the interest on said Stocks is payable.

United States Bank Stock:			
Amount on 1st November, 1833	-	-	\$274,900 00
Purchased 9th December, “	-	-	24,000
“ “ “	-	-	2,500
11th February, 1834	-	-	7,500
26th, “ “	-	-	7,600
20th May “	-	-	9,500
2d August, “	-	-	176,000
11th October, “	-	-	141,300
			368,400 00
			\$648,300 00
Sold 15th June, 1833	-	-	18,000
9th Dec. “	-	-	8,000
13th June, 1834	-	-	16,000
			42,000 00
Amount on hand 1st November, 1834	-	-	601,300 00
United States' Exchanged 4½ per cent., per act 26th May, 1824 :			
Amount, on 1st November, 1833	-	-	\$10,000 00
Redeemed 13th, November, 1833.			
United States 5 per cent. stock, per act 3d March, 1821:			
Amount on 1st November, 1833	-	-	\$139,482 78
Redeemed 30th September, 1834.			
Pennsylvania 5 per cents., of 2d April, 1821:			
Amount on 1st November, 1833	-	-	\$5,000 00
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st February and 1st August in each year.			
Pennsylvania 5 per cents. of 1st December, 1826:			
Amount on 1st November, 1833	-	-	22,469 16
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st February and the 1st August in each year.			

Pennsylvania 5 per cents. of 24th March, 1828:	
Amount on 1st November, 1833	\$43,119 41
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year.	
Pennsylvania 5 per cents. of 18th December, 1828:	
Amount on 1st November, 1833	826 34
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st February and 1st August in each year.	
Pennsylvania 5 per cents. of 22d April, 1829:	
Amount on 1st November, 1833	1,054 35
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st February and 1st August in each year.	
Pennsylvania 5 per cents. of 13th March, 1830:	
Amount on 1st November, 1833	10,000 00
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st February and 1st August in each year.	
Pennsylvania 5 per cents. of 21st March, 1831:	
Amount on 1st November, 1833	120,000 00
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st February and 1st August in each year.	
Stock of the city of Cincinnati, 5 per cents. :	
Amount on 1st November, 1833	100,000 00
No changes. Interest payable on the 1st April and 1st October in each year.	
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable in 1837:	
Amount 1st November, 1833	4,000 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 9th May, 1832.	
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 1842:	
Amount 1st November, 1833	5,123 44
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.	
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 1843:	
Amount 1st November, 1833	14,000 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.	
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 31st March, 1844:	
Amount 1st November, 1833	6,000 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.	
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 30th June, 1844:	
Amount 1st November, 1833	12,500 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.	
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 30th June, 1845:	
Amount 1st November, 1833	4,277 28
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.	

Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 30th Sept., 1845:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	\$ 15,000 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.		
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 1845:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	25,000 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.		
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 30th Sept., 1846:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	12,500 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st October, 1832.		
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 1846:		
Amount 1st November, 1833,	- - -	12,500 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st January, 1833.		
Maryland 5 per cents., redeemable after 30th June, 1847:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	24,720 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1833.		
Maryland University 5 per cents.:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	4,600 00
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.		
Washington Lottery Stock, 5 per cents.:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	59,472 40
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from 1st July, 1832.		
Bank of Washington Stock:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	14,000 00
No changes.		
Stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown:		
Amount 1st November, 1833	- - -	15,000 00
No changes.		
Stock of the Bank of Columbia:		
Amount first November, 1833	- - -	92,600 00
July, 1834. Reimbursed to the fund by the United States, pursuant to the Act of Congress of 30th June, 1834.		

Stocks owned by the Fund 1st November, 1834.

United States' Bank Stock	- - - -	\$601,300 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.	- - - -	212,469 16
Maryland 5 per cents.	- - - -	140,220 72
Stock of the city of Cincinnati, 5 per cents.	- - - -	100,000 00
Washington Lottery Stock, 5 per cents.	- - - -	59,472 40
Bank of Washington Stock	- - - -	14,000 00
Stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown	- - - -	15,000 00
Total	- - - -	<u>\$1,142,462 28</u>

M 1.

NAVY PENSION FUND.

Balance in the Treasury 1st November, 1833, -	-	\$9,036 49
Repayments from 1st Nov., 1833, to 1st Nov., 1834, -	-	400,293 28
		<hr/>
Payments from 1st Nov., 1833, to 1st Nov., 1834, -	-	\$409,329 77
		400,107 37
		<hr/>
Balance 1st November, 1834, -	-	<u>\$9,222 40</u>

M 2.

Statements showing the balance standing to the credit of the Navy Pension Fund, on the 1st of October, 1833, the amount of receipts and disbursements on account of said fund, from that date to 1st November, 1834, and the amount of advances to agents during the same period.

I. Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the funds, on the 1st day of October, 1833, per Register's report -	-	<u>\$17,672 36</u>
II. Amount received into the Treasury since that time, from whom and on what account, viz :		
1833.		
Oct. 10 From the Secretary of the Navy, trustee for interest on Maryland 5 per cents. stock, due 1st instant -	-	\$1,752 39
12 Do for interest on Pennsylvania 5 per cents. -	-	5,311 74
24 Do for dividend on stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown -	-	300 00
Nov. 18 Do for \$10,000 United States' 4½ per cent. stock redeemed, including interest -	-	10,058 75
Do for interest on United States' stock -	-	3,712 06
27 Do for dividend on Washington Bank stock, due 1st instant -	-	420 00
“ Do for interest on Washington Corporation stock, due 1st October -	-	1,486 82
Dec. 4 Do for interest on Cincinnati city stock -	-	2,500 00
1834.		
Jan. 18 Do for interest on United States' Bank stock -	-	9,639 00
25 Do do do do do -	-	280 00
30 Do for proceeds of sale of 80 shares United States' Bank stock -	-	8,560 95
Do for interest on Maryland 5 per cents. stock -	-	1,752 75
Feb. 11 Do for interest on Pennsylvania 5 per cents. -	-	5,311 74
Mar. 24 Do for this sum, refunded by the President Branch Bank United States, Baltimore -	-	1,000 00
April 11 Do for interest on Maryland 5 per cents. due 1st instant -	-	1,752 71
21 Do for interest on United States' 5 per cents. -	-	3,487 06
25 Do for dividend on Union Bank stock, Georgetown	-	300 00

April 25	From the Secretary of the Navy, for interest on Washington Corporation stock - - -	\$1,486 82
May 10	Do for interest on Cincinnati Corporation stock - -	2,500 00
June 20	Do for proceeds of sale of 160 shares United States' Bank stock - - - - -	17,080 03
July 15	Do for interest on Maryland 5 per cents. - - -	1,752 75
23	Do for dividend on United States' Bank stock - -	9,940 00
24	Treasurer of the United States for Columbia Bank stock, purchased of the Navy Pension Fund by the United States, per act of Congress, approved 30th June, 1834 - - - - -	167,164 40
Feb. 8	Benjamin Homans refunded by him - - - -	32 87
13	J. P. McCorkle, do - - - -	19 81
	Richard Smith, do - - - -	235 13
Aug. 8	From the Secretary of the Navy, trustee, for interest on Pennsylvania 5 per cent. stock - - - -	5,311 74
Oct. 6	Do for this sum, refunded by the President Branch Bank United States, Lexington - - - -	704 60
9	Do for interest on Cincinnati Corporation stock - -	2,500 00
17	John Campbell, Treasurer United States, for redemption of United States' 5 per cent. stock - - -	141,303 80
	Total amount of receipts - - - -	<u>\$407,657 97</u>

III. Disbursements made from the fund, from the 1st day of October, 1833, to 1st of November, 1834, viz.

1833.		
Oct. 5	Paid Secretary of the Treasury for 160 shares United States' Bank stock - - - -	\$16,000 00
Dec. 11	Do for 265 shares do do - - - -	26,500 00
1834.		
Jan. 31	Sarah Davis, widow, for pension in full - - -	1,200 00
Feb. 22	Secretary of the Treasury for 75 shares United States' Bank stock - - - - -	7,500 00
28	Do for 76 shares United States' Bank stock - - -	7,600 00
	Richard Smith for dividends on 80 shares United States' Bank stock, sold in December last, erroneously deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, in lieu of the purchaser - - - - -	280 00
Mar. 15	President of the Trenton Bank for balance due him	83 64
	Richard Smith, cashier, for a transfer to privateer pension fund - - - - -	470 35
	Joseph P. McCorkle, clerk Navy Pension Fund for privateer pension fund - - - -	39 62
April 10	F. P. Blair, for printing blank certificates - - -	40 00
May 12	President of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, balance due - - - - -	48 00
	P. R. Freeman, clerk navy hospital, District Columbia, for examining records - - - -	12 00
13	Captain Thomas Ap C. Jones, for arrears of pension	3,468 67
July 24	Secretary of the Treasury, for 95 shares United States' Bank stock - - - - -	9,500 00
Aug. 7	Do for 1,760 shares United States' Bank stock - -	176,000 00

