

Documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of War of December 4, 1852.

- I. A table of fortifications which need further appropriation, (attached to Secretary's report.)
- II. Reports from the Eighth Military Department—Texas.
- III. Reports from the Ninth Military Department—New Mexico.
- IV. Reports from the Pacific Division—California and Oregon.
- V. Report of the General-in-chief.
- VI. Report of the Quartermaster General.
- VII. Report of the Paymaster General.
- VIII. Report of the Commissary General.
- IX. Report of the Surgeon General.
- X. Report of the Colonel of Engineers.
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I.

TABLE SHOWING THE FORTIFICATIONS THAT NEED FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Designation of the works.	Amount required to complete the work.	Amount asked for in estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.	Additional amount that might be advantageously expended in that year.
SECTION 1.—Containing the forts now in course of construction—most of them being very near completion—with the amounts required to complete them; the amounts asked for in the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1854; and also the additional amounts that might be advantageously expended in that year.			
Fort Wayne and barracks, near Detroit.....	\$66,000	\$15,000	\$51,000
Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain.....	224,142	15,000	35,000
Fort Knox and barracks, at narrows of Penobscot river.....	500,000	20,000	55,000
Fort Warren, Boston harbor.....	75,000	30,000	45,000
Fort Adams and permanent quarters and barracks thereat, Newport, Rhode Island.....	35,000	35,000	.....
Fort Schuyler, Long Island sound, New York.....	25,000	15,000	10,000
Fort Richmond, Staten island, New York.....	300,202	60,000	40,000
Fort Delaware, Pea Patch island, Delaware river.....	580,000	50,000	150,000
Fort Carroll, Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore harbor....	865,000	50,000	50,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia.....	75,000	20,000	55,000
Repairs of wharf at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.....	6,000	6,000	.....
Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.....	150,000	40,000	110,000
Fort Pulaski, including barracks and quarters, Savannah river.....	35,000	15,000	20,000
Fort Clinch, at entrance to Cumberland sound, Georgia.....	180,000	25,000	25,000
Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola, Florida.....	75,060	35,000	40,000
Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida.....	80,000	15,000	65,000
Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, extension of batteries and barracks and quarters thereat.....	40,000	20,000	20,000
Fort Taylor, at Key West, Florida.....	805,000	75,000	75,000
Fort Jefferson, at Garden Key, Florida.....	989,862	50,000	100,000
Total.....	5,106,206	591,000	946,000
SECTION 2.—Containing the existing forts, of which some are new forts finished and some old forts repaired, all being in efficient condition, but absolutely needing certain repairs, additions, or modifications, for their preservation, or greater efficiency, or for the accommodation of their garrisons, or the preservation of stores, ammunition, &c.; in some cases for the preservation of the sites they occupy.			
Repairs of Fort Mackinac, Michigan.....	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$45,000
Barracks and storehouses at Fort Niagara, New York..	25,000	10,000	15,000
Repairs of Fort Ontario, New York.....	5,000	900	4,100
Repairs of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Purchase of lands for extension of site of Fort Preble..	6,500	6,500	.....
Fort Winthrop, Governor's island, Boston harbor.....	39,573	10,000	29,573
Repairs of Fort Independence, Boston harbor.....	10,000	10,000	.....
Repairs of Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York.....	10,000	4,500	5,500

I—Continued.

Designation of the works.	Amount required to complete the work.	Amount asked for in estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.	Additional amount that might be advantageously expended in that year
Repairs of Fort Wood and sea-wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedlow's island, New York.....	\$32,689	\$20,000	\$12,689
Repairs of Fort Hamilton and permanent wharf thereat.....	20,000	10,000	10,000
Repairs of Fort Mifflin, Delaware river.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Repairs of Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Preservation of site of Fort Macon.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Repairs of Fort Caswell, Cape Fear river, North Carolina.....	5,000	5,000	.....
Preservation of site of Fort Caswell.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Repairs of barracks and quarters at Fort Johnson, South Carolina.....	1,200	1,200	.....
Preservation of site of Fort Johnson, including wharf.....	4,200	4,200	.....
Repairs of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.....	5,000	5,000	.....
Preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor.....	12,300	12,300	.....
Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.....	45,000	20,000	25,000
Repairs of Fort Morgan and for additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile bay, Alabama.....	30,000	15,000	15,000
Repairs of Fort St. Philip and barracks thereat, Mississippi river.....	60,000	35,000	25,000
Repairs of Fort Pike and for additional barracks thereat.....	4,000	4,000	.....
Repairs of Fort Macomb (formerly Fort Wood) and for additional barracks thereat.....	11,500	10,000	1,500
Repairs of Tower Duprè, Louisiana.....	500	500	.....
Total.....	385,462	197,100	188,362
RECAPITULATION.			
First section.....	\$5,106,206	\$591,000	\$946,000
Second section.....	385,462	197,100	188,362
◆ Total.....	5,491,668	788,100	1,134,362

II.

REPORTS FROM THE EIGHTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT—TEXAS.

July 18, 1852.—General Smith reports difficulties on the Rio Grande frontier, growing out of revolutionary enterprises against the adjacent Mexican States; also, respecting the Indians on the northwestern border of the State. Further legislation is necessary in regard to the execution of the neutrality laws, &c.

October 3, 1852.—The same. Reports a skirmish with Indians, and states that he has a sufficient military force to protect the country within the limits of his command.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, July 18, 1852.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report concisely, for the information of the government and my more immediate superiors, the events which have transpired in this department in connexion with the late revolutionary movement of Carvajal in Mexico.

I transmit documents numbered from 1 to 54, containing various orders, reports, and communications on the subject.

Brevet Brigadier General Harney was detained on the Rio Grande some time after his operations were concluded, by the necessity of being ready to attend the court-martial which tried Brevet Majors Paul and Garnet, and by indisposition. The day before he arrived at San Antonio, I was obliged to leave it, and on my return, the 5th of this month, he met me. On the information now derived chiefly from him, but carefully compared with that from other sources, are forwarded the views and statements I now present.

There is no doubt that, for some years, much disaffection has existed in the adjacent Mexican States towards their central government. It was so previous to 1846, and it is not less so now.

While some of the population on the west side of the Rio Grande are ready to overturn their government, for motives interesting to themselves, there have been, on our side, many individuals ready to begin, or assist, for motives of their own, any such movement. Some who, in their own persons, or in those of friends, had suffered from the cruelties exercised by the Mexicans in the early contest with Texas, sought, and yet seek, to revenge them.

Many adventurers who have carried on an irregular trade find it easiest to evade the authorities when the country is disordered by revolution.

At the time the expeditions were preparing for Cuba, similar ones against Mexico were projected, and the neighboring parts of Texas were made the scene of their assembling. The exhortations of the press and orators intended for one, equally applied to the other, and produced its effect.

Some parties who had large quantities of goods to get into Mexico without duty, saw the means of introducing them in a revolution, whether finally successful or not.

Some particular speculations were founded on that event, and could only be carried on through it. Of this kind is one in particular which figures often in this history. Certain persons have purchased a large number of runaway negroes, said to be living in the adjoining Mexican States, and who can only be recovered by the consent of the actual authorities of these States.

When the companies of Texas rangers were disbanded last fall and winter, many men of unsettled habits were left without occupation or means of subsistence. These were ready for anything that offered to supply their necessities. Some of their officers, and many of their men, were already engaged to the inroad into Mexico while yet in the service of the United States; and you will see, by their final muster-rolls, that in some of the companies (Captain Ford's in particular) nearly all their arms are retained, none being turned in to the ordnance officer except such as were unserviceable. A large part of the population in the towns along the Rio Grande looked forward to disturbances there as being likely to cause large public expenditures, of the benefits of which they would chiefly partake; and the press, public meetings, and inferior civil officers, joined in everything that could aid in producing the event, or embarrass and obstruct those engaged in preventing it.

With these dispositions for revolution on one side; for revenge, speculation, plunder, and adventure, on the other; neither the will nor the means were wanting for the attempt.

Carvajal offered to each the reward that suited his circumstances. High rank and pay were offered to some as officers; certain commercial advantages to those engaged in business; the plunder of their enemies to others; and with the purchasers of the runaway negroes an engagement was made, in consideration of their services in the revolution, to allow them to seize and transport into Texas all such as might come within their reach. The chief of this party, by representation to the governor of the State that they were seeking runaway negroes on *this* side of the river, obtained from him a written authority and protection to cover their preparations. A copy of it is with Lieutenant Huston's report, Document No. 26.

Upon learning with sufficient certainty what was projected, the government of the United States immediately took measures to exercise to the fullest extent the authority given it by law. The President specially authorized the commander of the 8th military department to execute the law of 1818.

The communication notifying me of this delegation of authority, was transmitted from division headquarters. By accident, the authority itself did not accompany the notice which reached me while on a reconnoissance of the frontier, and near the head of the Hano river. Not having the documents from Washington, though judging correctly what was its purport, I could, in the orders I transmitted, only refer in general terms to it, and to the law; and when, in conformity with the suggestion of the commanding general of the division, that an officer of rank should be sent to have a general superintendence of the execution of this duty, General Harney was despatched for that purpose, I could, in my instructions to him, only state generally the nature of the duty, re-

ferring him to the documents which the next mail would doubtless (as it did) bring to the headquarters, San Antonio, while I continued my route on the frontier in a direction to carry me beyond all communication for some weeks. It thus happened that the department orders, giving to General Harney authority to carry out the orders of the President, did not specify with more detail the extent of the power committed to him. (See Document No. 1.) On my return in December other more specific orders were issued. (See Document No. 8.) All the troops in the department were directed to join in carrying out the instructions of the government.

I will not recite the events that happened on the frontier, since they are related with more precision in the reports of the various officers on duty there.

It will be seen that, taking advantage of the great extent of the line of the Rio Grande, being near 800 miles by the course of the river from its mouth to Eagle Pass, (Fort Duncan,) and crossed without much difficulty by small parties without baggage within almost every mile, Carvajal and his adherents several times invaded the adjoining Mexican States, attacked the government troops, were always defeated, committed many outrages, and were finally driven out of Mexico, and have dispersed on our border within our limits, where many of them remain to the great terror of our own people and of travellers.

That, encouraged by their successes over these parties, the Mexicans who suffered most from them are now retaliating by excursions across to our side; but, as usually happens in such cases, the retaliation often falls on the innocent, who, conscious of no wrong, are unprepared for the danger.

Since this state of things has arisen, (the natural result of unlawful acts of last winter,) various demands are made from all parts of that Territory for protection against these robbers.

So much that is false comes in the shape of reports from the frontier, that unless they are corroborated by official information it is not safe to depend on them. Affidavits and certificates of anything deemed convenient to circulate are spread over the country without a word of foundation in truth. Witness the accounts published of Carvajal's measures, numbers, and successes. But it is certain that Mexicans, aided by Indians, have crossed the Rio Grande and committed murders and robberies in Texas. Though I cannot say that their numbers at all approach that which rumor assigns them, I believe myself that a party under Villerial, mentioned in the papers handed to me by Governor Bell, and one or two smaller ones above, are frequently across on evil errands. I believe that two parties of Indians are down in that country from among those who made a treaty last October on the San Saba, about forty in all. Though some scattering Indians may have joined them, yet some have undoubtedly returned home. On the state of affairs as presented in the documents handed by Governor Bell, copies of which are hereby transmitted, marked 39 to 54, inclusive, I do not pretend to form an *exact* opinion. If I were to decide for myself, I should say many things are much exaggerated. The same parties and acts, represented incorrectly by different persons, are counted as additional causes of complaint. But the governor pronounces some of the

principal as worthy of credit. Acting on his opinion and official desire for aid, I have ordered five companies of mounted riflemen to move towards the Rio Grande and sweep the whole country between the Nueces and that river. I will direct the officers to attack any armed parties that may come over the river in hostile array, and to aid the civil authorities in arresting any that may have committed crimes, or that they have warrants to arrest; to attack and destroy all parties of Indians found in that part of the country. But this will not entirely meet the evil. Mexicans, armed, may cross into our borders, if they can conceal any hostile purpose, and may when here commit crimes for which United States troops have no more authority to arrest them than if they committed burglary in the city of New York.

It is proposed to call out volunteer companies to restore order on the frontier, but they will have no more authority in their cases than United States troops, and, when once organized and armed, they can easily be directed to other objects, as has been done before.

I have plenty of troops under my command to insure the tranquillity of the border if the law furnished them with authority to act; but what between the opposition of the population, and in favor of State authorities, and in fact the laws and claimed authority of the State, and the insufficient legislation of Congress, it is hard to find a path that does not lead into difficulty.

I regret that the rifles must be called into the field in this extremely hot season, and in the hottest region on the continent. The men and horses are unacclimated, and a year's service was necessary to prepare them for the field. Under these circumstances, the building of their quarters will be interrupted, and winter may find them without shelter; but these are the contingencies of service, and must be met by extraordinary care and attention.

But to render the employment of the troops effective, I beg to suggest the following: That the state of the frontier country, as it appears from all these documents, and from the experience of the last year, should be taken into consideration, and that laws should be passed defining exactly the powers and duties of officers and soldiers of the army, in maintaining the laws of the United States, and in aiding such civil officers as may be charged with the same duty; and, especially, in protecting them from the partial and sectional prosecutions to which they may be subjected when acting among a population all tinctured with interests identical with those the United States authorities are called upon to oppose. That civil officers be created and invested with power and authority to execute the laws. That appropriations be made for the additional expenses incident to troops acting in the field, and for furnishing what climate and peculiarity of country require to render service efficient.

Mounted men, serving against mounted Indians, have need of repeating fire-arms: they charge them suddenly, are in contact with them but a few minutes, and in that time must do all the execution they expect to do, and for that purpose the revolving pistol is absolutely necessary. The universal opinion among all classes, citizens, or soldiers conversant with warfare on this frontier, is identical on this point.

I therefore recommend that the ordnance depot be furnished with at

least eight hundred Colt's revolving pistols, for the use of the mounted troops.

The riflemen should all have the hunting-knife, which was made part of their armament in place of the sabre, and I beg that four hundred be furnished to the ordnance depot here, for them.

I respectfully suggest that a quantity of oats, sufficient to forage three hundred horses for sixty days, be sent to Brownsville, and thence up the Rio Grande as far as Ringgold barracks, to various points on the river, to meet the wants of mounted troops in the neighborhood. Hay being scarce, oats are preferable to corn. The ordinary appropriation bills not having passed, embarrassment may be caused. There is no money for current expenses here now.

I would respectfully present the necessity of some different arrangement being made by Congress with the State of Texas, in regard to the Indians, and then that some determinate policy with regard to them should be adopted,

I cannot protect them against the encroachments of settlers or traders, and can, consequently, hardly undertake to punish them when they do wrong. I cannot even tell them what is expected of them. I can only wait until they commit a depredation, and then endeavor, when already too late, to discover who did it.

I repeat, there are troops enough in the department (when the ranks are full) for all the purposes expected of them. The dragoons, however, want horses; and if active operations of any kind be expected, they will be absolutely necessary. And such operations will, of course, require much larger expenditures and appropriations than that suitable for a state of comparative rest.

There is much demand made for troops opposite El Paso. If that country should be included in this department, I would endeavor to visit it, and make myself acquainted with its wants, as soon as my health would permit.

There will be no medical officer to send with any detachment that takes the field on the Rio Grande; there is one to each post.

I respectfully refer to General Harney's last report on these subjects, dated "Austin, Texas, June 24, 1852." (Additional documents.)

He evidently thinks, and I concur with him, that another attempt is to be made by Carvajal's party. They will have legal advice, as the mode necessary to evade the present laws, and will carry on their projects without infringing the letter of them. Some new and very effective legislation is necessary to meet this case. But I do not go so far as General Harney, and confine my suggestion to the action of our own government alone. If the troops, or civil officers whom they are to aid, are not protected by some such legislation, it is useless to multiply posts. With a sufficient knowledge of the laws, a party could cross over into Mexico, through one of our posts, without affording sufficient grounds to justify their arrest.

I may here remark that we have no copy of the Laws of the United States here, and up to this moment I have no authentic or even printed copy of even the Act of 1818. I can refer to it only from memory, or from citations borrowed from other documents.

If troops are to be sent towards El Paso, another regiment will be

necessary, and will not be too many; for the efforts necessary to restrain the depredations of the Indians will produce hostilities with them before a year goes by.

I most heartily recommend General Harney's active, judicious, and energetic conduct in all the matters above referred to. The final suppression of Carvajal's enterprise is, in a great measure, due to the personal efforts of General Harney, which so embarrassed and precipitated the final revolutionary movements, that all precautions for certain success could not be taken, and the last effort was made under more unfavorable circumstances than its partisans expected.