Aug. 14	William Williams, for arrears of pension	-	-	\$6	80
Sept. 1	Hannah Stone, widow, for arrears of pension	-	-	1,188	00
	25 President Branch Bank United States, Pittsburgh,				
	for balance due	-	-	44	05
Oct. 15	Secretary of the Treasury, for 1,413 shares United				
	States' Bank stock	-	-	141,300	00
	Total amount of disbursements	-	-	\$391,281	14

IV. Advances to agents to pay pensions, &c., viz.
1834.

Jan. 24	To President Branch United States, at Portsmouth,				
	N. H.	-	-	\$120	00
	28 Richard Smith, cashier, to remit to pension agents			9,052	00
Feb. 6	H. Toland, navy agent, Philadelphia	-	-	18	37
Ap'l 15	President Branch Bank United States, Baltimore	-	-	500	00
May 10	Do do do Pittsburgh	-	-	120	00
	19 Elias Kane, navy agent, Washington, D. C.	-	-	13	67
June 20	President Bank United States, Philadelphia	-	-	1,345	80
	Do Br. Bank U. S. at Portsmouth, N. H.	-	-	225	80
	Do do Charleston, S. C.	-	-	106	84
	Do do Boston	-	-	2,000	00
	Do do Hartford, Ct.	-	-	184	19
	Do do Providence, R. I.	-	-	393	14
	Do do Savannah, Ga.	-	-	211	71
	Do do Baltimore	-	-	677	41
	Do do New York	-	-	3,469	65
	Do do Washington, D. C.	-	-	483	00
	Do do New Orleans	-	-	357	00
	Do do St. Louis, Mo.	-	-	36	00
	Do do Portland, Me.	-	-	250	00
	Do do Norfolk	-	-	1,000	00
	Trenton Banking Company, New Jersey	-	-	36	00
July 9	President Br. Bank U. S., Washington, D. C.	-	-	54	00
	22 Do do Lexington, Ky.	-	-	600	00
	Do do New York	-	-	1,055	00
	Do do Washington, D. C.	-	-	310	00
	24 Do do Baltimore	-	-	360	00
	29 Do do Providence, R. I.	-	-	300	00
Aug. 2	Do do Boston	-	-	250	00
	14 Do do Norfolk	-	-	243	33
	20 Do do Louisville, Ky.	-	-	350	00
	21 Do do Washington, D. C.	-	-	240	00
Sept. 3	Do Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle	-	-	48	00
	18 Elias Kane, navy agent, Washington, D. C.	-	-	12	00
	23 President Br. Bank U. S., at New York	-	-	88	66
Oct. 28	Do do Norfolk	-	-	314	66
	31 H. Toland, navy agent, Philadelphia	-	-	200	00
	Total amount of advances	-	-	\$25,026	23

N.

Amount and description of stocks owned by the Privateer Pension Fund on the 1st November, 1833, the changes made in them by purchases and sales to 1st November, 1834, and the periods at which the interest on said stock is payable.

United States' Bank stock:

Amount 1st November, 1833	-	-	-	-	\$2,100 00
Purchased 9th December, "	-	-	\$800 00		
" 11th February, 1834	-	-	800 00		
" 20th May, "	-	-	1,100 00		
				<u>2,700 00</u>	
					<u>\$4,800 00</u>
Sold, 9th December, 1833	-	-	1,500 00		
" 13th June, 1834	-	-	1,600 00		
" 10th July, "	-	-	1,700 00		
				<u>\$4,800 00</u>	

Maryland five per cents., redeemable after 31st March, 1845:

Amount 1st November, 1833	-	-	-	-	\$37,500 00
Sold, 2d August, 1834	-	-	\$5,000 00		
" 20th " "	-	-	15,000 00		
" 18th Sept. "	-	-	5,000 00		
" 13th Oct. "	-	-	2,000 00		
				<u>\$27,000 00</u>	
Amount 1st November, 1834	-	-	-	-	<u>\$10,500 00</u>

Interest payable quarterly from 1st October, 1832.

Maryland five per cents., redeemable after 30th June, 1845:

Amount 1st November, 1833	-	-	-	-	\$5,067 05
No changes. Interest payable quarterly from the 1st October, 1832.					

Amount of stock owned by the fund:

On the 1st November, 1834. Maryland five per cents.	-				\$15,567 05
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N 1.

Privateer pension fund:

Balance in the Treasury 1st November, 1833	-	-	-	-	\$836 82
Repayments from 1st November, 1833, to 1st November, 1834	-	-	-	-	35,154 05
					<u>\$35,990 88</u>
Payments from 1st November, 1833, to 1st November, 1834	-	-	-	-	34,729 42
					<u>\$1,261 46</u>

N 2.

Statements showing the balance standing to the credit of the Privateer Pension Fund, on the first day of October, 1833; the amount of receipts and disbursements on account of said fund from that date to the first of November, 1834; and the amount of advances to agents during the same period.

I. Balance in the Treasury, to the credit of the fund, on the 1st day of October, 1833, per Register's report -		\$1,304 09
II. Amount received into the Treasury, since that time, from whom, and on what accounts, viz.		
1833.		
Oct. 10.	From the Secretary of the Navy, trustee, for interest on Maryland 5 per cent. stock - -	\$532 09
1834.		
Jan. 18	Do do for dividends on U. S. Bank stock	49 00
25	Do do do sold in New York -	52 50
30	Do do for interest on Maryland 5 per cents.	532 09
"	Do do for proceeds of sale of 15 shares United States' Bank stock -	1,605 18
Mar. 7	Do do navy pension fund to replace this amount, which was erroneously applied to its use in December last, out of stock sold for privateer pension fund - -	509 98
April 9	Do President of the Branch Bank of the United States at Portland Maine, refunded - -	400
11	Do Secretary of the Navy, for interest on Maryland 5 per cents. - - - - -	532 09
June 20	Do do for proceeds of sale of 16 shares United States' Bank stock - - -	1,708 00
July 15	Do do for interest on Maryland 5 per cents. -	532 09
17	Do do for proceeds of sale of 17 shares United States' Bank stock - - -	1,769 93
23	Do do for dividends on United States' Bank stock - - - - -	59 50
Aug. 15	Do do for proceeds of sale of \$5,000 Maryland 5 per cents. - - - - -	5,079 62
29	Do do for proceeds of sale of \$2,500 do -	2,543 63
"	Do do for do 7,000 do -	7,052 33
Sept. 3	Do do for do 1,500 do -	1,526 18
12	Do do for do 4,000 do -	4,069 80
22	Do do for do 5,000 do -	5,087 25
Oct. 21	Do do for do 2,000 do -	2,044 88
Amount of receipts		<u>\$35,686 14</u>

III. Disbursements made from the fund, from the 1st of October, 1833, to the 1st day of November, 1834, viz.

1833.			
Oct. 5	Paid Secretary of the Treasury for 10 shares United States' Bank stock	- - -	\$1,000
Dec. 12	Paid Secretary of the Treasury for 8 shares	do -	800
1834.			
Feb. 22	Do	for 8 shares do -	800
	J. P. McCorkle, by a transfer in his account	\$19 51	
	Richard Smith do do	235 18	
		<hr/>	
			254 99
24	Do	for dividends on 15 shares bank stock, sold in December last, erroneously deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in lieu of the purchaser	- 52 50
July 15	Paid Maria Robinson, widow, for pension in full	-	750 00
24	Do Secretary of the Treasury for 11 shares United States' Bank stock	- - -	1,100
31	Do Nancy Brown, widow, for pension in full	-	720 00
Aug. 2	Do Margaret Southcomb, widow, for	do -	1,200 00
7	Do Grace Roath	do do -	360 00
	Do Mary Burdett	do do -	600 00
	Do Mary Montgomery	do do -	480 00
27	Do Elizabeth Bartlett	do do -	360 00
	Do Lydia Florence	do do -	720 00
	Do Mary Elliot	do do -	480 00
	Do Sarah Roach	do do -	720 00
29	Do Lavinia Rieley	do do -	480 00
Sept. 1	Do Nancy Tewksbury	do do -	600 00
	Do Elias Kane for stationery furnished J. P. McCorkle	- - -	2 83
10	Do Rebecca Widger, widow, for pension in full	-	360 00
17	Do Mary Fish	do do -	480 00
	Do Agnes Lawzado	do do -	360 00
Oct. 1	Do Hannah Patch	do do -	360 00
	Do Susan Veal	do do -	600 00
	Do Hannah Richardson	do do -	600 00
	Do Christina Fisher	do do -	480 00
Aug. 9	Do Sarah Cale	do do -	360 00
Oct. 10	Do Frances Jones	do do -	600 00
14	Do Sarah Dennis	do do -	360 00
Aug. 9	Do Maria Egbert	do do -	360 00
	Do Mary Foster	do do -	480 00
	Do Hannah Green	do do -	600 00
	Do Mary Rankin	do do -	360 00
	Do Euphemia Dobson	do do -	1,200 00
	Do Sarah Green	do do -	720 00
13	Do Abigail Goldsmith	do do -	360 00

Amount of disbursements \$20,090 32

IV. Advances to agents, to pay pensions.

1834.			
Jan. 28	To Richard Smith, cashier, to remit to agents	-	\$1,370 00
June 20	Pres't of the Bank U. S., Philadelphia	-	120 00
	Do Branch Bank U. S., Boston	-	1,500 00
	Do do Providence, R. I.	-	54 00
	Do do Baltimore	-	212 00
	Do do New York	-	240 00
	Do do Washington, D. C.	-	36 00
	Do do Portland, Me.	-	50 00
July 19	Do do Boston	-	324 00
Aug. 15	Do do New York	-	1,080 00
	Do do Portsmouth, N. H.	-	1,296 00
28	Do do Boston	-	2,039 10
Sept. 12	Do do Portsmouth, N. H.	-	3,780 00
16	Do do Portland, Me.	-	1,060 00
23	Do do do	-	636 00
	Do do Portsmouth, N. H.	-	432 00
	Do do New York	-	1,060 00
	Do Elias Kane, N. Ag't Washington, D. C.	-	12 00
27	Do Pres't Br. Bank U. S. Portland, Me.	-	318 00
Oct. 10	Do do New York	-	20 00
Amount of advances			<u>\$15,639 10</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Fourth Auditor's Office, November 22d, 1834.

AMOS KENDALL.

O.

NAVY HOSPITAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury 1st November, 1833,	-	\$31,790 33
Repayments from the 1st Nov. 1833 to 1st Nov. 1834,	-	15,514 41
		<u>\$47,304 74</u>
Payments from 1st Nov., 1833, to 1st Nov. 1834,	-	11,745 70
Balance 1st Nov., 1834,	-	<u>\$35,559 04</u>

P.

Suppression of the Slave Trade under act of Congress 3d March, 1819.

DR.

1833. November 19. To balance in the Treasury this day,	\$10,263 91
1834. Jan. 24. To amount appropriated by act of this date,	5,000 00
	<u>\$15,263 91</u>
1834. November 19. Balance in the treasury this day	\$14,213 91

CR.

1833. Dec. 31.	By bill of exchange of Joseph Mechlin, Jr., agent,	\$60 20
1834. March 26.	By balance paid Joseph Mechlin, Jr., on settlement of his account as agent,	989 75
	“ November 19. By balance in the Treasury this day,	14,213 91
		\$15,263 91

Q.

Report upon the works executed for the survey of the coast of the United States, upon the law of 1832, and their junction with the works made in 1817, by and under the direction of Ferdinand Rodolph Hassler.

1. That part of the work for the survey of the coast, which has been executed since the renewed law of 1832, is grounded upon the work done in 1817, under the first original law of 1807.

Therefore, in this first public report of a more full and general character, which I have the occasion to render, it is necessary to go back to that earlier period, in order to give a proper view of the state of the work, its systematic connexions, and its bearings in every respect; so much the more, as the circumstances of the interruption in 1818 precluded from the presentation of the full report, which was just then in preparation.

2. I may be allowed to suppose the principles upon which the work is to be executed, as sufficiently known, as well from the mathematical elements that must guide such a work in general, as by the plans that have been so repeatedly discussed and approved, upon all the occasions that circumstances have presented for their full consideration, and the test of the public approbation that they have passed.

3. It is, therefore, rather my task here to show how these plans have hitherto been followed; to state the results that have been obtained up to the present time; and to show their consequences.

4. The first distribution of a country into regular geometrical figures, that will approach its form the nearest, and under the most advantageous circumstances to procure accuracy in the survey of it, requires the union of a detailed knowledge of localities and theoretical principles, which is in general foreign to the habitual knowledge of the country, in respect to its civil connexions: the operator can, therefore, be guided in it by no other but his personal inspection of the localities.

5. The general outline of the coast of the United States presents, in the neighborhood of New York, a considerable angle between the main directions, easterly and southerly, and in some measure a basin, over which lines may be laid and determined between the surrounding elevations fronting these two main directions, thereby furnishing proper base lines for the continuance of the work; though, therefore, I extended my first reconnoitering as far south as the Chesapeake bay, I was ultimately, for the beginning of my work, arrested particularly by the deciding advantages of that locality.

6. Guided by the idea that behind the straight ridge of the Palisades, in New Jersey, bordering the Hudson river above New York, a straight valley was likely to be found, that would present the necessary first element of any survey, namely, a nearly level base line, of sufficient length to serve as ground to the triangulation, I directed my attention to, and found the confirmation in, the valley called English Neighborhood; of which I made a detailed survey in the spring of 1817, in order to give it the best location that the ground would admit of, and actually measured the distance between Vreeland's and Cherryhill, as more favorable than any locality that I had visited before with the same views.

7. As habitual for such kind of works, under the expectation of taking the best advantage of the future nearer investigation of the country, and not to make, at the very outset, expenses that might be more advantageously put upon a better line, this base was measured in a preliminary manner, with a chain of twenty links, of one metre each, constructed under my direction, by which it was found to be 9,446.15 metres, corresponding to about 30,999.8 feet English measure.

8. From Weasel mountain, one of the prominent rocks of the Newark mountains, first ridge, which formed the first elevated triangle point through a number of other elevated points, a system of triangles was laid over the whole basin of New York bay, and its surrounding valleys, that presented determined distances, eastward, for the further continuation of the work over Connecticut and Long Island, and southerly over New Jersey, towards the Delaware, over the valley of which the nature of the country indicates the course of the main triangulation towards the south, to which the survey of the outer coast must attach itself at the two ends, the Delaware bay and Long branch, because the seashore itself is too flat, too wooded, and deprived of such prominent points as are necessary for a large triangulation.

9. These works exhausted the time of the summer and fall of 1817, until past middle December, even with the omission of the extreme stations which it was intended to occupy the next year, at the same time as the survey would be further extended.

10. Though, in extensive surveys, it is habitual to measure a verification base only at a considerable distance from the first base, I considered it, on the contrary, of importance, in my case, to have a verification, as early as possible, of the proportional accuracy of the base line measured in English Neighborhood, which formed then, and forms as yet, the unit of the whole triangulation.

Therefore, a second, or verification base was measured in December, 1817, upon the seashore of Long Island, between a point near the Narrows, and another near Gravesend beach, though not in a very favorable locality.

11. The length of this line was found 7,753 metres, or 25,443½ feet English. The results of three different combinations of the triangles carried out upon it, falling all within two-tenths of a metre (or less than eight inches) of the distance measured, and within themselves, I had reason to consider myself sufficiently authorized to use my base line of English Neighborhood as a preliminary standard for my work.

As this coincidence is greater than usual in common geographical operations, I consider myself also allowed to propose to ground, upon the work thus far obtained, the detailed survey of New York harbor, for the next

summer, as I proposed in my letter to the Treasury Department of the 18th December, 1817. The great coincidence of the sums of the angles of the triangles with that required by theory, came equally in support of this satisfactory result.

12. The whole of the observations collected during the summer of 1817, I had, of course, to submit to the necessary reductions, calculations and clearing up of the results, during the ensuing winter. Besides that, I made also the theoretical calculations that must be derived from the theory of the figure of the earth, and the best known results of the elementary magnitudes, to deduce from the data, obtained by the triangulation, the proper location of each point to its place upon the earth, and in time upon a map; from the same principles, I deduced and calculated also those principles upon which the future maps were to be constructed, or, as usually called, the projection, which required so much more attention, and reflected calculation, as in the case of the coast survey it shall serve to carry the work out, in the minutest details, upon a large scale, and a great extent of country.