He is possessed of valuable information in relation to the present state and future prospect of this frontier, which I should rejoice to see laid by him personally before the government.

With high respect, your most obedient servant,

PERSIFER F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding 8th Military Department.

Brevet Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington City, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, October 3, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of Lieutenant Frost's report of a rencontre he had with the party of Indians that had previously passed up between the Nueces and Rio Frio. For want of proper arms none of the Indians were killed, though the party was routed and dispersed and their horses and accoutrements taken. In a contested fight with Indians who intend to maintain their ground, nothing can compare with the rifle; but when a sudden charge is made into a party of Indians whose recourse is to flight, the only useful weapon, especially in the chapparal, is the revolver, which furnishes several shots in quick succession, at close quarters, before the enemy can disperse; they possess a repeating arm in their bow and arrows which are very effective at close quarters. The place where the Indians were overtaken is near the crossing of the upper Presidio Del Rio Grande road, as marked on Cordova's map.

Captain Jones, mounted rifles, now in command at Fort Ewell, reports that some Texan rangers are at his post, who informed him that they attacked a party of Indians they had followed from the Rio Grande and killed two of them. This must have been on the west side of the Nueces not far from the same crossing.

Five companies of riflemen, three of infantry, and one of artillery are in active movement over the whole of the country between the Rio Frio and Rio Grande and south of the Eagle Pass road: they are ordered to move slowly until they get on a fresh Indian trail, never to stop more than two days at a place, and to open roads in all directions for future operations. Officers and men have entered into this duty with zeal and spirit, and are amply sufficient to execute their orders effectually.

The Indians just spoken of crossed the upper Rio Grande and came down through the Mexican territory, and crossed above Laredo just as the troops were getting into the positions in the interior to commence their movements. Finding the whole country occupied, they struck immediately for their usual line of retreat, between the Frio and Nueces, by which they can pass either by Las Moras, recrossing the Nueces above, or by the cañon de Uvalde or Baudua pass. Orders have been sent accordingly to watch these passes for their return.

The knowledge of the country acquired by the troops now will so materially aid any future movement, that I feel assured this frontier will be soon as secure and tranquil as the northern limit of the settlements in Texas, as far as Indians are concerned; and I respectfully call upon the General to observe, that, notwithstanding all that has been published about Indian outrages in Texas, since the establishment of the advanced line of posts, not a single murder has been committed by the Indians, nor theft or other outrages that can be traced to them, suffered by the inhabitants on the whole line of frontier from Preston, on Red river, to the neighborhood of Las Moras, near the Rio Grande; and the settlements there are fast extending. When the disordered state of the Rio Grande frontier is considered, and the part which so many of the inhabitants there have taken in the revolutionary incursions across the river, it is not surprising that they and their tranquil neighbors have suffered by retaliation. But if the civil authorities are able and zealous in preventing *these* disorders, I can then answer for the entire security of the frontier from hostile aggression.

With respect your obedient servant,

PERSIFER F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters Eastern Division.

III.

REPORTS FROM THE NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT, NEW MEXICO

May 27, 1852.—Colonel Sumner reports fully upon the present condition and future prospects of the Territory with regard to government, &c.

September 24, 1852.—The same reports Indian hostilities suppressed and expenses reduced; remarks upon military farm culture.

HEADQUARTERS, 9TH DEPARTMENT, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

May 27, 1852.

SIR: Believing that at some leisure moment you would like to see an exact picture of New Mexico, I have drawn up the enclosed paper. The facts cannot be controverted; some of the inferences may be questioned, but I think every one of them can be maintained. I regret that I am obliged to make it so lengthy.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Brevet Col., Lieut. Cpl. 1st Dragoons, Commanding Department.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War.

NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE,

May 27, 1852.

SIR: It may be well to premise that I consider it certain that some radical change must and will be made, in the government of this territory, sooner or later; that the people of the United States will not consent to bear this heavy burden, endlessly, without receiving the slightest return, and without even the possibility of bettering the condition of this people. It would, therefore, seem to be a question only as to time.

I would respectfully submit the following project:

Place the territory in the same relation to the government of the United States that it held towards the Mexican government before the war.

Withdraw all the troops and civil officers, and let the people elect their own civil officers, and conduct their government in their own way, under the general supervision of our government. It would probably assume a similar form to the one we found here in 1846, viz: a civil government, but under the entire control of the governor. This change would be highly gratifying to this people, and I believe they would cheerfully pledge themselves never to ask for any further aid from the United States than the same appropriations that were granted to the other Territories. There would be a pronunciamiento every

month or two, but these would be of no consequence, as they are very harmless when confined to Mexicans alone.

* * * * *

With all the economy that can be used, and exertions in agriculture, &c., so long as we hold this country, as we do now, it must be a very heavy burden to us; and there never can be the slightest return for all this outlay—not even in meliorating the condition of the people; for this distribution of public money makes them more idle and worthless. There is no possibility of any change for the better. Twenty—fifty years hence—this Territory will be precisely the same it is now. There can never be an inducement for any class of our people to come here whose example would improve this people. Speculators, adventurers, and the like, are all that will come, and their example is rather pernicious than beneficial.

No civil government, emanating from the government of the United States, can be maintained here without the aid of a military force; in fact, without its being virtually a military government. I do not believe there is an intelligent man in the Territory who is not, at the present time, fully sensible of this truth. All branches of this civil government have equally failed—the executive, for want of power; the judiciary, from the total incapacity and want of principle in the juries; and the legislative, from want of knowledge—a want of identity with our institutions, and an extreme reluctance to impose taxes; so much so, that they have never even provided the means to subsist prisoners, and, consequently, felons of all kinds were running at large.

The New Mexicans are thoroughly debased and totally incapable of self-government, and there is no latent quality about them that can ever make them respectable citizens. They have more Indian blood than Spanish, and in some respects are below the Pueblo Indians, for they are not as honest or industrious. In this remark, I allude to the lower classes; there are some educated gentlemen, with respectable families—about enough for magistrates and other official persons. There is not much increase in the population, owing to their gross depravity. I doubt if there is a tribe of Indians on the continent who are more abandoned in their commerce between the sexes than the great majority of this people.

The reduction of government expenses was, no doubt, the primary cause of the recent disaffection. As a conquered people, they feel a natural dislike towards us; but so long as we kept them supplied with money, and they had nothing to do but revel in their vices, they were content to stifle their patriotism. It requires but very little to subsist them, and, therefore, a small pittance enables them to pass their time in idleness and vice; but that little they must have, and there is now no way they can get it. The truth is, the only resource of this country is the government money. All classes depend upon it, from the professional man and trader down to the beggar. Before we took the country, a considerable part of the population earned a scanty livelihood at the mines; but this work was abandoned directly when the government money was scattered broadcast among them. These mines are not productive, and never can be made so, in comparison

to the inexhaustible mines of California; but a part of this people managed to earn at them a few shillings a day, and that supported them. They will be obliged to return to this work again, as the only means of living, while the rest must get from the soil the few articles that are necessary for their subsistence. There can never be any profitable agriculture in this country. There is but a very small part of it that is arable land; the valleys of the few streams comprise the whole of it; and much of this cannot be cultivated, owing to the efflorescence of salt; and the residue requiring such a laborious kind of irrigation and cultivation that corn cannot be raised here for less than a dollar a bushel. But, even if it could be raised as cheap as it is in Missouri, there would be no market for it beyond the wants of the government; and no agricultural product would ever pay transportation from this remote country.

With regard to their protection from the Indians, they would have the same that was extended to them by the Mexican government—that is to say, permission to defend themselves. Besides, they would be much better armed than they have ever been before, and the Indians would have more respect and fear for them. There is, too, a growing disposition on the part of the Indians to remain at peace, and support themselves by cultivation. The Navajoes and Utahs are perfectly quiet, and the Apaches, the only hostile bands now in the Territory, have committed no depredations within the last month, and have sent in word that they wish to make peace. If the Mexicans should act justly by the Indians, I think there would be no difficulty; but if they did not, and war should ensue, the Mexicans would always steal from the Indians quite as much as the Indians would steal from them, and thus they would be no losers in the end. On this point, too, I would remark that if this Territory was erected into a State, it would be expected that the people would take care of themselves, and they would be no better able to do it then than they are now. Again, why are we bound to give any more protection to this Territory than we give to Oregon and Utah? Those people are obliged to defend themselves against the Indians. Why should not this people do the same? I should think it would be well to give the Mexicans a liberal allowance of arms and ammunition, especially as there is a large supply here that is not worth transporting back.

It would be impossible for our troops to remain here with Mexican civil officers, for we should have to interpose in their squabbles, which would make them serious matters. There would be no danger of any attempt to throw off our sovereignty; the authorities (and they would soon be absolute) would be too much interested in getting appropriations: besides this, they would know that we could annihilate them at any time.

There would be very few Americans remain in the Territory; the number has already diminished very much. They are nearly all adventurers, not intending to reside here permanently; and, when they can no longer make money, they will soon leave. At all events, the few that would remain could take care of themselves quite as well as those did who were here before the war.

It may be thought that the abandonment of the new posts so recently established would be a great sacrifice; but it would not be so. They were built entirely by the troops, and cost but little, and labor was beneficial to the command.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

*Brevet Col., Lieut. Col. 1st Dragoons, 9th Department,
in charge of executive office.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

NOTES.—If there are any obligations upon us, either by treaty or promise, to give more protection to this Territory than to the others, (of which I am not aware,) I have no doubt but this people would gladly absolve us from all such obligations to have the government placed in their own hands.

With regard to the execution of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the advance of two posts to the western limits of Texas (on the Rio Grande) would give all the protection to the inhabitants of Mexico that can be given by troops stationed in this Territory.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH DEPARTMENT,
Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 24, 1852.

SIR: Governor Lane arrived at Santa Fé on the 9th instant, and on the following day I relinquished all charge of civil affairs and returned to this place. I have the pleasure to report that all things continue quiet in this department. The only hostile Indians in the Territory are a small band of Apaches, headed by the chief with whom Major Richardson had the difficulty last spring. This chief (Delgarito) continues sour and suspicious, but he has committed no depredations of late, and I think will soon come into the treaty. The new posts in the Indian country have had the happiest effect; indeed, it is plain that this is the only certain way of controlling Indians.

The orders of the War Department for the reduction of expenses have been rigidly carried into effect in spite of the most determined opposition from all classes.

In making these reforms, I have been very much aided by the intelligent and zealous co-operation of Brevet Majors Sibley and Rucker, of the quartermaster's department.

I would respectfully refer to the quartermaster and commissary general for the difference of expenses in this department between the fiscal years of 1850-'51 and 1851-'52, notwithstanding five new posts were built in the latter year.

The farming operations have not been as successful at all the posts as I expected, but I think that all difficulties will vanish when it is known and felt that no officer will be continued in command of a post who does not exert himself to carry out the orders of the government in relation to this matter. The scheme is unquestionably practicable and advantageous to the troops as well as the government; as a proof

of it, I enclose a brief statement of what has been done this year by Brevet Major Rucker on a small place of thirty acres.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Brevet Col., and Lieut. Col. 1st Dragoons, Com. Dept.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

Statement of the proceeds from the farm of thirty acres, near Albuquerque, New Mexico, during the year 1852.

Current prices of forage in St. Louis, Missouri.	Amount.	Lowest price of forage in New Mexico.	Amount.
98 20-32 bushels of barley, at 37½ cents per bushel.....	\$36 98	98 20-32 bushels of barley, at \$1 20 per bushel	\$118 35
113 8-32 bushels of wheat, at 80 cents per bushel.....	90 60	113 8-32 bushels of wheat, at \$1 60 per bushel.....	181 20
163 18-32 bushels of corn, at 44 cents per bushel.....	71 96	163 18-32 bushels of corn, at \$1 20 per bushel.....	196 27
11,487 pounds of straw, at 1 cent per pound	114 87	11,487 pounds of straw, at 1 cent per pound.....	114 87
11,470 pounds of fodder, at ½ cent per pound	57 35	11,470 pounds of fodder, at 1 cent per pound	114 70
Total amount received from farm.....	371 76	At the prices in New Mexico.....	725 39
Amount paid by Major D. H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster, on account of farm culture	87 00	At the prices in St. Louis.....	371 76
Net amount received from farm.....	284 76		353 63

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there has been cultivated at this place a garden, in which there was raised a fair crop of vegetables for general use

D. H. RUCKER, *Brevet Major United States Army.*

IV.

REPORTS FROM THE PACIFIC DIVISION—CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

October 28, 1851.—General Hitchcock reports that the Indians who have committed depredations south of the Gila, lived habitually south of that river until the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

August 31, 1852.—The same reports Indian hostilities suppressed for the present, but, unless provision be made by law to define and protect their rights, disorder must ensue. The whites now commit aggressions and demand military protection against retaliation on the part of the Indians.

October 29, 1852.—The same reports that the Yuma Indians have agreed to a peace, and the troubles in the southern district are quieted; remarks respecting the navigation of the Colorado, above the junction of the Gila, which may prove to be the best route to the Great Salt Lake.

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION,
Benicia, October 28, 1851.

SIR: I have just had an interview with Colonel Harasthy, a member of the legislature of California, from San Diego, who mentioned, in answer to many inquiries addressed to him, that the Indians who have committed depredations in Mexico along or south of the Gila, from a point above some two hundred miles from its mouth, though now many of them ranging in the country north of the Gila, habitually lived south of the river until the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Colonel Harasthy passed through that country in 1849, and spoke as if he knew the facts he represented, and he gave the information simply as truth, and without any view to its effect upon Mexican claims for depredations committed by those Indians.

If Colonel Harasthy be correct as to his facts, the Indians in question, so far from being regarded as depredating in Mexico from the United States, are, on the contrary, intruders in the United States from Mexico; and I have thought proper to communicate the statement for such use as the department may think proper.

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

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Col. 2d Infantry, Brev. Brig. General.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, August 31, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the measures reported by my letter of the 30th July have succeeded in temporarily repressing a disposition to hostility on the part of the Indians on the upper waters of the San Joaquin; but I deem it my duty to suggest that unless something decisive shall be speedily done to determine by law the rights of the Indians, nothing but disorder and confusion, with bloodshed, can be anticipated.

The question to be determined is, whether the Indians in this State have rights, and shall be protected in them, according to legal usage in the older States? The practice is assumed by the whites in this country of occupying the desirable lands, either for gold hunting or agriculture, without leave of the Indians; and this inevitably leads to irritation, and must, in the end, produce wars of more or less serious character.

It is not wise to leave this state of things to settle itself; but competent and *honest* agents of the government should be employed to make treaties with the Indians calculated to give them support and protection, while the best portions of the country must be purchased for the whites. The task of settling this matter will become more and more difficult the longer it is delayed. I do not mean to be understood by these remarks as recommending the sanction of the treaties hitherto made, which I have many reasons for supposing worse than ill-judged.

As matters now stand, the United States troops are placed in a most delicate and awkward position. The whites go in upon Indian lands, provoke the Indians, bring on collisions, and then call for protection, and complain if it is not furnished, while the practical effect of the presence of the troops can be little else than to countenance and give security to them in their aggressions; the Indians, meanwhile, looking upon the military as their friends, and imploring their protection. This is precisely the case on the San Joaquin, where an extensive and expensive war may be expected to break out at any moment, produced by the conduct of the whites, and not of the Indians—the object of the former being to drive the Indians out of the rich valleys, that they may appropriate them to their own use.

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

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Col. 2d Infantry, Brev. Brig. Gen'l Comd'g.

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, October 29, 1852.

SIR: Division orders No. 52, herewith enclosed, announces that the Yuma Indians have agreed upon peace with the whites, and there seems to be good grounds for the hope that the troubles in the southern district of California have been terminated. Brevet Major Heintzelman returned to Fort Yuma on the 10th instant from an expedition up the Colorado. He reports that the navigation of the Colorado above the junction of the Gila, for about a hundred miles, is better than below the

junction, "and far superior to the Ohio." "There was at no place in the channel less than six feet water." "The lands on the river bottoms are excellent." "This may ultimately be found the best route to the Great Salt Lake, and should the southern route be selected for a railroad, the iron could be introduced by this river."

The contractor for supplying the post with provisions, &c., had just arrived at the post from below, and expected to reach it with his steamboat in all of this month.

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

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Col. 2d Infantry, Brev. Brig. Gen. Commanding

The ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

City of Washington, D. C.

V.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 22, 1852.

SIR: The following returns from the Adjutant General's Office accompany this annual report:

1. Organization of the army as established by law—marked A.
2. General return of the army, showing the actual numbers borne on the rolls—B.
3. Distribution of the troops in the Eastern Division—C.
4. Distribution of the troops in the Western Division—D.
5. Distribution of the troops in the Third or Pacific Division—E.
6. Statement of the number of recruits enlisted from October 1, 1851, to September 30, 1852—F.