13. While I was engaged in these calculations, the law of 1818 put an end to my further agency in the work, only a few weeks before I would have been able to present a report upon my work, that would certainly have been satisfactory, as I stated in my letter to the Treasury Department of the 9th April, 1818, written in answer to that announcing to me the dispositions that led to the breaking up of the work. In consequence of which, I delivered to the War Department all the journals, books, instruments, and other appurtenances of the survey, together with an unexpended appropriation of upwards of \$5,000.

14. It is necessary that the stations of a work of the nature of the coast survey shall be preserved for future times, and uses in any other surveys to which the determinations made by it will serve as fundamental units. Therefore, I had caused hollow cones of stone ware to be made, which were sunk under ground at the station points, deep enough to be sheltered from any plough or light accidental digging: they are well centered to the stations, so that, on their discovery, a signal pole can be placed in them, to serve at any time equally as at first, as, by their nature, they will remain undecayed for centuries. Where the station point fell upon solid rock, I caused a hole of about two inches in diameter, and seven or eight inches deep, to be drilled at the station point, and filled with melted brimstone, which will equally serve to indicate the exact point of the station. An exact description of the locality of the station must, of course, form a part of the journal of each station, to guide in the discovery of the point at any future time.

15. It does not belong here to speak of the chasm that is found, from that time until the renewal of the law of 1807 by that of 1832, which confirmed the former in all its parts, though with the condition that it shall not be considered as authorizing the establishment of a permanent astronomical observatory, which the most enlightened members of the Government had, in 1807 and 1816, considered as a natural consequence of the law, because it should, in fact, form the fixed point in the hemisphere of America, to which the work of the coast survey should be attached; wherefore, also, I had been directed to procure, and actually had procured, suitable instruments for such establishments at the same time with those for the survey.

16. This peculiarity of the law of 1832, I have always considered, as stated already in one of my letters to the Treasury Department, as intended

to provoke a more direct and separate proposition for the establishment of a proper national observatory upon a greater scale than a mere accessory to the coast survey, and properly adapted to the standing of our country among the civilized nations that have a navy, for which such an establishment is an absolute requisite.

17. In taking up the work again in 1832, it was, of course, proper to take advantage of what had been done in 1817, as base of the operations to be made under the new law, its foundation being good, and all its principal points ascertainable, by the precaution taken, as stated above: the proper acceleration and economy of the work, and good principles, equally indicated that course in preference to any other.

18. The first operation was, therefore, to uncover again the station points of the work of 1817, and to replace signals upon all the essential points; these were easily discovered, and signals placed upon them, of the same kind as formerly used, namely, truncated cones of sheet tin elevated upon poles: only two of them, needed only at some future period for the southern extension of the survey, were not yet found by my assistants, who visited the places, but will certainly be found when more especially needed.

19. The direction in which the first extension of the work was by preference to be made, was to be determined by the consideration of where the most advantageous progress could be expected, in order that I might be enabled to present, at as early a period as possible, an actually executed full scheme and example of the work. For these views, the continuation of the work eastwardly, over Connecticut and Long Island, presented evidently advantages over that southerly, through Jersey, &c.

20. The line between Weasel mountain, near Patterson, New Jersey, and Harrowhill, near Hampstead harbor, upon Long Island, had been determined, in 1817, to serve for this direction; therefore, I reconnoitred in the fall of 1832, and even in the winter, through a part of the Long Island hills, and over the elevations of Connecticut that have those of Long Island constantly in view; and though, in the various intermixtures which they present, all the information that I received from the inhabitants appeared contrary to success, I was so fortunate as to find a series of five to seven hills connecting very properly, and to good advantage for a favorable chain of triangles; and even the corresponding points of Long Island proved more visible from one another than their position, almost in a straight line, had allowed me at first to expect, by the generally wooded state of the interior of the country. Signals were, of course, placed upon all these points, of the same truncated cones as were always used.

21. All the points thus reconnoitred were placed upon a map of Long Island, according to approximate observations made at them, constructed according to the problem of three points, and dependent on the light-houses on both shores of Long Island sound.

But, besides that the intransparency of the atmosphere near the sea shore, in winter, always renders the distant vision indistinct, the actual inclemency of the month of January prevented the full decision upon the visibility of Weasel mountain from Buttermilk hill, in Dutchess county, behind Tarrytown, which its locality promised to bring in the line from Weasel, through the interruption of the hills of the Pallisadoes, and the northern hills of New York, commonly called the Notch, which was, however, of the greatest importance.

22. Circumstances, out of my control, delayed my stay in Washington above my expectation, during the winter of 1832 to 1833. As soon as I had again arrived in New York, I placed upon the stations of Weasel mountain and Harrowhill signals of larger dimensions, though of the same form as I always used. Then I began the summer campaign with the station at Buttermilk hill, where it was necessary to ascertain first whether that point would actually answer, in full, the condition of joining the triangulation of 1817 with the continuation of it that I had projected. This was actually verified; so that the whole of my projected triangulation promised to be proper and available.

23. Upon this first station I had, of course, also to put the instruments in proper adjustment, and to introduce my assistants into the peculiarities of the work, and the observations; all which protracted so much more the stay upon this first station, in addition to the often unfavorable weather. The extremely unfavorable weather of the most part of the last season, in general, protracted our stay upon all the stations much beyond expectation, and what is hoped will be the case in future, particularly when the arrival of the new instrument expected from London next summer, will dispense, in some measure, with the numerous and anxious repetitions and cares which the present state of the two feet theodolite, that had to be used for the great triangulation, obliged me to go through: for this campaign has particularly proved that the accuracy and good state of the instruments is one of the greatest means of economy, by the greater celerity with which results can be obtained by them.

24. It would have been desirable, after the success of that station of Buttermilk, to go upon Weasel mountain and Harrowhill, to observe the angles of this main junction triangle, but it was also desirable to ascertain the whole series of triangles projected: and I hoped to make these stations, at the close of the campaign, in the fall, with more economy of the moving of the whole establishment. To get, however, the preliminary determination of the distances required for the calculation which it is necessary to make in the field to guide the progress of the work, I determined this triangle by the given distance between Weasel and Harrowhill, of which the angle subtended at Buttermilk was carefully measured by the azimuth carefully observed there, and compared with one that I had observed in 1817 upon Weasel, though I had far less reason to rely upon its accuracy.

25. I prosecuted, therefore, my northern triangle stations easterly until past New Haven, and, by return, the southern stations upon Long Island, and laid some triangle points upon the southern seashore of the island. From these main stations I measured as many angles upon secondary triangle points as the localities, time, and circumstances allowed, in the same manner as I had done in 1817. In the course of the work, also, another station point was found, the substitution of which for that of Buttermilk will furnish a very desirable and very favorable verification of the large distances, by doubling the series of the largest triangles. I made, therefore, the proper observations for that from the stations by which it will join the other triangles, the distribution of which is on another side best adapted for the survey of the details in their neighborhood.

26. Upon one of the southern beaches of Long Island appears to present itself a locality for measuring a base line of more extent, and probably under more favorable circumstances than that of English Neighborhood; this is

now under nearer investigation, by Captain Swift; and the necessary preparations for this operation, as important as laborious, tedious and expensive, are in proper progress, as it must, necessarily, be the first work of this summer's campaign.

27. The operations before described having lasted until December, at which time we were upon the Westhills stations, and the winter setting fully in, with the consequent intransparency of the atmosphere of the seashore, I was forced to abandon my plan to visit the stations of Weasel and Harrow myself. To obtain, however, a better determination, or verification, I directed these two stations to be occupied, preliminarily, by some of my assistants, though with inferior instruments, that will, therefore, not dispense my observing there, in proper time, myself. So Mr. Blunt observed the angles upon Harrow and Mr. Ferguson those upon Weasel; and, upon their results, joined with those of Buttermilk hill, the present preliminary determinations are grounded, as far as they are dependent on this part.

28. When I had executed the station at Mount Carmel, the extreme eastern one, to which I had intended to extend my observations that year, I considered myself authorized to form two parties to carry on the secondary triangulations, within the limits of country that my main triangulation embraced, as the triangles could all be sufficiently determined to allow the verifications required in future. Keeping, therefore, only two of my assistants, Captain Swift and Lieutenant Bell, with me, Mr. Ferguson was directed, with the assistance of a secondant, to fill up with secondary triangles all the parts included between the main northern triangle points and Long Island Sound; and Mr. Blunt, with another secondant, was directed, in a similar manner, for all that related to both shores of Long island, both equally proceeding from the eastern extremity of our work towards New York.

29. The secondary points thus determined must be sufficiently numerous, and placed in such a manner as to enable from them to fill up all the details, by plane table operations on land, and by observations for the soundings upon the water. Considerable advance was made in these secondary parts already, in the latter part of last fall, and the works have been taken up again this spring early, though the weather in that neighborhood has again proved very unfavorable.

30. Upon Buttermilk and Toshua, regular series of azimuth observations with the sun were made with the two feet theodolite, by myself; and the latitudes of all the most essential stations were observed by my assistants, partly with the 18 inch repeating circle, partly with the 10 inch repeating reflecting circle. By the calculations of this winter these latitudes were all reduced to one collective result, by means of the azimuths; and their coincidence has been more satisfactory even than I expected.

31. These reductions carried through the works of 1817, to the City Hall of New York, the latitude and longitude of which had been determined by entirely different means, gave the points from which the longitudes have been counted, as reduced to Greenwich; there being no other point within the limits of the survey astronomically determined, nor any fixed point in the United States from which the longitude could be counted.

32. As well in my operations of 1817, as in those of last year, the angles of elevation, or depression, of the main station, points from one another, have always been observed, except upon my two stations upon Long

Island, because these will be revisited at a future time. These observations will furnish, in time, an interesting collection of data, upon the elevation of all these points over the level of the sea; but neither the winter of 1817 to 1818, nor this last, it has been possible, for want of time, to calculate any results; in fact, it is rather more proper to postpone these calculations until the exact distances are fully determined, upon which these results depend; they will, therefore, with more propriety, form a part of the calculations of next winter.

33. Since I made, in 1818, my calculations of the elements of the projection that will be the most advantageous for the construction of the maps, as most concordant with the results of both the triangulations and the detail surveys, the knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth has much improved, and been much more accurately defined; I had, therefore, to make anew all the theoretical calculations thereto referring, upon the most approved elements, of which the leading data are the ellipticity of the earth, and the mean degree of the whole meridian, that is the $\frac{1}{388}$ th part. It would, however, be out of place, in the present state of the work, to enter into these nearer details of theory, which will become of great interest hereafter, as the ultimate results of the coast survey must furnish one or more of the data for the perfecting of these results themselves, if it shall take its appropriate standing among the works of this nature; it is to be hoped that it will be properly discussed at the end of the work of the main triangulation.

34. It may be here the place to state the reasons for adopting the metre for the unit measure of the whole survey. 1. I had a fully authentic metre made by the committee of weights and measures in Paris; while of any any other measure whatsoever I could only have a copy more or less accurate. 2. Notwithstanding older ideas to the contrary, I found positively, in my comparisons made for the weights and measures, that, in a general way, the metres are obtained of greater accuracy and coincidence than the English scales. (See my report upon weight and measure comparisons.) 3. By my repeated comparisons of this identical and authentic metre with the scale of Troughton, of eighty-two inches, adopted as English standard in this country, together with a number of other measures, its ratio to either one of them is sufficiently determined to enable at any time to present any distance, in either one of the measures thus compared, as, for instance, to obtain the value in English inches, we need only the addition of the constant logarithm $\equiv 1.5952359$ to the logarithm of any distance recorded in metres. 4. In the ultimate general account, it will be proper to give the distances both in metres and in yards, or feet, to base the utility for the various future detail applications of the work.

35. The connexion of the station points of the triangulation, by their differences of latitude and longitude, was calculated upon the same theoretical principles stated above: they have coincided with the results of the latitude observations, that are by their nature entirely independent of the geodetical operations, to such a degree as, notwithstanding all my cares, I did not consider myself authorized to expect; and the reduction to the City Hall of New York showed an equal coincidence with observations made some years ago, by Captain Sabine, on the occasion of his pendulum observations.

36. This afforded also an additional proof that the result of the measurement of the base in English Neighborhood, measured in 1817, would

be sufficiently relied upon for the preliminary calculations, as it stood the test of being extended to distances about 160 miles from the same. It confirmed equally the near approximation of the azimuths observed last year, &c.

37. It is, however, evident that my dependence for the ultimate azimuths and latitudes of deciding accuracy, must, as yet, be referred to future observations, with the superior means of instruments, &c., that I have in part ordered, and in part still to continue; in respect to the longitude, it is too evident how desirable an observatory will be, as no doubt will be provided in proper time by special means, independent of the coast survey.

38. My attention at the present stage of the work must be directed principally to the measurement of a base line, with all the means of accuracy that I may be able to dispose of, by means of the apparatus of which I have given the description in my printed papers upon the coast survey. The brass parts of the apparatus were put in full good order already, during last summer; the wood work is in construction in New York, under the direction of Captain Swift; and I have just now put the double metre bars, which shall determine the absolute length, to their proper standard, by means of the apparatus provided for it, and with the help of my assistant in the weight and measure business.

39. In the actual measurement of the base line, I shall unite all my present assistants, principally because they will all take a great interest in the operation, which is in its kind, of a peculiar nature, and not often occurring, wherein every operator will always follow his peculiar ways, according to his situation and the means at his disposal.

40. As soon as the result of the base line is ascertained, which will require some time and considerable calculations, the result will be applied to the re-calculation of all the triangles; and the reductions to the geographical position will be repeated with this new element. Then a projection of the points, upon the scale of the fifty thousandth part, will be made, upon papers, distributed over the extent of the work, in such parts as will be best appropriated to the filling up of the detail surveys, by the plane table, and the insertion of the soundings, in which works the most of my assistants will then be distributed, while I shall proceed again in the main triangulation.

41. During the execution of these works, I hope that the instruments ordered by Mr. Troughton, in London, will arrive in this country, at least if he can execute the promises given to that effect. I hope, therefore, to be able to avail myself of the new large instrument, for the continuation of my work in the main triangles, the determination of azimuth's latitude, and all the more delicate observations, upon properly selected favorable stations. The two feet theodolite, that I have used last summer, I shall then propose to send to Mr. Troughton to have it again put in a proper servicable state, for that accuracy, of which it is susceptible when in good order.

42. At the same time, with the distribution of the detail surveys upon land, I should like to put in activity two parties of naval gentlemen, for ascertaining the soundings in the neighborhood of the same parts that the detail surveys would embrace, as they would probably sometimes work in conjunction with one another, they would embrace a great part of Long Island sound, and part of the south shore of Long Island. This, however,

will require to take some arrangement previously, in relation to the vessel, or vessels, which it will be necessary to employ in it. Lieutenant Bell, of the navy, who has been one of my assistants last summer, will take the direction of at least one of these expeditions, as his acquaintance with the locality will of course assist him much in the proper execution of this task.

43. I join to this report skeleton maps of the triangulations that have been executed hitherto, containing all the main triangles that I executed, and so much of the secondary triangles, of the two separate parties, as have been communicated to me until now. The distances in numbers, would be of no interest in this report, and belong only to a final report; upon the scientific part of the work, it is at no rate proper to mention any before the calculations have been grounded upon a final base measured as above stated. These maps present four sheets upon the scale of the one hundred thousandth part, ($\frac{1}{100000}$) which is that upon which it will about be proper to execute the detail maps for publication; the whole system of the operations, as far as hitherto executed, will become evident by them. It appeared to me to ease the general insight into the bearing of the work, to add a fourth sheet, upon the half scale of the others, that will present the general view of the whole work; the easier reference to the locality of the triangulation will be assisted by the tracing, only in pencil, of the approximate outlines of the coast, for the survey of which the triangles contain the elements. The projections are made upon the principles above stated, and will present no deviation for the filling up to the minutest details, when executed upon the scale of $\frac{1}{200000}$, in which it is proper to execute the main original copy of the Government.

44. It is proper that all the maps should be drawn upon a proportional decimal fraction, of the real dimensions. There is a great advantage in being able to ascertain, by the simple measurement, in any length measure whatsoever, the real distances desired. This can only be obtained by such a system of scales, which, therefore, also is the only one adopted in the present times. The scales of so much in inches, or any other small measure per mile, giving altogether an irregular proportion, are very bad, and therefore have been entirely abandoned in the new maps.

45. It is proper to add here some general remarks upon the character which it is necessary to give to the work of the coast survey, its general bearing for the benefit of the country at large, and the influence which its proper execution shall have upon the improvement of the practical mathematical sciences that are so necessary in our country, and the standing of the officers of the army and navy, to whose departments work of this nature, or requiring similar knowledge, are so often referred; though I have already touched this subject upon other occasions.