During the past twelve months the troops on the frontiers have been actively employed, and have had several sharp combats with parties of Indians in Texas, New Mexico, and California. All, however, is now quiet, and it is hoped the judicious distribution of the forces made by the commanders in those quarters may prevent any further outbreaks. Eight companies of the rifle regiment, withdrawn from Oregon last year, having been recruited and remounted, were ordered to Texas, where an additional mounted force was much needed. For the defence of the frontiers of that State there are now, under the orders of Brevet Major General Smith, fourteen companies of cavalry, two companies of artillery, with three regiments and two companies of infantry—in all, forty-eight companies. The three infantry regiments are distributed along an exterior cordon of posts, in advance of the white settlements, and stretching from Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, to Preston, on the Red river. The remainder of the force is posted on the Rio Grande, below Eagle Pass, and along a second line interior to the first. By this arrangement the mounted troops are foraged more economically and with greater facility, and are in position to move promptly to any assailed point of the first line.

The force in New Mexico consists of nine companies of dragoons, two of artillery, and one regiment (ten companies) of infantry. Several new posts have been recently established in this Territory, near the heart of the Indian country, and appear to have had the effect of awing the warlike tribes into quietness.

The hostile disposition manifested by the Indians in California and Oregon, requiring that our troops in that quarter should be reinforced, the fourth regiment of infantry was withdrawn from the northern lakes and ordered thither. The force under Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock, who commands the Pacific division, will soon consist of three companies of dragoons, five companies of artillery, and two regiments (twenty companies) of infantry—in all, twenty-eight companies. Sev-

eral changes in the stations of the troops, within this division, have been made during the year. The post at the mouth of the Gila has been re-occupied with a garrison of three companies. This post will exercise a salutary check on the Yuma Indians, the most warlike tribe in California, and who have hitherto greatly harassed the emigrants passing through their country by the southern route to the Pacific. The whole of the fourth infantry, eight companies of which have already arrived out, is to be stationed in Oregon and northern California—the headquarters; with four companies at Vancouver, one company at the dalles of the Columbia river, and the remainder of the regiment so distributed as to guard and keep open the communication between Oregon and California.

The other movements of troops, of less importance, may be thus briefly stated: a portion of the fourth artillery, sent from the sea-board to replace the fourth infantry on the northern lakes, and two companies of the second artillery, sent from Charleston harbor to Florida, to meet the possibility of difficulties in that quarter, growing out of the contemplated removal thence of a remnant of Seminoles to the country assigned them west of the Arkansas.

The *Recruiting Service* has been conducted with the usual success—the number of men enlisted being 4,174. The officers engaged in this branch of the service have shown a commendable zeal in the performance of their duties. Their accounts have, in general, been promptly rendered and the expenditures judiciously made.

The attention of recruiting officers has been repeatedly called to the subject of minors, in order to guard against the enlistment of any except in strict accordance with law. The General Regulations, in conformity therewith, prohibit such enlistments without the written consent of the parent, master, or guardian of the minor, if he have any; and if he affirm that he has neither, he is required, before acceptance, to have a guardian appointed, according to law, to give the written consent. With all the care and scrutiny thus exercised, many minors, whose appearance indicate full age, but who turn out to be less by ten, fifteen, and even twenty months, impose themselves upon the recruiting officers. This is almost daily shown by applications from parents and guardians to the Secretary of War, who, on proof of minority, is compelled to grant discharges under the fifth section of the act "making appropriations for the support of the army," &c., approved September 28, 1850. To guard the public interest against the vexations and great pecuniary loss attending such frauds, additional legislation would seem to be necessary. It is accordingly suggested that the minor who thus seeks to make money by imposing himself on the service, should either be compelled to serve out the term of enlistment or the offence be made punishable before a civil court.

The third section of the act of June 17, 1850, "to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments," having almost entirely failed to effect its purposes, may advantageously be repealed. Very few men enter the service, for the first time, at our more distant stations; and an ample bounty is provided for the soldier who re-enlists, by the 29th section of the act "to increase the present military establishment," &c., approved July 5, 1838.

Farm Culture.—So far farm culture, by the troops, as directed by General Orders No. 1, January 8, 1851, (a copy of which was appended to my last annual report,) has not fulfilled the desired objects. In Texas, California, and Oregon, nothing has been attempted, in consequence of the troops in those departments being constantly employed either in the pursuit of marauding Indians, or in the establishment of new posts to hold them in check, and to protect the frontier settlements: In New Mexico but little was accomplished during the past year, and the outlay far exceeded the receipts. Better results, doubtless, may hereafter be expected there, particularly as it has been found necessary to employ as farmers hired citizens. At the distant posts, on the western plains, cultivation failed entirely. It will, perhaps, be expedient, looking to the encouragement of population in the neighborhood of military posts, to discontinue the system. Besides the protection gained, a main inducement with emigrants to settle near a military station, is to find a ready market for their surplus produce, which inducement would be taken away if the public farms were successful: It is found, moreover, that troops cannot be kept actively engaged in military duties, and maintain discipline, if required to engage in cultivation beyond kitchen gardens.

Revision of the Rules and Articles of War. Congress, September 20, 1776, borrowed entire from the mother country the statutory code for our revolutionary army, which stood, without material change, down to April 10, 1806, when the present rules and articles were re-enacted upon a revision made in one of the military committees of Congress. This revision gave a cast and form entirely new to the previous code, and embraces material changes and discrepancies—each a blunder—the effect of the excessive low state of every kind of military knowledge in the United States at that period. It is recommended that the whole subject be now referred to a board of officers to report a new revision to be laid before Congress.

For the codes of 1776 and 1806, see *Hetzl's Military Laws*, page 13, &c., and page 107, &c.

Tactical Instruction for the Militia.—By existing laws the militia are required to observe the systems of instruction provided for the regular army, and yet no provision has been made for furnishing them with the necessary systems, although some nine millions of dollars have been appropriated in the last forty years towards *arming* them. Without books to teach their use, the arms themselves are of little value. Hence it is again recommended that the books be supplied. The additional annual expense need not exceed \$20,000, and that only for a few years.—See the remarks on this subject in my last annual report.

Military Asylum.—For the progress made in carrying out the beneficent intentions of Congress, as expressed in the act of March, 1851, see the recent report of the board created by that act, addressed to the War Department for Congress.

Retired list for superannuated and disabled Officers.—See the remarks on this subject in my last annual report. The necessity for some such measure has greatly increased since the Mexican war, the number of officers of the junior grades wounded in that war having swelled the invalid list, which previously consisted almost exclusively of officers of

the senior grades, disabled by the infirmities of age. The creation of such a list ought not to be mistaken for an extension of the pension system. The officers who would be placed on it are already in the receipt of full pay without performing any duty. The system so often recommended would retire them on reduced compensation, promote efficient officers in their stead, and thus greatly contribute to the good of the service without any new imposition on the treasury.

The cavalry force now authorized is inadequate, by the demonstration of experience, to the wants of the service. No troops are, generally, so efficient against Indians; and the immense extent of our frontiers requires that at least one more regiment of horse should be added to the establishment. The number of privates allowed to companies of all arms should, in no case, fall below *sixty-four*, with a sliding scale, upwards, to *eighty-four*, at the discretion of the Executive.

It would seem but just that the pension laws provided for the navy should be extended to the army. No reason is seen for the discrimination between these kindred branches of the public service. The pensions in both cases come out of the general fund, and, as both share common dangers and undergo equal vicissitudes in the discharge of duties, the same rewards should be appointed to each. The widows and orphans of deceased naval officers, seamen, and marines, receive five-year pensions, renewable every five years, whether the deaths occurred in battle or were caused by disease contracted in service; while the widows of army officers receive pensions only when their husbands have been killed in action, and then but for five years; and the period has never been extended. Widows of the enlisted men (non-commissioned officers and privates) of the army receive no pensions, no matter what the circumstances, although the laws allow pensions to the widows and orphans of volunteers (whether officers or privates) who may have been killed, or have died from any cause, while in service. Such unequal legislation ought surely to be corrected, and no time could be more appropriate than the present. The five-year pensions granted to the widows, &c., of the Mexican war have just expired, or are about expiring. These relicts and children of gallant officers are, almost without an exception, in the humblest circumstances. The subject of pensions is well presented in a report dated January 7, 1846, made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.— See Senate Documents No. 43, 3d volume, 1st session 29th Congress; also (hereto annexed) extracts from my annual reports, dated Nov. 22, 1841, and Nov. 26, 1846.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HON. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

Extract from annual report from Headquarters of the Army, Washington, November 22, 1841.

“I beg leave to recall attention * * * * * to some provision of law in favor of widows and orphans of regular officers, who have died, or may die, in consequence of wounds received, or diseases contracted, in service; there being such provision already made in behalf of the widows and orphans of navy, volunteer, and militia officers dying under such circumstances. Indeed, the whole subject of army pensions to widows and orphans and to disabled officers requires equitable revision.”

Extract from annual report from Headquarters of the Army, New York, November 26, 1846.

“Our pension system, including allowances to widows and children—interesting alike to regulars, volunteers, and militiamen, disabled in service, and to their families when the officers and men die of wounds, or other disabilities—is the poorest in all Christendom. * * * * * (Please see *Cross's* [or *Hetzel's*] *Mil. Laws*, following the references of the index, under the heads: ‘Pensions to invalids,’ and ‘widows and orphans—provisions for.’) 1. The limitation to half *pay*, excluding half *subsistence*; 2. To the half pay of *lieutenant colonel*, [\$30 a month] no matter how much higher the rank of the disabled or deceased officer, [and less and less for inferior grades;] 3. Requiring the *highest* rate of disability to entitle the officer or man to receive even that sort of *half pay*; and 4. The limitation to *five* years, in respect to both widows and orphans—are all disreputable to our Statute-Book and civilization.— I trust the whole system may be liberally revised.”

A—Organization of the regular army of the United States—1852.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Assistant adjutant general, (lieutenant colonel.)	Assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet.)	Assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet.)	Judge advocate.	Inspectors general.	Quartermaster general.	Ass't quartermasters general.	Dep'ty quartermasters general.	† Quartermasters.	† Assistant quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Assistant commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries of subsistence, (majors.)	Commissaries of subsistence, (captains.)
General officers	1	2															
Aids-de-camp to general officers																	
Adjutant general's department			1	1	*4	3											
Judge advocate's department							*1										
Inspector general's department								2									
Quartermaster's department									1	2	2	5	*29				
Subsistence department														1	1	2	*3
Medical department																	
Pay department																	
Corps of engineers																	
Corps of topographical engineers																	
Ordnance department																	
1st regiment of dragoons																	
2d regiment of dragoons																	
Aggregate of dragoons																	
Regiment of mounted riflemen																	

1st regiment of artillery																	
2d regiment of artillery																	
3d regiment of artillery																	
4th regiment of artillery																	
Aggregate of artillery																	
1st regiment of infantry																	
2d regiment of infantry																	
3d regiment of infantry																	
4th regiment of infantry																	
5th regiment of infantry																	
6th regiment of infantry																	
7th regiment of infantry																	
8th regiment of infantry																	
Aggregate of infantry																	
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments.....																	
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	1	*4	8	*1	2	1	2	2	5	*29	1	1	2	*8

* Three of the four assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet,) seven of the twenty-nine assistant quartermasters, and four of the eight commissaries of subsistence, (captains,) belonging also to regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, to avoid counting them twice, are excluded as *staff* officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate" of their respective departments. The regimental and staff commissions held by these officers are of *unequal* grades, and hence they are not affected by the provisions of the 7th section of the act of June 18, 1846. The like remark is applicable to the *judge advocate* of the army, who is also a captain in the Ordnance department.

† Under the act of July 19, 1848, section 3, vacancies in the grades of quartermaster and assistant quartermasters cannot be filled until the number of quartermasters be reduced to *four*, and of assistant quartermasters to *twenty-eight*.

A—Organization of the regular army of the United States—Continued.

	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Deputy paymasters general.	Paymasters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants †	Military storekeepers.
General officers.....																	
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....											*4						
Adjutant general's department.....																	
Judge advocate's department.....																	
Inspector general's department.....																	
Quartermaster's department.....																	2
Subsistence department.....																	
Medical department.....	1	22	72														
Pay department.....				1	2	25											
Corps of engineers.....							1	2	4	12				12	12	8	
Corps of topographical engineers.....							1	1	4	10				10	10	6	
Ordnance department.....							1	1	4	12				12	6	4	15
1st regiment of dragoons.....							1	1	2	10		1	†1	10	10	4	
2d regiment of dragoons.....							1	1	2	10		1	†1	10	10	3	
Aggregate of dragoons.....							2	2	4	20		2	†2	20	20	7	
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....							1	1	2	10		1	†1	10	10	4	

1st regiment of artillery.....							1	1	2	12	†1	†1	24	12	2		
2d regiment of artillery.....							1	1	2	12	†1	†1	24	12			
3d regiment of artillery.....							1	1	2	12	†1	†1	24	12	3		
4th regiment of artillery.....							1	1	2	12	†1	†1	24	12	2		
Aggregate of artillery.....							4	4	8	48	†4	†4	96	48	7		
1st regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	3		
2d regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	4		
3d regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	3		
4th regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	2		
5th regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	4		
6th regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	4		
7th regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	4		
8th regiment of infantry.....							1	1	2	10	†1	†1	10	10	3		
Aggregate of infantry.....							8	8	16	80	†8	†8	80	80	27		
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments.....																	
Grand aggregate.....	1	22	72	1	2	25	18	19	42	192	*4	†15	†15	240	186	†63	17

* The four aids-de-camp, being taken from regiments and reported in the strength thereof, to avoid counting them twice, are excluded as *staff* officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

† The adjutants of artillery and infantry, (12,) and *all* the regimental quartermasters, (15,) being taken from the subalterns, and accounted for in their several regiments as belonging to companies, are excluded as regimental *staff* officers from the column "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

‡ Under the 4th section of the act of April 29, 1812, "making further provision for the corps of engineers," one brevet second lieutenant is allowed for every "company." The number authorized is, consequently, *one hundred and fifty-nine*. The number now attached to the army is *sixty-three*.

A—Organization of the regular army of the United States—Continued.

	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Principal or chief musicians.	Chief buglers.	Ordnance sergeants.*	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.†	Enlisted men of ordnance.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
General officers.....														3		3
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....																
Adjutant general's department.....														11		11
Judge advocate's department.....														2		2
Inspector general's department.....														34		34
Quartermaster's department.....														8		8
Subsistence department.....														95		95
Medical department.....														28		28
Pay department.....														51	100	151
Corps of engineers.....						10	10		2			78		42		42
Corps of topographical engineers.....													250	55	250	305
Ordnance department.....																
1st regiment of dragoons.....	1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500		39	615	654
2d regiment of dragoons.....	1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500		38	615	653
Aggregate of dragoons.....	2	2	2	4		80	80	40		20		1,000		77	1,230	1,307
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....	1	1	1	2		40	40	20		20		640		39	765	804
1st regiment of artillery.....	1	1				48	48		24		24	1526		54	672	726
2d regiment of artillery.....	1	1				48	48		24		24	1526		52	672	724
3d regiment of artillery.....	1	1				48	48		24		24	1526		55	672	727

4th regiment of artillery.....	1	1			48	48		24		24	1526		54	672	726
Aggregate of artillery.....	4	4			192	192		96		96	12,104		215	2,688	2,903
1st regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		37	524	561
2d regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		38	524	562
3d regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		37	524	561
4th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		36	524	560
5th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		38	524	562
6th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		38	524	562
7th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		38	524	562
8th regiment of infantry.....	1	1	2		40	40		20			420		37	524	561
Aggregate of infantry.....	8	8	16		320	320		160			3,360		299	4,192	4,491
Non-commissioned staff unattached to reg'ts..					59									59	59
Grand aggregate.....	15	15	19	6	*59	642	642	60	258	40	96	17,182	250	959	10,243

* By the act of April 5, 1832, section 2, "providing for the organization of the Ordnance department," the number of ordnance sergeants cannot exceed "one for each military post." The number actually in service is *fifty-nine*.

† One company in each of the four regiments of artillery, being equipped as light artillery, is allowed, in consequence thereof, "sixty-four" instead of forty-two privates. See act "to increase the rank and file of the army," &c., approved June 17, 1850, section 1.