46. The survey of the coast must evidently, merely as such already, extend land inwards, at any place, until to the ridges of hills or mountains that border the valleys emptying their waters into the sea, or the large bays and rivers; it must present the localities of all the passages and gorges that lead to these valleys, &c., because it must contain all that is needed for the proper defence of the coast in case of any attack whatsoever, just as much as the outlines of the coast and the soundings, because like these furnish the guide to the navigation, so the others are the elements upon which the directions for a proper defence of the country, in case of need, must be grounded; and all these elements must be so detailed, and present such a

full and self-explaining picture of the country, that, with the map before the eye, the military operations may be properly judged and guided in the cabinet. It is, therefore, also habitual to join for each district a statistical statement of its natural means and resources. It is as desirable to have these accounts of the land part as those upon the currents in the naval part of the work.

47. This work must besides furnish the elements of any other survey that may be desired for any public aim whatsoever, either within or in the neighborhood of its extent; its accuracy, if properly executed, and its wide range, render it peculiarly fit to become a standard to which all other surveys may, and even shall, be attached; thereby will be gradually obtained the necessary accurate data for any public undertaking of general utility to the country. This feature of the work was felt already in 1817, when the Governor of New Jersey proposed to unite with it the survey of a map of that State, but which was lost by the delay of the decision of the Treasury Department, where I had proposed to accede to the request. It appears equally felt now by the proposition of the State of Maryland for a similar junction of the map of that State, which has been very properly acceded to; and no doubt similar occasions will increase in the same proportion as the general improvement of the country advances, and the proper character of the work of the survey of the coast becomes established: this is another proof of the propriety of the measure that I took at all times properly to secure the station points for future use.

48. The character of a work of the nature of the coast survey is essentially scientific; without that this character be impressed upon it, to the evidence of the public, capable to judge of it, neither credit nor confidence will be given to it; it is, in fact, worse than useless, because it increases the doubts of the cautious and intelligent seaman, and its defects mislead the ignorant who trust to it. Plans going merely upon what is so wrongfully called sufficient accuracy, are inadmissible, and would prove highly expensive. The economy in the work consists in the certainty of producing the most accurate results.

49. In the execution of the laws in any country, and in a new country in particular, it appears to me to be a duty to take all possible advantage of it, to promote the most possible the general benefit of the nation, and especially its scientific improvements, wherever there may be an occasion presented for it, and that upon a liberal scale, because its benefits are always far more extensive than what shows itself at the first outset. I am authorized to this assertion, in the present case, by the approbation which my treating the coast survey with these views has caused me to find in the most enlightened men of the country, and even abroad, as testified, among others, by late President Jefferson himself, who was the author of the original law, and by many other distinguished citizens. We have, besides, before us the well known examples of almost all European countries, who have derived valuable benefits, of various kinds, from the proper execution of similar works, in a scientific form.

50. With these views, also, I found it proper to collect a valuable library of the best works in these parts of mathematics and natural philosophy, that are either directly bearing upon the work itself, or more or less connected with its accessory or influencing branches, by which my assistants may properly improve their scientific standing, and become the more useful to the country in future. It will also be proper to add to the work, as soon as it

is in a proper train, such scientific experiments or observations as relate to the pendulum, the magnetic attraction, the tides, refraction, and other similar subjects, which are always connected with such works when properly scientifically treated. I could as yet not do more in this than to cause the magnetic bearing to be observed upon the main stations, merely to determine the declination of the needle at the places and time; but for any other observations nothing is as yet properly provided, nor, in fact, was there time at *disposition* for it.

51. By the nature of the services that the navy and army are engaged to render to the country, these two classes of citizens, that are always of considerable influence in any country, deserve peculiarly, though not to the exclusion of other citizens, to be quoted here in connexion with this work. Such officers, in either of these services, as have applied to the study of the higher branches of their profession, of which mathematics form the foundation, will find in the work of the coast survey, an occasion of improvement, as well as of gratification for their good dispositions: therefore preference is naturally to be given to those who, with a good foundation in theory, have been successful in the career of practical application of mathematics, in topographical surveying, drawing, and particularly observing and generally in making geodetical and astronomical observations for actual use. *Only such officers can reap some benefit for their individual improvement, or be of any service in the work, because this utility must be reciprocal, if success shall attend on either side, the officer or individual, whosoever, joining the work without sufficient knowledge, and even practical ability, cannot reap any benefit from following it, and, of course, he is also entirely useless for the work, and the coast survey would be improperly laden with him.

52. The success of those officers that have, in the work, both given and received satisfaction, will invite others to acquire the qualifications indispensably required to become serviceable, and thereby to enter the work; but the work itself cannot be the school for him who is too far behind to be of some actual service in it; the distance to be gone through is too great for him; and the functions of all those actually engaged in some part of the work are too constant, and too fully occupying them, that he might be taught and schooled separately who brings not knowledge enough to the work to see himself what he can do, as well in application of his actual acquirements, as in advance of them. All this applies, of course, equally to the assistants from any rank whatever.

53. To all this it is still necessary to add, that habits of assiduity, and devotion to a scientific object, with friendly and open dispositions, without any pretensions, are equally indispensable moral qualification, to which it is necessary to attend in the selection of the assistants in this work, as much as to their intellectual qualifications and acquirements. For there can, by nature, not be any control upon any observation entrusted to an assistant, or over the assistance rendered in an observation, except the moral strength of confidence, orders from superiors, fear of consequences, and all considerations of that kind, cannot have the slightest power; the morality and ability of the observer, at the very moment, decides what no power whatever can decide; and this is equally applicable to any chief, or any assistant, whosoever and of whatever grade he may have in the work.

54. In thus exposing the principles that must guide in the selection of the assistants for this work, and which shall therefore ever guide me in

the proposition of any assistant, of any rank or class whatever, I give the pledge that I shall always be guided by perfect impartiality as to the personal, though I may propose persons of different qualifications, with the view of their different employments; the moral principal which must guide in all such cases is simply, that every one must see before him an aim for his inclination or ambition, to which he will apply his exertions honestly, the result of which will be useful to the work. With these principles I hope to be as successful in my choice as the general chances of human affairs will admit, and to be approved in my selections; therefore to obtain, from the civil, naval, or military rank, always such assistants as will act with pleasure and satisfaction, and therefore do honor to the work and to themselves; thence reflect credit upon our country and nation, convinced, as they must be, that they act before the whole of the civilized world, because the history of such works is always minutely known to every well informed man.

55. I can, therefore, also fully rely upon the concurrence of the department under which the work is placed, as well in the aim as in the means to reach it successfully. This success must be one of its greatest aims, upon the consideration of usefulness as well as upon that of its high credit.

F. R. HASSLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 17, 1834.

Notices upon the maps of the triangles herewith joined.

Four sheets upon the scale of $\frac{1}{100000}$ th present as well the main triangles as the secondary ones, distributed in such sheets as will be proper, to allow the necessary room for the insertion of the soundings upon the sea-side, and the insertion of the details of the land near the coast, thence adapted to the actual execution of the charts and maps for publication upon a large scale; they are of course properly oriented, perpendicular to the meridians and parallels.

No. 1 contains the neighborhood of New York.

No. 2 exhibits the continuation of the country in the same latitude as the former over Long Island, eastwardly.

No. 3 has that part of the triangulation that falls north of the first sheet; and, therefore, principally the triangle points land inwards, connecting with those of the shore.

No. 4 contains the triangle points north of sheet No. 3, thereby presenting the part of Connecticut east of No. 2, and north of Long Island sound, in the neighborhood of New Haven, &c.

A fifth sheet is added, presenting the union of the whole work, equally oriented, but only upon the half scale of the preceding ones; that is, $\frac{1}{200000}$ th part, to show the full connexion of the works; to assist in the reference to the localities of the country, the rough outlines of the coast are traced upon this sheet, by which it becomes evident how the triangulation will apply to the detail survey of the minuter configuration of the country, shores, bays, &c. &c.

F. R. HASSLER.

Q 1.

Report of F. R. Hassler, as superintendent of the survey of the coast, additional to that dated 17th May, 1834, containing an account of the progress of that work, during the summer, and until November, of 1834.

1. I stated in my report, of which this is to be a continuation, as well as in many previous communications, that the accurate measurement of a base line, by the means especially provided for that purpose, the description of which is published long ago, was, after the measurement of the angles of the main part of the triangulation, presented in that report, the first, and, as is well known, most important part of the work; to that I had, therefore, principally to devote my attention and personal exertions this summer.

2. I also stated in that report, that from the observations upon the stations of Rulands and Westhills, upon Long Island, there appeared to present itself the prospect of a base line, far more advantageous, in every point of view, than that measured preliminary in English Neighborhood, New Jersey; namely, upon the beach called Fire Island beach, upon the south shore of Long Island, which separates what is called the Great South bay from the ocean.