‡ By the act of June 17, 1850, (cited in the preceding note,) section 2, the President is authorized, whenever the exigencies of the service require it, to increase to *seventy-four* the number of privates in any company "serving at the several military posts on the western frontier, and at remote and distant stations." In the table the minimum, or fixed organization, is given, viz: *fifty* privates to a company of dragoons, *sixty-four* to one of light artillery and riflemen, and *forty-two* to the artillery and infantry. Under the authority conferred upon him, the President has directed that the number of privates be carried up to *seventy-four* in the several companies serving in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, as well as those stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, on the upper Mississippi; Forts Kearny and Laramie, on the Oregon route; Fort Dodge, on the Des Moines river; Fort Atkinson, at the crossing of the Arkansas, on the Santa Fé route; and Fort Arbuckle, at the crossing of the Washita river, near Wild Horse creek. There being at this time *one hundred and seven* companies serving at these distant stations, the authorized increase in the number of privates is 3,096; making the "total enlisted" (as the troops are now posted) 12,380, and the "aggregate" 13,399. If *all* the companies belonging to "regiments" (158) were serving at the distant stations described, the additional number of privates allowed would then be 4,483—thus increasing the "total enlisted" to 13,772, and the "aggregate" to 14,731.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 15, 1852.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 15, 1852.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

B.—General return of the army of the United States, compiled from the latest returns (of different dates) corrected at the Adjutant General's Office.

	PRESENT.																								
	For duty.																								
	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Adjutant general.	Assist. adjutant general, (lieutenant colonel.)	Asst. adjutants general, (majors by brevet.)*	Assist. adjutants general, (captains by brevet.)	Judge advocate.*	Inspector general.	Quartermaster general.	Assistant quartermaster general.	Deputy quartermasters general.	Quartermasters.	Assist. quartermasters.*	Commissary general of subsistence.	Ass't commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries of subsistence, (majors.)	Commissaries of subsistence, (captains.)*	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Deputy paymasters general.	Paymasters.	Colonels.	
General officers.....	1	2																							
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....																									
Adjutant general's department.....			1	1	4	6																			
Judge advocate's department.....						1																			
Inspector general's department.....							2																		
Quartermaster's department.....								1	1	2	4	20													
Subsistence department.....													1	1	1	6									
Medical department.....																	1	19	61						
Pay department.....																						2	22		
Corps of engineers.....																									1
Corps of topographical engineers.....																									1
Ordnance department.....																									1
1st regiment of dragoons.....																									1
2d regiment of dragoons.....																									
Aggregate of dragoons.....																									1

B—General return of the army of the United States—Continued.

	PRESENT.																							
	For duty.																							
	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Aids-de-camp.*	Adjutants.†	Regimental quartermasters. †	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants.	Military store-keepers.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster serg'ts.	Principal or chief musicians.	Chief buglers.	Ordnance sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers & blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Enlisted men of ordnance.	Privates.	
General officers.....																								
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....				4																				
Adjutant general's department.....																								
Judge advocate's department.....																								
Inspector general's department.....																								
Quartermaster's department.....									2															
Subsistence department.....																								
Medical department.....																								
Pay department.....																								
Corps of engineers.....	2	4	10			12	10	6							7	3			2		17		49	
Corps of topographical engineers.....	1	4	8			10	9	6																
Ordnance department.....	1	4	11			11	6	4	14													223		
1st regiment of dragoons.....		2	6		1	3	5	1		1	1		1		30	23	16		7				293	
2d regiment of dragoons.....		2	4		1	2	4								30	22	15		5				315	
Aggregate of dragoons.....		4	10		1	5	9	1		1	1		1		60	45	31		12				608	
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....	1	2	5		1	2	3	1		1	1	1	2		23	26	14		11				283	

1st regiment of artillery.....	1	1	9	1	1	11	8	1	1	1	35	29	18	13	325								
2d regiment of artillery.....	2	7	1	1	9	9	1	1	40	29	19	13	276										
3d regiment of artillery.....	1	2	9	1	1	12	6	1	32	24	18	16	298										
4th regiment of artillery.....	1	8	1	1	12	5	1	1	36	26	13	5	307										
Aggregate of artillery.....	3	5	33	4	4	44	28	3	3	4	143	108	68	47	1,206								
1st regiment of infantry.....	1	1	6	1	1	5	1	1	22	16	15	153											
2d regiment of infantry.....	1	1	6	1	4	8	1	1	21	14	7	242											
3d regiment of infantry.....	1	1	5	1	1	2	6	1	21	21	17	418											
4th regiment of infantry.....	1	2	3	1	1	5	8	2	26	29	14	418											
5th regiment of infantry.....	1	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	23	18	9	161											
6th regiment of infantry.....	1	6	1	1	3	7	1	1	23	22	14	294											
7th regiment of infantry.....	1	7	1	1	2	4	1	1	25	16	13	106											
8th regiment of infantry.....	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	24	18	5	161											
Aggregate of infantry.....	5	7	40	8	7	19	48	6	8	7	9	185	154	94	1,953								
Non-commiss'd staff unattached to regiments.....									59														
Military Academy detachments.....									2	2	1	2	64										
Principal recruiting depot, Fort Wood, N. Y.....									9	7	26	192											
Cavalry recruit'g depot, Carlisle barracks, Pa.....									3	3	1	2	34										
Recruiting depot, Newport barracks, Ky.....									4	4	2	188											
Recruits at rendezvous and in route.....																							
Grand aggregate.....	13	30	117	4	14	14	103	113	27	16	13	13	10	3	59	436	352	46	195	23	66	223	4,577

*The aids-de-camp, being taken from regiments, and reported in the strength thereof, to avoid counting them *twice*, are excluded as *staff* officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

†The adjutants of artillery and infantry, (12,) and *all* the regimental quartermasters, (15,) being taken from the subalterns, and accounted for in their several regiments as belonging to companies, are excluded as regimental *staff* officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

B—General return of the army of the United States—Continued.

	PRESENT.															Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.
	On extra or daily duty.					Sick.					In arrest or confinement.						
	General staff officers.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	General staff officers.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	General staff officers.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.		
General officers.....																3	
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....																4	
Adjutant general's department.....																9	
Judge advocate's department.....																2	
Inspector general's department.....																26	
Quartermaster's department.....																6	
Subsistence department.....																83	
Medical department.....	2															26	
Pay department.....						2										45	82
Corps of engineers.....					1				1						2	40	
Corps of topographical engineers.....							1									52	232
Ordnance department.....									6					3			
1st regiment of dragoons.....					80				28					24	19	504	
2d regiment of dragoons.....					99				52					26	14	564	
Aggregate of dragoons.....					179				80					50	33	1,068	
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....				1	158			1	37					19	18	576	

1st regiment of artillery				83			1	62				6	34	572
2d regiment of artillery			2	52				67				17	32	515
3d regiment of artillery				37			1	37				30	35	494
4th regiment of artillery				95		1	1	68				30	31	582
Aggregate of artillery			2	267		1	2	234				83	132	2,163
Part II														
1st regiment of infantry				92				74				35	15	410
2d regiment of infantry			1	75				23				25	22	409
3d regiment of infantry			1	117				36				22	18	656
4th regiment of infantry				33			2	149				17	25	690
5th regiment of infantry			1	169		1		40				33	18	456
6th regiment of infantry				137				45			1	28	22	566
7th regiment of infantry				83			1	44				14	18	304
8th regiment of infantry				75			1	25				21	15	331
Aggregate of infantry			3	781		1	2	436			1	195	153	3,822
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments ..														59
Military Academy detachments				64				1				2		138
Principal recruiting depot, Fort Wood, N. Y.				32				18				6		290
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle barracks, Pa.				8				2				1		54
Recruiting depot, Newport barracks, Ky.				6				9				25		238
Recruits at rendezvous and in route														
Grand aggregate	2		6	1,496	2	2	5	5	824		1	386	632	8,722

B—General return of the army of the United States—Continued.

	ABSENT.													PRESENT & ABSENT.			†Number of recruits required.		
	On detached service.				With leave, or on furlough.		Without leave.		Sick.		In arrest or confinement.			Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Commissioned officers.		Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
	General staff off- cers.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned off- cers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned off- cers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned off- cers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned off- cers.	Enlisted men.						
General officers															3		3		
Aids-de-camp to general officers																			
Adjutant general's department	1					1							2		11		*11		
Judge advocate's department															2		2		
Inspector general's department																			
Quartermaster's department	4					4			3				8		34		*34		
Subsistence department	2					1							2		8		*8		
Medical department	1					6			4		1		12		95		95		
Pay department									2				2		28		28		
Corps of engineers			1	3	9	1							5	9	50	91	141	9	
Corps of topographical engineers						2							2		42		42		
Ordnance department			1	1	6	1	1						3	7	55	239	294	11	
1st regiment of dragoons		1	2	11	51	2	1		4	19		6	20	77	39	581	620	250	
2d regiment of dragoons			4	12	80	2	5	1	5	4		3	24	92	38	656	694	199	
Aggregate of dragoons		1	6	23	131	4	6	1	9	23		9	44	169	77	1,237	1,314	449	
Regiment of mounted rifle men		1	4	11	83	3		2		10		19	21	112	39	688	727	157	

1st regiment of artillery	2	1	13	47	2	5	1	1	1	1	20	54	54	626	680	142			
2d regiment of artillery	2	9	24	6	4	1	3	1	3	20	32	52	547	599	189				
3d regiment of artillery	14	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	20	8	55	502	557	234				
4th regiment of artillery	2	12	16	5	1	1	1	1	4	21	22	52	604	656	132				
Aggregate of artillery	2	5	48	91	17	11	2	7	3	11	81	116	213	2,279	2,492	697			
1st regiment of infantry	4	12	148	3	3	3	7	1	22	159	37	509	606	275					
2d regiment of infantry	1	3	8	14	3	2	12	15	17	41	39	450	480	394					
3d regiment of infantry	3	8	130	7	1	1	6	7	19	144	37	800	837	44					
4th regiment of infantry	4	2	1	3	1	3	1	8	11	12	36	709	738	142					
5th regiment of infantry	4	6	67	7	1	3	2	4	20	74	38	530	568	314					
6th regiment of infantry	1	2	8	45	3	4	2	1	16	53	38	619	657	129					
7th regiment of infantry	1	3	12	43	3	1	2	11	20	56	38	360	398	292					
8th regiment of infantry	1	3	10	133	6	2	15	5	22	153	37	484	521	360					
Aggregate of infantry	4	26	66	581	35	8	4	6	12	51	46	147	692	300	4,514	4,814	1,950		
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments															59	59			
Military Academy detachments															138	138			
Principal recruiting depot, Fort Wood, N. Y.			5	1								6			296	296			
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle barracks, Pa.															54	54			
Recruiting depot, Newport barracks, Ky.			4									4			242	242			
Recruits at rendezvous and in route															408	408			
Grand aggregate	8	8	43	152	910	75	27	9	6	37	87	1	85	329	1,115	957	10,245	11,202	12,135

* Three of the assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet,) seven of the assistant quartermasters, and four of the commissaries of subsistence, (captains,) belonging also to regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, to avoid counting them twice, are excluded as *staff* officers from the column "total commissioned" and "aggregate" of their respective departments. The regimental and staff commissions held by these officers are of *unequal* grades, and hence they are not affected by the provisions of the 7th section of the act of June 18, 1846. The like remark is applicable to the *judge advocate* of the army, who is also a captain in the Ordnance department.

† The "number of recruits required" is calculated for each regiment according to the stations of the several companies at the present date—the number of *privates* varying according to stations, as explained by note (1) to table A, showing the legal organization of the army. The number of enlisted men necessary to complete the military establishment is obtained by deducting from the whole number of recruits required to fill up all the regiments the several detachments at the Military Academy, the three depots, (Fort Wood, Carlisle, and Newport barracks,) and the recruits at rendezvous and in route. The number required for regiments and corps is 3,273; the number at the Academy, at depots, and in route, 1,138; leaving 2,135 as the number of recruits yet required to fill up the establishment.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 15, 1852.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 15, 1852.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the Eastern Division, under Headquarters,

DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	Regiments.
<i>Military Department No. 1, commanded by Colonel Wm. Gates, 3d artillery. Headquarters, Fort Adams, R. I.</i>				Division staff.....
Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Maine.....	Capt. & Bt. Lt. Col. M. Barke.	1	Department staff.....
Fort Preble	Portland Harbor, Maine.....	Capt. & Bt. Maj. R. Anderson.	1	3d artillery.....
Fort Constitution	Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.....	Major and Bt. Lt. Col. J. M. Washington.	1	do.....
Fort Independence	Boston Harbor, Mass.....	Capt. & Bt. Maj. F. O. Wyse.	2	do.....
Fort Adams	Newport Harbor, R. I.....	Colonel William Gates	3	do.....
Fort Turnbull	New London Harbor, Conn.....	Lt. Col. & Bt. Col. F. S. Belton	1	do.....
Fort Griswold	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	1	do.....
Aggregate of the 1st department.....			9	
<i>Military Department No. 2.—Command suspended. (The posts of this department are under the immediate orders of the division commander.)</i>				Department staff.....
Fort Brady	Sault de Ste. Marie, Mich.....	Captain F. N. Clarke.....	1	4th artillery.....
Fort Mackinac.....	Michilimackinac, Mich.....	Capt. & Bt. Maj. T. Williams.	1	do.....
Fort Gratiot	Outlet of Lake Huron, Mich.....			
Aggregate of the 2d department.....			2	
<i>Military Department No. 3, commanded by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Walbach. Headquarters, Baltimore, Maryland.</i>				Department staff.....
Fort Niagara.....	Youngstown, N. Y.....	Captain J. P. McCown	1	4th artillery.....
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	Capt. & Bt. Maj. S. C. Ridgely.	1	do.....
Madison Barracks.....	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.....			
Plattsburg Barracks.....	Plattsburg, N. Y.....			
Fort Columbus	Governor's Island, N. Y.....	Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. M. M. Payne.	1	4th artillery and recruits.
Fort Wood	Bedlow's Island, N. Y.....	Capt. & Bt. Maj. J. T. Sprague..		General recruiting depot.
Fort Hamilton	Narrows, New York harbor..	Capt. & Bt. Maj. W. W. Morris	1	4th artillery
Fort Lafayette	do.....do.....	do.....do.....		
Fort Mifflin	Delaware River, Penn.....	Captain Joseph Roberts.....	1	4th artillery
Carlisle Barracks	Carlisle, Penn.....	Capt. and Bt. Maj. C. F. Ruff..		Cavalry recruiting depot.
Fort McHenry	Baltimore Harbor, Md.....	Capt. and Bt. Lt. Col. F. Taylor.	2	1 co. 1st artillery and 1 co. 2d reg.
Fort Washington	Potomac River, Md.....	Capt. and Bt. Maj. J. B. Scott.	2	4th artillery
Aggregate of the 3d department.....			9	

C—Position and distribution of the troops

DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	Regiments.
<i>Military Department No. 4. commanded by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. Bankhead. Headquarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia.</i>				
Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	Colonel and Bt. Brig. Gen. J. Bankhead.	2	Department staff.. 2d artillery
Fort Johnston.....	Smithville, N. C.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Caswell.....	Oak Island, N. C.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Macon.....	Beaufort Harbor, N. C.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Moultrie.....	Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	Maj. and Bt. Col. J. Monroe.	2	2d artillery
Fort Sumter.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	.....	.....
Castle Pinckney.....	do.....do.....	Capt. & Bt. Maj. H. J. Hunt.	1	2d artillery
Oglethorpe Barracks.....	Savannah, Ga.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate of the 4th department.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Aggregate of the division.....	.....	.....	25	.....

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1852.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

D.—Position and distribution of the troops in the Western Division,
E. Twiggs. Headquarters,

DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	Regiments.
<i>Military Department No. 5.— Command suspended. (The posts of this department are under the immediate orders of the division commander.)</i>				Division staff....
New Smyrna*	New Smyrna, Fla.	Capt. and Bt. Maj. A. Lowd..	1	2d artillery
Fort Capron*	Indian River, Fla.	Capt. and Bt. Maj. F. Wood- bridge.	1	do
Key West Barracks	Key West, Fla.	Captain Israel Vogdes	1	1st artillery
Fort Myers	Caloosahatchee, 140 mls. from Tampa, Florida.	Capt. and Bt. Lieut. Col. J. H. Winder.	3	do
Fort Meade	Pea Creek, 46 miles from Tam- pa, Florida.	Major and Bt. Col. H. Brown.	3	1 co. 1st and 2 cos. 2d artillery.
Fort Brooke	Tampa, Fla.	Major and Bt. Brig. General T. Childs.		Detachments
Pensacola	Pensacola, Fla.			
Barrancas Barracks	Pensacola Harbor, Fla.	Capt. and Bt. Maj. J. A. Haskin	1	1st artillery
Fort McKee	do. do.	do. do.		
Fort Pickens	do. do.	do. do.		
Fort Pike	Petite Coquille, La.			
Fort Macomb (late Wood)	Chef Menteur, La.			
Fort Jackson	75 miles below N. Orleans, La.			
New Orleans Barracks	Near New Orleans, La.	Capt. and Bt. Lt. Col. G. Nau- man.	2	1st artillery
Newport Barracks	Newport, Ky.	Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. W. Hoff- man.		Recruiting depot.
Aggregate of the 5th department			12	
<i>Military Department No. 6. commanded by Colonel and Bt. Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke. Headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.</i>				Department staff.
Fort Ripley	Upper Mississippi, Min. Ter.	Captain J. B. S. Todd	1	6th infantry
Fort Snelling	Near St. Paul, Min. Ter.	Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. F. Lee..	3	1 co. 1st drags.; 2 cos. 6th inf.
Fort Dodge	Des Moines River, Iowa.	Capt. and Bt. Maj. S. Woods.	1	6th infantry
Fort Laramie	Oregon route	First Lieut. R. B. Garnett	1	do
Fort Kearny	do.	Captain W. H. Wharton	1	do
Fort Atkinson	Crossing of Arkansas, Santa Fe route.	Second Lieut. Henry Heth	1	do
Fort Scott	Marniton River, Mo.	Major W. F. Sanderson	3	2 cos. rifles; 1 co. 6th infantry.
Fort Leavenworth	Missouri River, Mo.	Colonel Thos. T. Fauntleroy.	4	1 co. 1st drags.; 1 co. 4th art.; 2 cos. 6th inf.
Jefferson Barracks	Near St. Louis, Mo.	Col. and Bt. Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke.	1	3d artillery and re- cruits.
Aggregate of the 6th department			16	

* These two posts are situated within the 4th military depart

D—Position and distribution of the troops

DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	Regiments.
<i>Military Department No. 7, commanded by Major George Andrews, 7th inf'ry. Headquarters, Fort Smith, Ark.</i>				
Fort Smith	Arkansas	Major George Andrews.....		Department staff.
Fort Gibson	Cherokee Nation, west of Arkansas.	Captain Henry Little.....	3	7th infantry
Fort Arbuckle	Wildhorse Creek, west of Arkansas.	Capt. and Bt. Maj. J. C. Henshaw.	2	do.....
Fort Washita	False Washita, west of Arkansas.	Captain and Bt. Major T. H. Holmes.	1	do.....
Fort Towson	Choctaw Nation, west of Arkansas.	Captain and Bt. Major D. P. Whiting.	1	do.....
Aggregate of the 7th department.....			8	
<i>Military Department No. 8, commanded by Colonel and Bt. Maj. Gen. P. F. Smith. Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.</i>				
Fort Merrill	Nueces River, 50 miles above Corpus Christi, Texas.	Second Lieut. W. E. Jones...		Department staff.
Fort Ewell	Nueces River, at crossing of San Antonio and Laredo roads.	Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. W. W. Loring.	2	Detachment of rifles.
Fort Brown	Brownsville, Texas	First Lieut. H. M. Whiting..		Mounted rifles...
Ringgold Barracks	Rio Grande City, Texas	Capt. and Bt. Maj. G. R. Paul.	2	4th artillery.....
Fort McIntosh	Near Laredo, Texas.....	Captain G. W. Wallace		7th infantry.....
Fort Duncan	Eagle Pass, Texas.....	Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. T. Morris	2	1st infantry
Fort Clark	Head of Las Moras river, Tex.	Captain W. E. Prince.....	2	do.....
Fort Inge	Leona River, 90 miles from San Antonio.	Captain A. J. Lindsay.....	1	do.....
Fort Mason	Llano River, 110 miles northwest from San Antonio.	Capt. and Bt. Col. C. A. May.	2	Mounted rifles...
Fort Terrett	North fork of Llano river, Tex.	Lieut. Col. H. Bainbridge....		2d dragoons
Camp McKavett	San Saba River, 165 miles from San Antonio.	Major F. Morrison	4	1st infantry
Camp Johnston	North branch of Concho river, Texas.	Col. and Bt. Brig. Gen. J. Garland.	5	8th infantry
Post on Clear Fork of Brazos.	Phantom Hill, Texas.....	Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. C. A. Waite.		do.....
Fort Belknap	Red fork of Brazos river, Tex.	Colonel G. Loomis.....	5	5th infantry
Fort Worth.....	West fork of Trinity river, Texas.	Captain and Bt. Major H. W. Merrill.		do.....
Fort Graham	Jose Marie Village, near Brazos river.	Capt. and Bt. Lt. Col. W. J. Hardee.	2	2d dragoons
Fort Croghan	Hamilton Valley, Texas	Captain and Bt. Major H. H. Sibley.	1	do.....
In the field			5	do.....
Aggregate of the 8th department.....			48	Mounted rifles...

in the Western Division, &c.—Continued.

	PRESENT.										ABSENT.										PRESENT & ABSENT.			
Brigadier generals.																								
Assistant adjutants general (majors by brevet).																								
Assistant adjutants general (captains by brevet).																								
Assistant quartermasters general.																								
Deputy quartermasters general.																								
Quartermasters.																								
Assistant quartermasters.																								
Commissionaries of subsistence (majors).																								
Commissionaries of subsistence (captains).																								
Surgeons.																								
Assistant surgeons.																								
Deputy paymasters general.																								
Paymasters.																								
Colonels.																								
Lieutenant colonels.																								
Majors.																								
Captains.																								
Aids-de-camp.																								
Adjutants.																								
Regimental quartermasters.																								
First lieutenants.																								
Second lieutenants.																								
Brevet second lieutenants.																								
Military storekeepers.																								
Enlisted men.																								
Total commissioned.																								
Aggregate.																								
General staff officers.																								
Field officers.																								
Captains.																								
Subalterns.																								
Enlisted men.																								
Total commissioned.																								
Aggregate.																								
Commissioned officers.																								
Enlisted men.																								
Aggregate.																								
	1	1	4	1	1	4	1				14	14									14	14		
											16	1	17								1	16	17	
											129	9	138			1					10	129	139	
											140	4	144			2	4	5	6	11	10	145	155	
											47	2	49			1	4	35	9	40	7	52	69	
											79	4	83			1	2	40	3	43	7	119	136	
											54	5	59			1	4	56	5	61	10	110	120	
											110	2	112			1	3	8	4	12	6	118	124	
											48	3	51			1	25	1	26	4	73	77		
											96	5	101			3	32	3	35	8	128	136		
											186	11	197			5	47	5	52	16	233	249		
											196	10	206			3	2	44	5	49	15	240	255	
											175	12	187			2	9	86	11	97	23	261	284	
											208	11	219			2	7	46	9	55	20	234	274	
											230	12	262			1	3	4	28	2	36	278	288	
											58	3	61			1	6	1	7	4	64	68		
											131	4	135			1	2	12	3	15	7	143	150	
											74	4	78			2	8	3	11	7	82	89		
											336	6	342			3	7		10	10	16	336	352	
	1	1	4	1	1	4	1				2333	122	2455			2	20	61	478	83	561	295	2811	3016

D—Position and distribution of the troops

DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	Regiments.
<i>Military Department No. 9, commanded by Lieut. Colonel and Bt. Col. E. V. Sumner, 1st dragoons. Headquarters, Albuquerque, New Mexico.</i>				
Fort Massachusetts	Utah country, 85 miles from Taos, New Mexico.	Major G. A. H. Blake	21	Department staff. 1 co. 1st drags.; 1 co. 3d inf.
Cantonment Burgwin	Near Taos, New Mexico.....	Second Lieut. Robt. Ransom.	1	1st dragoons.....
Fort Union	Moro River, New Mexico.....	Captain and Bt. Major J. H. Carleton.	31	1 co. 1st drags.; 2 cos. 3d inf.
Fort Marcy	Santa Fe, New Mexico.....	Captain and Bt. Lt. Col. H. Brooks.	1	2d artillery
Albuquerque	New Mexico.....	Brevet Second Lieut. Kenner Garrard.	1	1st dragoons.....
Las Lunas	25 miles below Albuquerque on Rio Grande.	Captain R. S. Ewell.....	1	do.....
Fort Conrad	Valverde, New Mexico.....	Major M. S. Howe	21	1 co. 2d drags.; 1 co. 3d inf.
Fort Fillmore	Brasito, 46 miles above El Paso.	Lieut. Colonel D. S. Miles...	41	1 co. 1st drags.; 1 co. 2d drags.; 2 cos. 3d inf.
Fort Webster	Near Copper Mines, Apache country.	Major G. Morris	21	1 co. 2d drags.; 1 co. 3d inf.
Fort Defiance.....	Navajo country, 190 miles west of Albuquerque.	Captain and Bt. Lt. Col. J. H. Eaton.	31	1 co. 2d art.; 2 cos. 3d infantry.
Escort to Mexican boundary	commission	Second Lieut. D. C. Green...	1	3d infantry
Aggregate of the 9th	department.....		21	
Aggregate of the	division		105	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1852.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

in the Western Division, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.										ABSENT.					PRESENT & ABSENT.																					
Brigadier generals.	Assistant adjutants general (majors by brevet.)	Assistant adjutants general (captains by brevet.)	Assistant quartermasters general.	Deputy quartermasters general.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence (majors.)	Commissaries of subsistence (captains.)	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Deputy paymasters general.	Paymasters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants.	Military storekeepers.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General staff officers.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	3	1	1	1	8	5	36	1	1	7	3	5	7	11	63	1	1	10	9	48	72	21	5625	324	5949	2	5	44	131	860	192	1042	506	6485	6991

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 15, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

E.—Position and distribution of the troops in the Third, or Pacific Division, Hitchcock. Headquarters,

DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	Regiments.
<i>Military Department No. 10.— (The command of this department is merged in that of the Pacific Division.)</i>				Division staff.
Fort Yuma	Mouth of Gila, California....	Captain and Brevet Maj. S. P. Heintzelman.	3	2d infantry
Mission of San Diego.....	Near San Diego, California...	Capt. and Bt. Lt. Col. J. B. Magruder.	2	1 co. 1st artillery ; 1 co. 3d artillery.
Rancho de Jurupa.....	Santa Anna River, California.	Capt. Christopher S. Lovell..	1	2d infantry
Fort Miller	San Joaquin River, California.	Capt. & Bt. Maj. G. W. Patten.	2	do.
Monterey Redoubt.....	Monterey, California.....	First Lt. J. H. Lendrum	1	3d artillery
Presidio San Francisco	Near San Francisco, Cal.....	Major A. S. Miller.....	5	2 cos. 1st drags.; 3 cos. 2d infantry.
Benezia Barracks	Benezia, California.....	Second Lt. and Bt. Capt. C. P. Stone.	1	Detachment of ord- nance.
Fort Reading	Cow Creek, Upper Sacra- mento, California.	Maj. and Bt. Col. G. Wright..	2	1 co. 2d infantry ; 1 co. 4th infantry.
Aggregate of the 10th department.....			16	
<i>Military Department No. 11.— (The command of this department is merged in that of the Pacific Division.)</i>				
Fort Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon	First Lt. H. W. Stanton.....	1	1st dragoons.....
Post on Oregon trail.....	East of Fort Orford; site not determined.	Capt. and Bt. Lt. Col. R. C. Buchanan.	2	4th infantry.....
Dalles of Columbia.....	Columbia River, Oregon.....	Capt. & Bt. Maj. B. Alvord..	1	do.
Columbia Barracks.....	Vancouver, Oregon	Lt. Col. B. L. E. Bonneville.	4	do.
Steilacoom	Puget's Sound, Oregon	Capt. & Bt. Maj. J. S. Hathe- way.	2	1st artillery.....
In route via Cape Horn.....		Major G. J. Rains	2	4th infantry.....
Aggregate of the 11th department.....			12	
Aggregate of the division.....				

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1852.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

F.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1852.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from
the 1st of October, 1851, to the 30th of September, 1852.

I.—GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Bvt. Col. J. Plympton, lt. col. 7th infantry, Superintendent.

Massachusetts.....	245
Rhode Island.....	25
New York.....	1,031
Pennsylvania.....	427
Maryland.....	89
Kentucky.....	239
Illinois.....	112
Louisiana.....	70
Missouri.....	124
	<hr/>
Number of recruits enlisted for the general service.....	2,362

II.—MOUNTED SERVICE.

Bvt. Lt. Col. P. St. G. Cooke, major 2d dragoons, Superintendent.

New York.....	331
Pennsylvania.....	152
Maryland.....	159
	<hr/>
Number of recruits enlisted for mounted service.....	642

III.—REGIMENTAL SERVICE.

1st regiment of dragoons.....	41
2d regiment of dragoons.....	21
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....	53
	<hr/>
Total mounted troops.....	115
1st regiment of artillery.....	102
2d regiment of artillery.....	32
3d regiment of artillery.....	211
4th regiment of artillery.....	257
	<hr/>
Total artillery.....	602
1st regiment of infantry.....	9
2d regiment of infantry.....	10
3d regiment of infantry.....	8
4th regiment of infantry.....	102

5th regiment of infantry	8
6th regiment of infantry	233
7th regiment of infantry	17
8th regiment of infantry	2
	<hr/>
Total infantry	389
Corps of sappers and miners	18
Detachment at West Point	46
	<hr/>
Total number enlisted from the 1st of October, 1851, to the 30th of September, 1852	<u>4,174</u>

IV.—RECAPITULATION.

For the general service	2,362
For mounted service	642
By regiments {	
Dragoons and mounted riflemen	115
Artillery	602
Infantry	389
Sappers and miners and detachment	64
	<hr/>
	<u>4,174</u>

V.—Amount of recruiting funds in the hands of officers of the army, September 30, 1851	\$7,151 30
Amount of recruiting funds advanced to recruiting officers, from October 1, 1851, to September 30, 1852	40,037 28
	<hr/>
	47,188 58
Amount of funds accounted for from October 1, 1851, to September 30, 1852	36,221 94
	<hr/>
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers, September 30, 1852	10,966 64

Respectfully submitted.

S. COOPER,
*Adjutant General.*Major General W. SCOTT,
Commanding-in-chief, Washington, D. C.

VI.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 20, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in obedience to your instructions, and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, a report of the operations of the Quartermaster's department, for the year beginning the 1st of July, 1851, and ending the 30th of June, 1852.

At the date of my last annual report there was an apparent balance to be accounted for, of..... \$728,185 00
To which is to be added—

1. *Remittances, viz:*

In the 1st quarter of the fiscal year....	\$1,501,278 68	
2d.....do.....do.....	865,121 49	
3d.....do.....do.....	554,122 40	
4th.....do.....do.....	6,820 00	
	<hr/>	2,927,342 57

2. *Proceeds of sales of public property, and rents of public lands and buildings, viz:*

Prior to the fiscal year, the accounts of which were not received in time for last report.....	\$182 72	
Within the fiscal year.....	78,906 57	
	<hr/>	79,089 29

Drafts drawn on this office, the proceeds of which were applied to the service within the fiscal year, which were not paid during the year, but have since been paid from the appropriation for deficiencies.....	148,698 65	
	<hr/>	

Making the whole amount to be accounted for.... 3,883,315 51

From which are to be deducted—

1. Expenditures and disbursements prior to the fiscal year, including drafts drawn in 1850 and paid in 1851, but not included in my last report, the drafts from omission, and the expenditures from the accounts in which they appeared, not having been received in time	\$762,828 34	
Expenditures within the fiscal year....	2,646,907 43	
	<hr/>	

Amount carried forward, \$3,409,735 77 3,883,315 51

	Amount brought forward, \$3,409,735 77	\$3,883,315 51
2. Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer within the fiscal year.....	30,924 09	
	<hr/>	3,440,659 86
Leaving to be accounted for.....		<hr/> <hr/> 442,655 65

Included in the remittances made during the year are the following sums of other appropriations than those for the Quartermaster's department, viz :

From the appropriation for clothing.....	\$161,000
From the Mexican war appropriations.....	218,700
From the contingencies of the army.....	840

The second of these sums will be required to settle outstanding claims; but, as it comes into the treasury by the settlement of officers' accounts, it will be carried to the surplus fund if not re-appropriated. In addition to this sum, there are balances which have already been carried to the surplus fund, viz :

Mexican hostilities.....	\$10,569 06
Contingencies of the army.....	4,804 75

The former of which will be required in the settlement of claims, and the latter for the service of the present year. I request that they be re-appropriated.

Included in the expenditures are—

For clothing and equipage.....	\$213,655 40
For contingencies of the army.....	6,141 83
For barracks at Newport, Kentucky.....	2,660 05
For Texan volunteers.....	6,607 02
For the Indian department.....	169 63
For the recruiting service.....	445 91
For the Ordnance department.....	98 30
For the Subsistence department.....	320 16
For the Medical department.....	9,178 44

To settle the accounts of the officers who have made the expenditures on account of the Texan volunteers an appropriation will be necessary, or at least authority by law to settle their accounts.