3. Viewed from the two named stations, this beach presented a narrow strip of land, that appeared straight between the light-house, at the inlet of the bay, and the station point called Head and Horns, and perhaps even farther. Its position lies eminently favorable for the determination of the distance from Westhills to Rulands, which presents itself extremely favorable as a base for the large triangles crossing Long Island sound over to Connecticut, &c., as evident by the maps of the triangulation joined to my report of last May.

4. These advantages were too great not to decide in favor of this location of the base line, for the execution of which Captain Swift was preparing all the mechanical means in New York, during the time that I wrote my last report and before. But it would have been very desirable that the actual work could have been begun with the earlier part of the season; this, however, was impossible, on account of a considerable part of my time being taken up in Washington in the latter part of the winter, to give to the Navy Department all the information that was requested, on account of the correspondence of the coast survey being transferred to that department from the Treasury Department, where all the detail arrangements of the work, and the tenor of the agreements made with me, were known from their very beginning.

5. When I could join my assistants in New York, in the earlier part of June, the means being all on hand, I directed the final adjustment of the whole base-measuring apparatus, and what is connected with it: there were also engaged an adequate number of men for the manual assistance required, in the selection of whom we were really fortunate to obtain all efficient, regular men, of such different qualifications as are absolutely required for the very varied exigencies of an accurate measurement of a base line, and the extra works that it requires, in a place entirely isolated, and thence distant from all other means to provide for them.

6. I directed then all the assistants not especially otherwise engaged, the men, and the apparatus, and equipment, to Fire Island light-house, in the neighborhood of which the west end of the base line was to fall; and direct-

ed the assistants, joining there, to make a detail survey of the beach, from its western end, till to Head and Horns, or even to Hatch hill; such a previous survey being always necessary to enable to select the most favorable ground for the actual measurement. The map of this locality hereto joined prove this evidently. Two lines between Head and Horns, and some points near the light-house, proposed and scrutinized first by my assistants, presented such difficulties, by intervening sand hills and bushes, as not only would have required a great length of time in overcoming, but also would have occasioned chances of inaccuracy, besides a great deal of calculations, for the consequent and necessary reductions to the too much interrupted horizontal line.

7. When I could join my assistants upon the beach, in the beginning of July, though by no means in a good state of health, and after having visited the projected lines, the difficulties they presented decided me to try to lay off a stright line upon the outward sandy shore of the ocean, between the sea and the sand hills, which appeared to present a nearly straight line, little different from parallel to the shore. This succeeded so well, that a line was laid out starting from a sand hill of moderate elevation, somewhat southeast of the light-house, and extending over eight miles upon the sandy beach, only in a few instances edging the sand knolls, and in some others going between the high and low water mark on the seaside; the lowering of the first as much as needed, it was easy to accomplish; and the second apparent difficulty was equally easily overcome by so regulating the work, as to meet these places during low tide.

8. This line was then laid out accurately straight by means of a transit instrument, and measured, preliminary, by the same chain of 20 metres which had been used in 1817 for the preliminary measurement of the base line in English Neighborhood, and which serves now for the detail plane table survey of the south side of Long Island. At every 400 metres a peg was driven into the ground, bearing the mark of the distance; these precautions are always required as a great means of security against mistakes, by the omission that might happen of inscribing a measuring bar-box in the registers, as thereby constant verifications are presented.

9. During the months of August, September, and October, this line was then measured in forty-five days, of which, twenty-seven in August, fifteen in September, and three in October; the other part of that time being taken up either by interruption from unfavorable weather, or such days as were necessarily employed for the moving of our encampment along the line, for which it was always necessary to employ all the helps otherwise engaged at the manual part of the base measurement, there being never any doublets of men engaged in our work; and I must add, near the end of it, also, my own increased state of sickness was unfavorable.

10. At every 400 metres, as determined by the accurate measurement, and at every 1,000 metres, strong pegs were driven in the ground, marked by their distance from the west end; and every 2,000 metres was besides furnished with one of the stoneware cones that are always used at the station points; these are intended as fixed points, from which the detail points of the soundings in the sea that they border are to be determined.

11. Both ends of the base line thus resting upon two sand knolls that will, by their position, in all appearance, always be secure from the sea, have been marked by two monuments, each consisting of a Newark red sand stone, about four feet high, hewn square for about eighteen inches

from the top, with an even top of one foot square, and a round hole in the centre; under the square cut part a frame was fixed in, consisting of four pieces of hard wood scantling, embracing it closely by grooves made expressly in the stone, the lower part being left rough. These stones were sunk entirely even with the sand, together with their frames, which, by their extending about twenty inches on each side further in the ground, will make them stand more solid, and maintain their perpendicular position.

12. The distance between the monuments will exceed 14,050 metres, or $8\frac{72}{100}$ miles; the accurate number will result from the calculations that I shall make next winter upon the reductions needed for.

1st. The varied state of the temperature.

2d. The elevations and depressions that the localities of the ground obliged to make in many places.

3d. The reduction of the line actually measured upon the shore sand, to that between the monuments, for which all the data have been determined upon the place.

13. The apparatus used for this measurement is that which I have described in my printed papers upon the coast survey, which, though grounded upon entirely new ideas of my own, has obtained the approbation of all the men of science acquainted with such kind of works. It has proved itself practically, yielding the greatest accuracy, as its ultimate product is a line of near nine miles, measured microscopically. It has also proved a very expeditious, therefore even an economical arrangement, as the line was measured in the same time (45 days) as the base line of Mr. De Lambre, of 11,840 metres, which mine exceeds, evidently, considerably. In fact, this base is one of the longest ever measured, with an accuracy in any way comparable.

14. The details of the operations in principle, and even the manipulations, are already described in my "papers upon the coast survey;" and as the statement of the final numerical results must naturally be postponed until the adequate calculations will have been made, I have here only yet to state the great satisfaction which it gave me, that my assistants engaged with me in this arduous task, naturally entirely new to them, acquired the manipulations of the apparatus so well, that when otherwise favored by the weather, and the locality, we proceeded with a rapidity far above all expectations; and their cheerful exertions during the whole time, and even that of the laboring men, deserve due praise, and were a great support to my personal exertions, particularly towards the end, when my ill health had rendered my personal exertions very difficult and fatiguing.

15. The detailed account of this operation, which is of rather a scientific nature, I flatter myself will be of interest, and therefore enhance the value of the methods that I have devised for the works of the coast survey, as well as increase the interest for the work with the Government, and the well informed public in general; in fact, this account of the work belongs rather to the ultimate scientific account of the main triangulation for the whole work.

16. I had expected, at the close of last campaign, that after the measurement of the base line, I should be able yet during this campaign to measure the angles of the triangles, that will determine directly from it the distance from Westhills to Rulands, and also those angles on Harrow hill and Weasel which connect my work of 1817 to the present; this

I intended to do with the large instrument ordered of Troughton, and promised in due time for that purpose. But, unfortunately, not only this instrument has not yet arrived, but even many unexpected impediments have arisen that have made the execution of my projects impossible, and deprive me even now of the use of the means by which I had intended to supply this deficiency. Besides that the lateness of the season at which the campaign could be opened postponed naturally every thing equally as much as my stay in Washington had been protracted, as above stated; an accessory result of which was, that the season for living and working at the seashore, falling partly in the equinoctial storms, not only our progress was impeded, but it reduced me ultimately to the sick bed, and the lingering state consequent to it, which lasts even now, increased and maintained by the difficulties laid in the way of my progress. I had, therefore, also to avail myself of the assistance of Mr. Blunt, whose operations were near the base line, for the measurement of the accessory and preliminary angles, that had to be measured at different places of the base line; for which besides neither I, nor any of the other assistants engaged at the actual measurement, could leave our functions.

17. Though the two assistants engaged in the secondary triangulations, Messrs. Ferguson and Blunt, were some part of the time with me at the base line, particularly Mr. Blunt, they have continued equally their tasks, as I stated in my last report, that they were engaged in, namely: Mr. Ferguson in Connecticut, Mr. Blunt upon Long Island, continuing the secondary triangulations, of which a part is already included in my report of last May. The comparison of the sketch of Mr. Ferguson's triangles here joined, with the maps of my last report, will show his part of progress; the necessity of calling off Mr. Blunt for the triangulation around South bay and to the base, has made it impossible to present, with this report, a corresponding sketch of his works, besides that herewith from the said South bay.

18. It is my intention to have the topography of the south part of Long Island, near the base line, fully executed this fall, as well upon land as for the soundings of the great South bay that lies between Fire Island beach and the main shore of the island. With that view I marked off a part from the west end of the base, easterly, of such length as would serve as base to triangles, adapted in size to the dimensions of that bay. Such a triangulation was then grounded upon it, by Mr. Blunt, as envelopes the whole bay, from its entrance to its eastern extremity, as shown by the sketch here joined.