Of the officers reported last year for having failed to present their accounts for settlement, Captain Reynolds, late principal quartermaster in New Mexico, has rendered his, and has reduced the apparent balance against him to \$3,053 62. He reports that he had vouchers sufficient to cover the whole balance, which he has either lost or accidentally left in New Mexico, and declares himself ready and willing to pay this or any other balance found against him, should he not recover his vouchers in a reasonable time.

Captain Folsom, who was reported last year, is the only officer of the Quartermaster's department proper from whom accounts are due for the year ending on the 30th June, 1852. He rendered accounts to the 31st March, at which time the balance against him on his former account—the vouchers for which are supposed to have been destroyed

in the fire at San Francisco, in 1850—was \$112,757 31, and on account of the present fiscal year, at the date of his last accounts, \$41,086 53; but it appears from the accounts of Major Allen and Captain Miller, for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, that the latter amount was reduced, by transfers to those officers in that quarter, \$36,107 08, leaving the actual balance at the close of the year \$117,736 76. He has been relieved, and is now at San Francisco endeavoring to collect evidence in regard to his payments previous to the fire.

Lieutenants George W. Hawkins, F. S. K. Russell, and C. E. Irvine, of the mounted rifles, reported last year, are still delinquent: the two latter are out of service, and the former, though he has been recently here, has left without submitting his accounts; and it is not known where either is to be found. From the disbursements known to have been made by those officers, it is believed that, if their accounts could be obtained, the balances against them would be small.

Accounts are due from seventeen acting assistant quartermasters, whose joint accountability is \$34,825 86—one of whom, Lieutenant John Bold, is dead; the others, with one exception, are in Texas, New Mexico, California, or en route to California.

The regular supplies, with means of transportation for the army, horses and equipments for the mounted corps, and all the facilities required for the service, have been furnished to the utmost extent of the means placed at the disposal, or within the control, of the department.

A gradual reduction of expenditure is taking place: though the amount exhibited in this report, of the past year, is no fair test of what the necessary expenditures may be in future; for much of that which was imperiously demanded by the wants of the service was necessarily postponed, for lack of means, and will appear in the next report.

The measures adopted in New Mexico, by placing the troops in positions where both supplies and accommodations have, to some extent, been provided by their own labor, have reduced the expenses there at least one-half, though five new posts have been established—and some of them in advanced positions—by which the routes of transportation have been considerably lengthened.

For details in regard to New Mexico, I respectfully refer to the appended reports of Major Sibley, Captain Bowman, and Lieutenant Moore, marked A, 1, 2, and 3.

In regard to the operations of the department in Texas, I have not yet received a report for the fiscal year; but it is known that the officers acting in the department there have been prompt in the performance of all their duties. The frontiers have been extended, and eight new posts established. From the large force in that State, and their constant and active employment, with the long routes of transportation to be traversed, the expenses are heavy, as it is but reasonable to expect them to be; but they are gradually lessening. Other new posts must necessarily be established, and the sum estimated for these, and to complete those in progress, will barely be sufficient.

By referring to the accompanying map, it will be seen that the troops in Texas are so placed as to defend that State on the north and north-west; but there is a long line, extending from Fort McKavett to Fort Fillmore, where there are no posts, and where it would be impossible

to find suitable sites, or to support the troops, if sites on the route were occupied, except at an enormous expense. The greater part of that distance is mountainous, and the mountain ranges, trending to the south, approach the Rio Grande at the great bend below the mouth of the Conchos. Here the Comanches, as well within our territories as those of Mexico, have their principal crossing-place. From our side of the line they enter by this route, unite with the bands on the Laguna de Jaca and the branches of the Conchos, plunder the Mexican people, cross the Rio Grande into Southwestern Texas, plunder the inhabitants on our side of the line, recross into Mexico, and return to their homes on the Conchos and Laguna de Jaca, or through the pass at the great bend, to their mountain fastnesses north of Texas.

To control these Indians, Spain had a fort or presidio near the mouth of the Conchos. That is the true strategic point on that part of our frontier, and it should be occupied as well with a view to our own defence as that of Mexico. Five hundred men stationed there under an efficient commander would be worth more in military effect than thousands scattered in small posts along the line to New Mexico. The only objection which could be urged against a post there is, that it must depend, in a great measure, for its supplies upon the republic of Mexico. That would be a sound objection were we the weaker nation; but being the stronger, and the object being to protect Mexico as well as ourselves, the objection is without force. I have reliable information that all needful supplies, except clothing and tools, could be now obtained at reasonable rates at the towns and villages of Mexico, within from forty to one hundred and fifty miles of the proposed site; and, under the protection of a post there, they would soon be furnished from the immediate neighborhood. In regard to the Comanche Indians, I refer to the report of Captain Bowman already noticed, (A 2.)

In California and Oregon several new posts have been established; they, with those previously occupied, number seventeen, including the two depots—twelve in California and five in Oregon. These posts must be kept up at a heavy cost. Fort Yuma, on the Rio Colorado, established to hold the hostile Indians in check and to protect immigrants, is two hundred and twenty-six miles from San Diego, the depot whence it is supplied. One hundred miles of the route is a desert, without water or grass, and where the heat for several months of the year is almost insupportable. It is estimated that the loss from the damage and wastage of subsistence and other perishable stores on that route, is equal to ten per cent. upon the whole amount transported. Should the Colorado be found navigable for small steamboats, the cost of supplying the post may be reduced; but the outlay would be considerable in the first instance, as the materials and machinery for the boats, with the workmen to put them together, must be transported from the Atlantic to the mouth of the Colorado, at the head of California bay.

In establishing the posts north of San Francisco a vessel was wrecked with troops and supplies; but fortunately there were no lives lost, and much of the public property has been saved.

All reinforcements for the posts in California and Oregon should be sent in sail-vessels around Cape Horn. Fast sailing-vessels could be chartered; and though more time would be occupied in the voyage

than by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, there would be less danger of fatal diseases among the troops, and the cost would be far less.

The Indians both north and south annoy the frontier settlers, as well as the emigrants from the old States. Those in the southern part of California number about three thousand; a portion of them are warlike, and all are thieves. Until the country be settled by an American population, troops will be necessary for its protection.

It is important that authority be obtained to settle the titles to the sites now occupied as military posts, and such as may be necessarily occupied in future, not only in California and Oregon, but in Texas and New Mexico.

For the details in relation to the affairs of the department on the Pacific I respectfully refer to the excellent reports of Major Cross, Major Allen, Major McKinstry, Captain Miller, and Captain Ingalls, copies of which are appended, marked B, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The economy of the service, as well as its efficiency, would be promoted, were better positions selected for the defence of the western frontier. By referring to the map it will be seen that Fort Ripley and Fort Dodge, in Minnesota and Iowa, are placed where there is nothing to defend, and where they have to be supplied by land transportation. Were the former removed to the head of navigation on the Minnesota river, and the latter to the Missouri, near the mouth of the Sioux river, their military effect upon the Indians would be doubled, and both could be supplied by water transportation at far less expense.

A post at or near the junction of the Republican Fork with the Kansas river, in advance of Fort Leavenworth, would greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and in a short time cause a reduction of expense. The military advantages of that point are, that it is in the midst of a fertile country, abounding in timber, good water, and grass. It would be the common point of departure for troops and emigrants going to Oregon and New Mexico, where both could refit and obtain supplies. It would be about one hundred and fifty miles nearer than Fort Leavenworth to the powerful bands of Indians who inhabit, or range over, the extensive western prairies. It would be on a shorter route to Santa Fe than that now travelled. All the materials for building are on the spot. The country offers great advantages to settlers, who would, probably in two years' time, furnish at St. Louis prices all the supplies of subsistence and forage required for the garrison, as well as for detachments and trains on the routes to Oregon and New Mexico. Besides, at favorable seasons of the year, supplies might be taken from the Missouri river up the Kansas, to the site proposed for the post. This post established, the troops might be withdrawn from Forts Scott, Atkinson, and Kearny, and the heavy expense of keeping up the two latter saved.

In regard to the advantages of the proposed site, I submit a letter from Colonel Fauntleroy, of the 1st dragoons, marked C.

As an order has already been issued directing an examination of this position and that on the Minnesota, I have presented estimates for the works at both.

Great difficulties are often experienced and heavy expense incurred by the lack of direct, certain, and expeditious communications from

the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico to the outposts on the frontiers. On a recent occasion it became necessary, by the failure of a contractor, to send the supply of subsistence stores for Forts Towson and Washita, on upper Red river, from New Orleans; but, in consequence of the obstruction to the navigation of Red river, caused by the raft, the quartermaster at New Orleans was obliged to send the stores to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, whence they were transported in wagons, on long land routes, at a heavy expense, to the posts named. More than half a million of dollars have been appropriated for removing the raft on Red river, and the navigation is no better, it is believed, than in 1828, when the improvements were begun. I impute nothing wrong to those in charge of the work; the difficulty lies not in the application of the means provided, but in the nature of the obstruction to be removed.

The whole southern portion of our country west of the Mississippi is an inclined plane, and during the annual heavy rains the same thing takes place which is observed during the fall of rain on the roof of an ordinary dwelling. While the rain continues, the gutters fill to overflowing, but when it ceases they run dry. So in regard to the rivers of Arkansas and Texas; when the rain is falling the channels of the rivers fill and overflow their banks, and the torrent carries down large masses of timber, which lodge and obstruct the navigation; and on Red river the timber brought down accumulates above the raft, and annually increases the obstruction. When the rainy season passes, the channels run dry, or the water in them becomes too low to be useful for navigation.

This condition of the rivers referred to would seem to indicate the necessity of a different, more certain, and rapid means of communication with our distant posts and new territories. For ordinary turnpike, or even plank roads, the routes are too long, and to traverse them too costly. The only system of improvement, then, which seems to be at all adapted to the peculiar condition of the country necessary to be traversed, is that of railroads. A central railroad, from some suitable point on the Mississippi river, through the State of Arkansas, and along the northern frontier of Texas to the Rio Grande, from the immense resources, agricultural and mineral, which it would develop, and from the rapidity with which troops could be thrown upon any point of that line, besides the facilities which it would afford to commerce, would more than quadruple our military power in that quarter.

A similar work, to intersect this at a suitable point, might be made through Texas; and another from the frontier of Missouri, on the route to the Pacific, at least to the proposed post on the Kansas. Similar works to meet them might be commenced on the Pacific. In a military point of view, apart from all other considerations, these works would be more important than any other in which the government could engage. They are strictly national; are necessary to bind our distant possessions together, and to enable us, in the event of war with a great maritime power, to supply our troops and defend our possessions on the Pacific.

The duties of the Quartermaster's department are so much increased by the dispersed condition of the troops, that, in addition to the regimental quartermasters, and such commissaries of subsistence as I can

occasionally employ, there are more than fifty regimental officers acting in the department, either at posts or with marching detachments. The greater number of them perform the duty confided to them in the best manner, but they are subjected to a heavy responsibility, often sustain losses, and receive no compensation for the extra duty performed. I respectfully ask your attention to the cases of these gentlemen. Justice would seem to require that they should have sufficient additional compensation, at least, to cover small losses and extra expenses; and I recommend that provision be made by law that a number of lieutenants, not exceeding forty or fifty, be employed in the department, and, while so employed, be allowed from ten to twenty dollars extra a month, to be determined by the Secretary of War, according to the duty they respectively perform, or the responsibility they incur. I also recommend that soldiers employed as teamsters and mechanics be allowed thirty cents, and laborers twenty-five cents, extra a day, when employed under the direction of the officers of the Quartermaster's department, provided they perform the duties assigned to them faithfully and diligently.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
 TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

The Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

Reports referred to in the Quartermaster General's Report of November 20, 1851.

A 1.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Union, September 1, 1852.

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions of April 17, 1851, have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Quartermaster's department in New Mexico, from the 21st of July, 1851, when I entered on duty as the principal quartermaster of the 9th military department, to the 30th of June, 1852.

Immediately after the present commanding officer of this military department relieved his predecessor, an order was issued transferring headquarters, and the principal depot of the staff departments, from Santa Fe to Fort Union, and directing the discharge of all citizens employed in the public service in New Mexico, except a few clerks. This order was carried into execution without delay, and in twenty days from its date nearly all the property belonging to the Quartermaster's department, except clothing, and a large quantity of subsistence, ordnance, and medical stores, were transferred from Santa Fe, almost exclusively in public wagons, to the site of the new depot, and the citizens employed in the Quartermaster's department in New Mexico, except three clerks and a principal carpenter, were discharged.

In organizing a train last fall to transport supplies to Fort Defiance a post then recently located in the Navajo country—I was obliged to hire citizens, and thirty-seven were, by authority, employed, all of whom were discharged on their return to Fort Union. Since then a few citizens have been, from necessity, hired as teamsters, and in other capacities; but in most instances they were discharged from service as soon as they had performed the duties for which they had been engaged. A statement of the amount of money paid by me to hired citizens during the 3d and 4th quarters of 1851, and the first and second quarters of 1852, is appended and marked "A." Of this amount, however, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-five cents was paid for services performed elsewhere than in New Mexico, the greater part to wagon-masters and teamsters who were connected with the train of wagons that accompanied the troops from Fort Leavenworth in the spring of 1851.

The price of forage of all kinds was at such a high mark in this country on Colonel Sumner's arrival, and had for years before commanded such high prices, that it was determined, by reducing the number of animals to be fed, and by the labor of enlisted men in procuring hay, to reduce, if possible, the price to a proper standard of value. For this purpose, also, grazing public animals, where it could be done, was adopted; and the consequence of the measures that were taken has been, that nearly all the grain consumed by public animals the past year has been bought for one dollar and twenty cents, or less, a bushel. A statement of the money paid by me for forage is annexed, and is marked "B." A large proportion of the hay was delivered at Fort Conrad, Socorro, and Laguna, under contracts made prior to my arrival in New Mexico. The exact quantity delivered, the places at which it was delivered, and the prices paid for it, are shown in the statement.

Statements marked "C" and "D" exhibit, respectively, the amount of money I have advanced to officers serving in the Quartermaster's department during the year, and the amount of money I have, in the same period of time, expended at this post.

The transportation of nearly all public supplies from this depot to the different posts in New Mexico, has been done by public teams; and, notwithstanding the losses that have occurred, at an expense less than it could have been done by private contract. Ox trains have been used to a great extent; and I am satisfied from experiment, that oxen cannot, in this country, owing to a scarcity of water and the want of long forage, be used to as much advantage as mules, mule power being both more economical and more reliable.

It has, therefore, been determined to dispense with oxen hereafter, and to use mules altogether in the supply trains, and no doubt the service will be greatly benefited by the change.

As the troops, soon after Col. Sumner's arrival in New Mexico, were, with a few exceptions, withdrawn from towns and villages, they have been actively employed during the fall and winter in building quarters, barracks, storehouses, &c. These buildings are in most instances made of logs, at a slight cost to the United States; are quite comfortable, and answer well the purposes for which they are required.

The following is a list of the buildings that have been erected at

Fort Union, and the other new posts in New Mexico, from the time those posts were located to the 30th of June last:

Fort Union.

Nine sets of officers' quarters; each set—with one exception, which is composed of three rooms and a kitchen—eighteen feet long and fifteen feet wide. These quarters have earthen roofs; and five of them have, in addition, board roofs. The other sets of quarters will also be covered with board roofs, as soon as lumber for the purpose can be sawed, and it can be conveniently done.

Two barracks—each one hundred feet long and eighteen feet wide, with two wings fifty feet long and sixteen feet wide; board roofs.

Hospital—forty-eight feet long and eighteen feet wide, with a wing forty-six feet long and sixteen feet wide; board roofs.

Storehouse—one hundred feet long and twenty-two feet wide, with a wing forty-five feet long and twenty-two feet wide; board roofs.

Commanding officer's office and court-martial room—forty-eight feet long and eighteen feet wide; earthen roof.

Offices for assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence—thirty-eight feet long and eighteen feet wide; earthen roofs.

Smoke-house—one hundred feet long and twenty-two feet wide; board roof.

Guard-house and prison—forty-two feet long and eighteen feet wide; earthen roof.

Blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop—fifty feet long and eighteen feet wide; board roof.

Bakehouse—thirty-one feet long and seventeen feet wide; earthen roof.

Ice-house—twenty feet long and thirty feet wide; earthen roof, covered by a board roof.

Quarters for laundresses—one hundred and fourteen feet long and eighteen feet wide; six rooms; earthen roof.

In addition, yards to five sets of officers' quarters have been enclosed, and two corrals have been made, each one hundred feet square.

The lumber used in the construction of these buildings, with the exception of fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two feet, has been sawed at the post.

Fort Defiance.

Ten sets of officers' quarters.—One room of each set, eighteen feet square, is finished, and a second room and a kitchen of similar dimensions will probably be finished this fall.

Five barracks—each one hundred feet long and twenty feet wide, and ten feet in their rear; five buildings of similar dimensions for kitchens, mess-rooms and company store-rooms. Three barracks have been completed, and two, having been for some time vacated, will require repairs. The rear buildings to two barracks have been finished, and the others partially finished.

Hospital—one hundred feet long and twenty feet wide; fifty feet of the hospital and a kitchen ten feet in its rear have been finished.

Storehouse—one hundred and thirty feet long and twenty feet wide.

Guard-house, office, and smoke-house—one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty feet wide.

Quarters for laundresses.—One building of two rooms, forty feet long and twenty feet wide, and one building twenty feet square. These buildings are all covered with earth, and, with the exception of the one used as a guard-house, office, and smoke-house, which is built of stone, are made of logs. The expenditure of money in their erection has been small.

Fort Fillmore.

Commanding officer's quarters—main building, containing two rooms twenty feet long and eighteen feet wide, and a passage; and two wings, containing three rooms and a kitchen, each fourteen feet square.

Company officers' quarters—four buildings, containing each two sets of quarters, of one room twenty feet long and eighteen feet wide, one room fourteen feet square, and a kitchen of similar dimensions.

Two barracks—two rooms, each thirty feet square, and two wings, each fifty feet long and fourteen feet wide.

Commissary's storehouse—sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, with two wings, each fifty feet long and fourteen feet wide. One of the wings is used as a smoke-house, and the other as a bake-house.

Quartermaster's storehouse—sixty feet long and thirty feet wide.

Hospital—similar in dimensions and number of rooms to the quarters of the commanding officer.

Guard-house—twenty-five feet long and sixteen feet wide, with a wing adjoining thirty-seven feet long and fourteen feet wide, used for a prison and cells.

The buildings at Fort Fillmore are constructed of wood, with the exception of the quartermaster's and commissary's storehouses, which are made of adobes, and the hospital, which is built partly of wood, and partly of adobes.

Fort Conrad.

Commanding officer's quarters—one building, fifty feet square.

Company officer's quarters—*one building* forty-two feet long and forty feet wide; *one building* twenty feet long and fourteen feet wide; *one building* twenty-eight feet long and thirteen feet wide, with a wing twelve feet long and ten feet wide; *one building* twenty-six feet long and twelve feet wide; *one building* twenty-three feet long and thirteen feet wide.

Two barracks—each seventy-three feet long and twenty feet wide, with two wings, each fifty feet long and ten feet wide.

One barrack—seventy-three feet long and twenty feet wide, with two wings, each thirty-five feet long and eleven feet wide.

Quartermaster's and commissary's storehouse—seventy-three feet long and twenty feet wide, with two wings fifty feet long and eleven feet wide.

Hospital—thirty-four feet long and twenty-nine feet wide, with a wing twenty-two feet long and fourteen feet wide.

Offices—two buildings, each twenty-five feet long and nineteen feet wide.

Smoke-house—forty feet long and twenty feet wide.

Officers' mess-room—fourteen feet long and twelve feet wide.

All the buildings at Fort Conrad, with the exception of the commanding officers' quarters and the smoke-house, which are cotton-wood frames filled with adobes, are made of cotton-wood poles; the company officers' quarters being daubed with mud.

I have not received reports from Fort Webster, Fort Fillmore, or from Santa Fe. The data on which the report of buildings at Fort Fillmore is made are unofficial, and were given to me by an officer who has been stationed at that post, and who passed Fort Union a few days since on his way to Fort Leavenworth.

As the site of Fort Massachusetts, in the Utah country, was selected in June last, little more was done than to make preparations for building before the termination of the month. The building of quarters, barracks, &c., since that time, has been pushed forward with great energy, and I have no doubt, from information I have recently received, the troops will be comfortably quartered, and the public property be securely stored, long before the approach of cold weather.

The expenditure of public money required to establish the new posts in this Territory is nearly at an end, and a fraction only of the amount expended last year, small as that amount is, will be necessary to finish the buildings that may be wanted, and to keep them in proper repair a number of years. The buildings are, however, confessedly of a temporary character; and if the posts are to be permanent, sound economy would prescribe that the necessary buildings should be permanent also; and as at most of the points where garrisons are located timber and building-stone can be easily procured, permanent structures might be erected at small expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. SIBLEY,

Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster.

Major General T. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

A.

Statement of the amount of money paid to citizens hired at the depot of Fort Union, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, by Brevet Major E. S. Sibley, assistant quartermaster United States army.

Third quarter of 1851.....	\$1,497 58
Fourth quarter of 1851.....	1,509 42
First quarter of 1852.....	2,850 62
Second quarter of 1852.....	1,197 73
Total.....	<u>7,055 35</u>

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Fort Union, September 1, 1852.

B

Statement of forage paid for at Fort Union, New Mexico, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, by Brevet Major E. S. Sibley, assistant quartermaster United States army.

	Corn.	Wheat.	Hay.	Fodder.	Total cos.	Remarks.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
3d quarter of 1851.....						No forage paid for.
4th quarter of 1851.....	10,437½		461,623	2,194	\$22,747 49	59,775 pounds hay delivered at Laguna, at \$45 per ton, and 172,000 pounds at Cibolletta, at \$50 per ton. Contract made by Lieut. J. N. G. Whistler, May 15, 1851. 229,624 pounds hay delivered at Fort Conrad, at \$39 85 per ton. Contract made by Captain L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster, June 7, 1851.
1st quarter of 1852.....	8,492 7-16		155,936	8,233	11,885 67	27,936 pounds hay delivered at Rayado and Ocate, at \$20 per ton. Contract made by Lieut. J. H. Whittlesey, acting assistant quartermaster. 101,000 pounds hay procured by troops and charged on account of "farm culture."
2d quarter of 1852.....	6,330 9-16	4,060	294	6,533	12,994 51	1,535 bushels corn purchased by Lieut. R. Ransom, jr., 1st dragoons, acting assistant quartermaster, Galisteo. 5,832 bushels and two quarts corn, and 4,060 bushels wheat, purchased by Lieut. J. C. Moore, acting assistant quartermaster, Santa Fe.
Total.....	25,260 8-16	4,060	617,853	16,960	47,627 67	

E. S. SIBLEY,
Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Union, September 1, 1852.

C.

Statement of the amount of public money advanced to officers acting in the Quartermaster's department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, by Brevet Major E. S. Sibley, assistant quartermaster United States army.

	Amount.
Third quarter of 1851.....	\$32,679 78
Fourth quarter of 1851.....	26,494 90
First quarter of 1852.....	29,204 28
Second quarter of 1852.....	34,415 00
	122,793 96

E. S. SIBLEY,
Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster.
 ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Union, September 1, 1852.

D.

Statement of public money disbursed on account of the Quartermaster's department at Fort Union, New Mexico, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, by Brevet Major E. S. Sibley, assistant quartermaster United States army.

	Amount.
Third quarter of 1851.....	\$4,617 02
Fourth quarter of 1851.....	29,122 32
First quarter of 1852.....	24,763 79
Second quarter of 1852.....	20,393 13
	78,896 26

E. S. SIBLEY,
Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster.
 ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Union, September 1, 1852.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1852.*

Since my last report the troops which occupied the posts of Doña Ana and Paso del Norte have been removed from those points, and a new post, called Fort Fillmore, established about sixteen miles southward of Doña Ana, on the Rio Grande, and about forty from Paso del Norte. This post is occupied by two companies of troops, one of dragoons and one of infantry. With much labor and expense temporary quarters have been erected and a farm opened, which will probably yield a crop this fall that will cover the expense incurred in its cultivation.

Owing to the decreased demand, and an increase of production, forage has become much more moderate in price than formerly, and there is every reason to expect a still further reduction.

A step has been taken towards holding the Apaches in check by the establishment of Fort Webster, west of the Rio Grande and in their country. They are still troublesome, and I doubt much whether we can ever have peace with them permanently without giving them first a severe chastisement.

The depredations of the Comanches are carried on throughout the southern part of the State of Chihuahua, nearly all of Durango and Zacatecas, and the other States to the eastward and north of the latter; in fact, their power is so great that they only lack organization to become the rulers of the country. They have, as I am informed by the military authorities of the State of Chihuahua, permanent villages on the Laguna de Jaca, which is in the northern part of the Bolson de Mapimi; and other points have been mentioned to me in the territory of Mexico, where they are said to live. I am fully satisfied that, as soon as they find themselves cramped by our extending settlements, they will remove across the Rio Grande, unless strong measures are taken to prevent them. Their principal crossing, as well as I can learn, is, at present, in the great bend of the river below Presidio del Norte; their main trail crosses the lower road from San Antonio to El Paso, at the Comanche spring. There are other routes followed by them, but none so much as the one above mentioned.

As to the route most eligible for the supply of the posts mentioned in the first part of this report, with all such stores as have to be transported from the coast, or other points, I have no hesitation in recommending the southern. I have just travelled over it, and must say that I have never passed over a natural road, of the same length, which is superior to it. It is also much shorter than the road from Fort Leavenworth, and, with the same care in packing and selecting stores to be sent out by the southern road that has been shown in those sent by the northern, they can be carried through in equally as good order and at less expense.

Herewith I enclose you a table of distances from Paso del Norte to the city of Mexico. I have travelled over most of the route, as far as Agua Caliente, and found the road excellent, offering no obstacles to the passage of the heaviest loaded wagons. Forage can be obtained in large quantities at most points of the road; grazing is generally

abundant; fuel scarce, but sufficient for culinary purposes; water is rarely to be obtained, except at the points mentioned. From Durango to Zacatecas there is a better route, leading through the open country, than the one mentioned, which runs through the mountains, and is used only by travellers on horseback or light carriages.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that there are many points affecting the efficiency of the service in New Mexico which I have avoided, as seeming to me beyond my province and pertaining to the commanders of posts and the commanding officer of the department. Should the few ideas conveyed in this paper be new, or of service to you, I shall be more than gratified.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. BOWMAN,

Captain Third Infantry.

Maj. Gen. THOS. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

A 3.

ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 15, 1852

SIR: I have the honor to make for your information the following report respecting the public buildings at this post, their condition, capacity, and the repairs, alterations, &c., made within the last year:

Buildings.

No. 1. An adobe building, one story, being 33 by 211 feet, with twenty-eight rooms, formerly occupied by Mexican troops, subsequently by United States troops. The building is old, and requiring repairs of walls, roof, doors, and windows.

No. 2. A one-story adobe building, 49 by 190 feet, with ten rooms, built by the quartermaster's department for company quarters. This building requires slight repairs of roof, &c.

No. 3. A one-story frame work, filled with adobes, being 20 by 240 feet, with five rooms, built by the quartermaster's department, for carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, at present occupied as company quarters by companies D, second artillery, and D, third infantry. In good condition.

No. 4. A one-story adobe building, 36 by 229 feet, built by the quartermaster's department for stables. One-half finished, the other unfinished, requiring roof, &c.

No. 5. A one-story adobe building, 30 by 148 feet, with five rooms; one ninety feet long and thirteen feet in height, formerly occupied as a quartermaster's storehouse—at present three small rooms, occupied by Major F. A. Cunningham, paymaster United States army. In good condition.

No. 6. A one-story adobe building, 40 by 150 feet, being eleven feet

in height, with three rooms, occupied as commissary, quartermaster's and ordnance storehouses. In good condition.

No. 7. A one-story adobe building, 17 by 47 feet, with four rooms, occupied as store-rooms for the hospital. In good condition.

No. 8. A one-story adobe building, 75 by 77 feet, with interior plaza, containing six rooms, occupied as a hospital. In good condition.

In addition to the above, there are two other buildings, adobe, sufficiently large to accommodate three companies, but requiring great repairs of walls, roofs, doors, windows, &c. These buildings are of such a nature, that unless they are kept in a constant state of repair the walls and roofs soon give way and become useless, from the effects of weather.

Repairs, alterations, &c.

In building No. 1. One set of rooms have been repaired by adding new doors, windows, plastering the walls, and repairing the roof. Occupied by Lieutenant J. E. Maxwell, third infantry.

In No. 2. Three sets of rooms have been altered and repaired by adding new doors, windows, floors, and partitions dividing the large rooms, intended for companies, into small ones. The quarters are occupied by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Brooks, First Lieutenant L. Beall, and Second Lieutenant John C. Moore, second artillery.

In No. 3. Alterations have been made by partitions dividing the two large rooms, as first built, into five smaller ones.

Expenses of repairs, &c.

The lumber used in the repairs above named was on hand at that time, having been sawed at the government mill at this place. The only expense to the quartermaster's department was the purchase of locks, bolts, nails, &c., and the payment of men on extra duty.

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

JOHN C. MOORE,

Second Lieut. 2d Artillery, Act. Assist. Quartermaster.

Major E. S. SIBLEY,

Acting Quartermaster, Fort Union, New Mexico.

A true copy:

E. S. SIBLEY,

Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster.

B 1.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Pacific Division, San Francisco, California, August 31, 1852.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose you my annual estimate for funds required to meet the wants of the Pacific division for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1854.

Having entered on my duties on the 17th of May, the short time I have been in this country, together with the limited information which I have received from the several posts, and the many changes that have taken place in so short a period, have made it difficult to form as accurate a calculation as I would have desired as to what amount of funds will be necessary for the period which this estimate is intended to embrace.

The amount required for forage may probably be considered large; but when we reflect that a greater portion of the public animals are kept constantly engaged in transporting stores to the several posts, besides the many detachments that are frequently required to penetrate the country on exploring expeditions, I am induced to believe that the sum estimated for will not be found too much. The several points from which stores are taken and transported to, will be found in a table herewith transmitted, marked No. 1, together with the distances and the cost of transportation.

Fuel should be procured at the several posts in this division, with the exception of those for which funds have been estimated to purchase it.

At San Diego, the old mission of San Diego and Rancho del Chino, it has, up to this time, been procured with much difficulty by the several commands, costing no more than the price of cutting it by extra-duty men; but in some instances private property has been encroached upon, and even with this it has become so scarce as to induce me to make an estimate to meet the wants of the troops in that vicinity at two of those posts.

The estimate for the Benicia depôt is much larger than any of the other stations; this proceeds from the fact that it is from this point that the greater portion of stores are drawn which are not embraced in estimates for other stations; and in that estimate I beg leave to call to your attention that all the stores called for in my requisition forwarded to you on the 27th of May have not been enumerated, and will be required, and I may say some of them, such as pack-saddles, wagons, and harness, are wanted at this time; I therefore respectfully request that the same may be forwarded without delay.

The funds embraced under the head of "incidental expenses" will not, I think, be considered too high. There are many things which tend to increase the expenses of the department under this head, and its several classes; the hire of laborers, mechanics, clerks, and agents greatly increases the sum, and, situated as the posts are, where it becomes necessary to have land transportation, teamsters and laborers have to be employed; and as labor hire in this country bears no comparison with that of other States, it necessarily requires a very large sum to defray the actual expenses. This, however, will correct itself in the course of time, and, like the produce of this country, as it becomes more plenty, must lessen in price; and I am induced to believe that in less than eighteen months labor hire will be as low as fifty dollars, instead of seventy and eighty dollars per month, which is now paid generally throughout the State.

The sum required for barracks and quarters, as well as transportation, has been greatly increased of late by new stations being made.

When our troops first occupied this country there were comparatively but few posts erected, and those confined to the seaboard, where our public transports could easily reach them, but within the last twelve months they have increased to seventeen—in Oregon five, California ten, besides two depôts. Four of these posts lie in the interior; that of Camp Yuma, at the distance of 225 miles from the depôt from which supplies have to be drawn and transported across a desert bordering on the Colorado, and running back to the mountains at least one hundred and twenty miles. All these stations require quarters, which are more or less expensive; and I am fearful that the sum required will not be sufficient to meet the wants of the division under that head.

From my limited time since arriving here, I have been prevented from visiting all the posts throughout the State. Those in the southern district, embracing the depôt of San Diego, Rancho del Chino, and Camp Yuma, the latter being at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, I inspected in the month of July.

The depôt of San Diego is necessarily the next expensive one to that of Benicia, rendered so from the necessity of keeping up a large train to supply the post of Camp Yuma; but I am pleased to find that under the admirable system now adopted by Major McKinstry, the depôt quartermaster, much public property is saved, and particularly public animals, compared with losses heretofore at that station previous to his taking it, proceeding from the want of a proper system being observed in cutting hay and making other arrangements which I find now observed by him.