19. The results so obtained were projected upon the scale of $\frac{1}{10000}$, to serve for the filling up of the topography with the plane table, at which Mr. Renard is just now engaged.

20. In the same manner Lieutenant Gedney, of the navy, who has been appointed, upon my proposition, for the first expedition of soundings, namely, that of the bay so inclosed in these triangles, and the seashore, adjacent to the beach, has been furnished with a projection of these triangles, upon a scale sufficiently large to make his preliminary constructions for placing the soundings, in which service he is now engaged upon the bay.

21. It was my intention to procure from Paris the materials and implements (which hitherto I have furnished out of my private stock) necessary to have a fully finished map executed of the part of the coast in the vicinity of the base line, where the topographical details are now executing, and the

soundings are now taking, by which I would have been able to present, this winter, a real sample of the execution of the maps, early enough yet to lay it before Congress during the course of the coming session; also, exemplars of drawings in all the different scales that it will become necessary to use were to be procured, as I have only (in my private possession) a single exemplar upon one scale, that was presented to me, long ago, by Mr. Beaupre, of the Depot de Marine in Paris; for it must be here observed, that these objects are not obtainable from any other place than Paris, or where they were brought to from there, and that there has been established for all such works a universally understood conventional language of signs and manner of distinguishing the objects, which appears not yet much known in this country, and which it is necessary to adopt, in order to be properly intelligible for every body, and to present the results also from that side, so as it is proper in the present state of the science. But the impediments mentioned in my correspondence, as laid in my way for the best forwarding of the work, by procuring the necessary means in due time, has frustrated me of the pleasure of giving that satisfaction this year; this can only be remedied the following winter, (if, in the mean time, the difficulties are levied.)

22. The secondary triangulation, made by Mr. Ferguson, is now brought till to the pallsadoes on the west, from New Haven, where its eastern part begins, and that of Mr. Blunt, upon Long Island, parallel to it, both upon the plans as already stated, though I had to interrupt Mr. Blunt several times for works at the base line.

23. Thence, also, of all these parts of the country the work is brought to its ultimate application to the minute details of the topography, which I therefore intend to put in full activity, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, which, in the present state of things, is impossible.

24. I am sorry to be obliged to state here yet, what is otherwise evident to every man who occasionally is a witness to the work of the coast survey, that, from the most important to the minutest part of the work, every thing is arranged in the most strictly economical manner, and at the same time so as to produce the greatest possible effect, in perfectly accurate results, in the shortest space of time; for in this principle lies the true economy of the work; any arrangement whatsoever not fitting to this aim is a direct loss, as well in work, as actually also in money. My experience by having made similar works formerly, at my private expense, I find a sure guide in this respect; and I dare to assert, with full confidence, that never so much actually valuable work was obtained in the same space of time, and for the same proportional amount of money, in any other survey whatsoever.

25. By the change of the department to which this work is committed, it became necessary for me to spend much time in giving the informations necessary, to introduce many gentlemen, completely new in the business, into the proper genius of the work, and its advantageous organization, which lies in documents reaching from 1807 to the present date, during which time, on one hand, the arrangements were constantly perfected, while on another, even the older documents in the hands of the Government have been destroyed by the conflagration of the Treasury office; so that now I am alone in the possession of them in their original. I had already, some time ago, begun the copies to restore these documents, and they needed principally only my revision and signature; but it has become necessary to

make use of so many of them, that the collection is now very incomplete, and actually my time is otherwise too much engaged to attend to this part at present.

26. As this report is rather to be made in haste, to reach in due time for the aim of the President, to present it with the message to Congress, in addition to that of last May, minuter details have been excluded. I expect, however, to have presented the principal features, and the state of the work, to sufficient satisfaction for the present purpose, and to have made it evident that I have continued the work according to the principles laid out for me, from its first beginning in 1816; that is, in a manner *honorable, and permanently useful to the country*, which was already the judgment that late President Jefferson, with whom the first law of 1807 had originated, gave upon my work of 1817; and if nothing is altered in my plans, and my organization of the whole arrangement, I can promise equally good success for the further continuance, and even assure, that by no other means or arrangements it is possible to obtain such a result; for this the judgment of all the practical, and experienced men of science in this line, all over Europe, is already recorded in the scientific prints.

F. R. HASSLER.

WESTHILLS, HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP, LONG ISLAND,
November 11, 1834.

Maps joined to this report.

1. Detailed map of the locality of the base line.
2. Sketch of the triangles around great South bay, upon Long Island.
3. Sketch of the triangles in Connecticut and New York States.

R.

List of deaths in the Navy of the United States, as ascertained at the Department since the 1st December, 1833.

Name and rank.	Date.	Cause.	Place.
M. COMMANDANTS.			
Wm. L. Gordon,	April 5, 1834,	Congestion of the brain,	Baltimore.
Silas Duncan, -	Sep. 14, 1834,	Pulmonary affection,	White S. Springs, Va.
LIEUTENANTS.			
Philander F. Canedy	Jan. 2, 1834,	Consumption,	N. Hosp'l, Pensacola.
Joseph Cross, -	Feb. 10, 1834,	Do.	Near Bladensb'g, Md.
John A. Cook, -	Feb. 7, 1834,	Do.	Charleston, S. C.
Jerome Callan, -	June 29, 1834,	Tic-doloreux,	Red S. Springs, Va.
Joseph Cutts, Jr.,	Sep. 26, 1834,	Suicide,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Augustus R. Strong	Oct. 18, 1834,	Yellow Fever,	N. Hosp'l, Pensacola.
ASSIS'T SURGEON.			
Edw. H. Freeland,	June, 1834.		Port Mahon.
PAST MIDSHIPMEN.			
Wm. P. Jones, -	July 15, 1834,	Cholera,	Michigan Territory.
Horatio G. Myers,	Sep. 16, 1834,	Do.	Port Mahon, Frigate Constellation.
MIDSHIPMEN.			
Lewis H. Roumfort,	Oct. 21, 1833,	Consumption,	S. Peacock, at sea,
Clarence Watkins,	July 18, 1834,		Washington.
V. L. Williamson,	Sep. 6, 1834,		Wilmington, Del.
SAILING-MASTER.			
Wm. Knight, -	July 22, 1834,		Philadelphia.
SAILMAKER.			
B. B. Burchsted,	Dec. 11, 1833,		Navy Yard, N. Y.
MARINE OFFICERS.			
Capt. C. Grymes	July 25, 1834,		N. Hospital, Norfolk.

S.

List of resignations in the Navy of the United States since the 1st of December, 1833.

Name and Rank.	When accepted.
LIEUTENANTS.	
Pedro C. Valdes - -	6th February, 1834, as of 20th October, 1833.
John G. Rodgers - -	10th February, 1834.
Philip A. Stockton - -	14th February, 1834.
William Seton - -	5th July, 1834.
Sterne Humphreys - -	1st October, 1834.
SURGEON.	
Samuel B. Malone - -	16th April, 1834.
PURSEERS.	
William S. Rogers - -	17th February, 1834.
Philo White - -	31st October, 1834.
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.	
Robert J. Ross, - -	13th December, 1833.
Robt. Fitzhugh - -	18th December, 1833.
MIDSHIPMEN.	
William W. Smith - -	1st February, 1834.
Charles W. Elliott - -	1st February, 1834.
David Deacon - -	10th March, 1834.
Williams Carter - -	15th March, 1834.
Francis A. N. Macomb - -	10th April, 1834.
Spotswood A. Washington - -	17th April, 1834.
Charles Peirce - -	30th May, 1834.
Thomas W. Melville - -	3d June, 1834.
Robert A. Cassin - -	9th June, 1834.
John H. Roberts - -	21st June, 1834.
Albert Wadsworth - -	6th September, 1834.
George Henderson - -	13th September, 1834.
Abner Baker - -	17th September, 1834.
George J. W. Thayer - -	27th October, 1834.

T.

List of dismissals from the Navy of the United States since the 1st of December, 1833.

Name and rank.	Date of dismissal.
SURGEON.	
John S. Wiley - - -	20th October, 1834.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	
Euclid Borland - - -	22d October, 1834.
Cornelius Moore - - -	21st October, 1834.
PURSER.	
John Smith Punch - - -	2d July, 1834.
PASSED MIDSHIPMAN.	
William Chandler - - -	20th October, 1834.
MIDSHIPMEN.	
Rhydon G. Moore - - -	28th February, 1834.
Carter B. Beverly - - -	16th June, 1834.
Samuel Garrison - - -	20th October, 1834.