The route across to the Gila and Colorado is one of the severest I have ever travelled, and is ruinous to any train required to cross it. Throughout the whole distance it is very sandy, and the heat almost insupportable, causing great loss generally both of animals and wagons. Water is scarce through the whole desert: what little is found is obtained by digging wells in the sand at two points, forty miles distant; and from the time the teams leave "Little valley," until they return, there is no grass to be found at any stopping place—making a distance of two hundred miles from "Little valley" to Camp Yuma and back to the same point.

Major McKinstry has established a point at Santa Ysabel, a distance of sixty-five miles from San Diego, where water and grass of the finest kind can always be obtained. He has had a large quantity of hay cut, and the trains leaving San Diego change here, taking fresh trains to cross the desert, which is commenced in about three days from Santa Ysabel; and with a little forage, teams are able to cross and re-cross the desert, back to the same place, without any very great loss, where they are left to rest and graze until the train returns from San Diego again. These animals are kept at but little expense, as a few "vaqueros" are employed to take care of them; and although in the neighborhood of Indians, there has been, up to this time, no loss. There are but few settlements in this vicinity, to which may be attributed the safety of our animals.

As Camp Yuma will, no doubt, be made a permanent post, supplies should, by all means, be sent up the Colorado river; and it is to be

regretted it has been left to this late date to make the necessary arrangements.

I have made a contract to carry from Benicia to Camp Yuma one hundred and fifty tons of public stores, at one hundred and twenty dollars per ton; and until September, 1853, all stores transported to the mouth of the Colorado river are to be delivered at the post for fifty dollars per ton. This contract was received after advertising in the public prints for nearly four weeks; and I was in hopes that some one having sufficient capital would have undertaken it, but no one seemed disposed to make the experiment; and I am fearful that this will also prove as much a failure as the one entered into last winter by my predecessor. There is generally but little known of the river, as it never has been navigated. It has been, however, explored to the junction of the two rivers—a distance of one hundred and fifty miles—and can be navigated by small steamers, made with a stern-wheel, drawing not over thirty inches of water, with a powerful engine. By using a boat of this kind, stores may be carried up in safety; and I would suggest the propriety that one of this description be placed on the river, if the post of Camp Yuma is to be made a permanent one. Should this not be approved of, it will cost the government a very large sum to supply it across the desert, by keeping up the present train, which, in the event of the river being navigated, could be dispensed with. This subject was laid before you in my letter of the 26th of May last. The advantage of having a boat of this description would be, that the Colorado river could be ascended to the "Great Cañon," a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from the post, but of no use on the Gila river, as there would be many obstacles to contend against that must render it impossible to push supplies up that river further than the mouth of the Two rivers. The Gila is crooked and rapid, and has but little water in it, except a short time in the spring, when it rises and falls very rapidly.

At the post of Camp Yuma wood can be procured in the greatest abundance, as the bottoms are filled with musquit trees. Cottonwood can be had for building purposes, by establishing, in the vicinity of the forks of the Two rivers, a saw-mill. The soil is productive, if irrigated, and greatly resembles the bottoms of the Rio Grande, while the color of the water of both streams resembles that of the Missouri, though a little greater tinge of red than that stream, and inferior in taste, which may be attributed to the excessive heat in that section of the country, which is almost insupportable—the thermometer, through the month of June, being 101 degrees mean temperature in the middle of the day.

There is not a sprig of grass about the post or its vicinity, and all the forage used is carried by land from San Diego. They have been compelled to resort to musquit beans, which are a pretty good substitute; but even with these, hay is indispensably necessary to keep animals in good order. You must therefore see, from these few remarks, that without an immediate change, or some better mode adopted, this post will cost the government a greater sum than probably has

been anticipated, and I can see no mode except the one I have referred to in this report.

The Yuma Indians have given our troops much trouble this spring and summer in hunting them. They do not reside at any particular point: heretofore they have generally made the junction of the Gila and Colorado their principal location; but, since they have commenced hostilities, have gone above on the Colorado over one hundred miles. Marauding parties pass down and cross the line, and probably are found as much in the Mexican country as they are in the State of California. Their number is estimated not to exceed five hundred.

The "Cocopas" reside on the Colorado and towards the mouth of the river, in the republic of Mexico. They are very friendly, or at least have not shown themselves hostile to our troops; but there is very little dependence to be placed in them, and they are like all Indian tribes—treacherous—and should not be relied on. These two tribes live on fish, roots, and musquit beans, which they dry; and, after pounding them into a flour, it is a very good substitute for bread.

They resemble in this particular the tribes residing on the Columbia river, who feed on salmon-bread, made of grass-seed and acorns, which are gathered in the fall and laid in for the winter months.

The mission of San Luis Rey, about forty miles north of San Diego, situated about five miles from the seacoast, is one of the most beautiful valleys in the southern district. It was occupied some time since by a part of the 1st regiment of dragoons, but at present is garrisoned by a corporal's guard to keep it free from squatters. This valley is admirably adapted for farming purposes, and I know of none better to carry on farming operations of the government, if it is ever intended to carry the system of cultivation into effect. It is beautifully watered by irrigating ditches, which lead in every direction through it, made after great labor by the priests who settled there some forty years since. The buildings are large and commodious, and are well adapted to quarter a regiment of troops. There are many fruit trees still found in the gardens, and several acres planted with grape-vines, which, by a little attention, would be very productive. I know of no place so well calculated as this for mounted troops, in consequence of fine grass throughout the valley, as well as a plenteous supply of water. It is probable the dragoons would have been kept there, if their presence had not been required in the upper part of the State, as it is from this point that mounted troops can traverse the country to the east, passing through the lower part of San Bernardino, the valley of Temacula, Santa Ysabel, San Felipe, and even to the desert, where several tribes of Indians are to be found, who sometimes annoy the rancheros by stealing cattle and horses on that route. The front of the old mission, including the church, is 503 feet in length, with a court-yard 268 feet in width, and 241 feet in depth. There are fine sheds and stables for horses, and, although fast falling into decay, there is still sufficient of it in preservation to meet the wants of a large command. No place in southern California, to my knowledge, is better adapted to farming than this; and, with two or three companies, barley could be raised in sufficient quantities to supply every post in the State. There is, however, but little wood to be obtained in the vicinity, and

what is required for the use of the troops would have to be brought from the mountains, some fifteen miles distant. Should this place be occupied again by troops, the supplies would be furnished from San Diego depôt, where wagons could make the journey and return easily in four days. From this point the road to Rancho del Chino approaches the coast, and in one part follows the beach for, at least, eight miles before leaving the sea, when it diverges and passes through the valley of San Juan de Capistrano, where another mission was established many years since, but has now become nearly dilapidated. This valley is occupied by squatters, and by others who have grants or claims of the land. The distance from the mission of Saint Luis Rey to this place is about twenty-five miles. The road from here leads through a hilly, broken country for some sixteen miles; then passes into a plain, which extends nearly all the way to Los Angeles. On reaching this plain, the eye rests upon a large expanse of flat country, probably thirty miles in extent, dotted here and there by the ranches of Californians and herds of cattle and horses, which seem to the spectator almost without number. The direction here changes to the east; and after passing up the river Santa Ana twenty miles, you come into the valley of Chino, only separated from the plains by a small range of hills, which comes from Sierra Nevada, and also separates the valley of San Gabriel, in which the old mission of San Gabriel is located.

The post of Rancho del Chino is occupied by one company, and is in sight of the Cajon (or Cahone) Pass, which is a point where marauding parties of Indians come into the plain for the purpose of stealing. Quarters for the troops are hired here at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; but, being garrisoned only temporarily, no public buildings have been erected for their use. It is in contemplation to remove the troops further to the eastward, where quarters equally as good can be hired for a sum not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum. Wood is brought from the mountains, ten miles distant from the post, and is cut by the troops, with but an additional expense paid to extra duty men, and for hauling. Grass grows here in great abundance. Water for the garrison is brought, by irrigating ditches, to within ten steps of the company quarters. This property is owned by Colonel Williams, who resides on a part of the ranch, and rents these buildings for the use of the troops.

Barley can be had, by judicious management on the part of the acting assistant quartermaster, for a price not to exceed four cents per pound, which would save the necessity of hauling it from San Pedro, the landing-place for Los Angeles. This post is about fifty miles from here, where public stores are landed and brought to the post by public teams over a very fine road. In relation to the manner in which the Indians can be controlled at the least expense to the government, I have not been able to learn anything which could give you a proper idea of the course which the government ought to pursue towards them. The only information I have on this subject will be found in an admirably-written and interesting memoir from Brevet Major McKinstry, to which I respectfully call your attention. This report certainly contains much valuable information, and is transmitted to you herewith, marked No. 2.

The post of Camp Miller is established on the San Joaquin river, about one hundred and fifty miles from Stockton, and receives its supplies from that city by public teams. This post has been garrisoned by one company until recently, but, owing to Indian disturbances in that vicinity, another company has been sent there, which probably will not be required to remain longer than the latter part of this fall. The troops, thus far, have huddled themselves at but little expense.

At this place wood is procured by the command, and barley can be purchased in the neighborhood for about six cents per pound; the distance which it is brought not exceeding twenty miles.

Fort Reading is situated on Cow creek, near the junction of the Sacramento and that stream. It is garrisoned by one company, and draws its supplies from Benicia depôt, which are carried up in steamers to Tehama, and from thence by public teams to the post. There is also forage in that vicinity, which can be purchased for a much more reasonable price than shipping it from Benicia. At this place the troops have also erected their own buildings, and procured their own wood.

The posts at the Umpqua, and on the Trinity and Klamath rivers, have not yet been occupied by the 4th infantry, which is in contemplation this fall. Five companies will occupy Columbia barracks, and the company now at that station will take post at Fort Steilacoom. The post on the Oregon trail will also be occupied this fall by two companies of the 4th infantry, and it is expected that a trail will be found leading from Fort Orford, by which they will be able to pass from that place; if so, their supplies will be sent from here to Fort Orford by water, and thence by pack-mules to the post on the trail. This course will obviate the necessity of keeping up a large land transportation, which cannot be kept in readiness without a large appropriation for that purpose, and I fear that my estimate will be found too small under that head.

Funds to meet the wants of the department can always be raised by drafts on you at par, and by adopting this plan it would save me much embarrassment in paying off demands on the department, for a credit system is not known in this country; and if merchants are required to lie out of their money, the price paid for stores must be much greater.

I call this subject to your particular attention, as I find it next to an impossibility to procure estimates monthly from the several posts, to be of the least use to me in making out my estimates on the department; and even if they were received, before I could get a remittance from Washington the department must be greatly embarrassed by the delay.

I have procured such information relative to the most important reservations as might be worthy of your notice. Those of Captains Folsom and Keyes, relative to the public domain here; of Captain Ingalls, of the principal ones in Oregon; and of Lieutenant Sully, at Monterey, will be found fully explanatory; and to those reports I beg leave to call your attention. There are several more—one at Benicia, San Diego, and Camp Yuma. The first you have in your possession, I presume, as well as all the papers connected therewith. The reserves at San Diego are in dispute, and it is impossible to give you any idea of the claimants, or even the value of the property, and it probably will never

be held by the government. The one at Camp Yuma has been made by Major Heintzelman, and is subject to the approval of the proper authorities. I believe, in several of those already mentioned there has never been any action upon them; thereby causing the government, doubtless, to lose more property than would have paid for the keeping of all the troops here since the formation of this country into a State government.

The outstanding debts of this department which were created in the last fiscal year, and before my arrival, are yet considerable, and do not amount to less than \$70,000. They have accrued for the want of funds, and I have not been able, with the means I have raised, to appropriate sufficient to pay them, though a portion has been liquidated. This sum is made up by upwards of \$40,000 being due on transportation and supplies, and nearly \$20,000, at San Diego, to laborers, mechanics, and teamsters. Certified vouchers have been given to those discharged, which have circulated through the State as a kind of scrip, and are purchased by brokers at a sum much less than their value, which is greatly felt by the original holders, who were justly entitled to the full sum when discharged. I have directed that, in future, this course be discontinued; and that each disbursing officer shall settle his own accounts, as it causes at some posts a great increase of expenditures, when at other stations it seems to be comparatively very small.

Rents for offices have considerably diminished in San Francisco, and you will perceive that the sum now paid does not exceed \$100 per month for each office. This, with other charges here, has somewhat diminished the expenses; but it is my duty to remark, in justice to those stationed here, that it is doing them great injustice to require their rooms to be commuted at \$25 per month, when the same are hired by citizens at double the amount. When officers are required to be stationed in a country where their expenses are as large as I find them in this State, it is unreasonable for the government to expect to curtail their allowance, because it is thought that such prices are exorbitant. It is ruinous to any public officer to support himself, as it is expected he should live in this country, without a liberal allowance being made to aid him in meeting the ordinary daily expenses which of necessity must take place.

In sending troops from the North to this place, I would suggest that they should hereafter come around Cape Horn. They reach here in clipper ships from New York in a very reasonable time, seldom taking over one hundred and twenty days, and sometimes less, and arrive in good health. Recent experience has shown that, unless in a case of emergency, the Isthmus is a very trying route, causing much sickness and a great loss in public property, besides double the expense, compared with the other route. The 4th infantry, which has recently arrived, shows the impracticability, as their loss has been seriously great, while those who have arrived are broken down with diseases, the seeds of which were engendered on the Isthmus.

The expenses of this department must necessarily increase or diminish, in proportion to the demands on it. If there are many calls, or changes made, where our troops are required to move from their pres-

ent locations, the expenses must, of course, be larger or smaller, as the case may be; and to foresee or anticipate these changes twelve months hence, I am unable at present to judge of. The price of produce will also have its weight, as well as that of the hire of laborers, mechanics, and teamsters, which I anticipate will greatly decrease, all of which, however, depends on the growth of the country; and as its resources are developed, it will bring things to a proper level, on which will also depend the increase or diminution of the expenses of keeping troops in this country.

I look upon it, however, as a mistaken policy, to cut down estimates by way of curtailing expenses; it has had a very bad effect in this State, and has had a tendency to rather aggravate than better our condition.

With our public transports, I shall soon be able to judge of the expediency of keeping more than one on hand. As the towns on this coast increase, it will invite competition, and freights will necessarily be much less than at present.

In closing this report, I am sorry that the short time I have been here will not allow me to go into a more minute detail than I have. It was, and still is, my intention to visit the several posts in the country, and such information as I can gain will hereafter be communicated.

I shall endeavor to curtail the expenses of the department; but, situated as the white inhabitants are at present in reference to the Indians, it will not surprise me if repeated outbreaks should take place. In that case our expenditures must be increased beyond the amount estimated for; but the current expenses I will endeavor to keep within proper limits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. CROSS,

Major and Quartermaster.

Major Gen. THOS. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Table showing the distances between the several posts and stations in the Pacific division by land and water route, the manner in which their supplies are transported, and the average cost of transportation per ton.

Distance.			Route.		Cost per ton.		Supplies transported.		Remarks.
From—	To—	Miles.	Land.	Water.	By land.	By water.	By land.	By water.	
San Francisco	Benicia Depot	30	30	\$5 00	Per steamers	The cost of transportation by public teams is calculated by adding the price of forage and hire of teamsters together, with the probable amount of the wear and tear of wagons and harness.
San Francisco	Sacramento	130	.....	130	.....	8 00	.....	Per steamers
San Francisco	Stockton	130	.....	130	.....	8 00	.....	Per steamers
Stockton	Fort Miller	150	150	.....	\$75 00	.....	By public teams	Per steamers
San Francisco	Tehama	320	.....	320	.....	55 00	.....	Per steamers
Tehama	Fort Reading	50	50	.....	24 00	.....	By public teams	Per steamers
San Francisco	Trinity River	240	40	200	24 00	15 00	By pack mules	Per sailing vessels	
San Francisco	San Diego	480	.....	480	.....	30 00	.....	Per steamers
San Diego	Camp Yuma	240	240	.....	250 00	.....	By public teams .....	.....
San Diego	Mission of San Diego	6	6	.....	12 00	.....	By public teams .....	.....
San Diego	San Luis Rey	40	40	.....	24 00	.....	By public teams .....	.....
San Diego	Rancho del Chino	120	120	.....	.....	.....	By public teams .....	.....
San Francisco	San Pedro	400	.....	400	.....	30 00	.....	Per steamers
San Pedro	Rancho del Chino	50	50	.....	24 00	.....	By public teams .....	.....
San Francisco	Umpqua	340	.....	340	.....	28 00	.....	Per sailing vessels
San Francisco	Fort Orford	300	.....	300	.....	15 00	.....	Per steamer
San Francisco	Columbia Barracks	690	.....	690	.....	30 00	.....	Per steamer
San Francisco	Astoria	600	.....	600	.....	30 00	.....	Per sailing vessels
San Francisco	Steilacoom	790	.....	790	.....	25 00	.....	Per sailing vessels
San Francisco	Dalles	770	.....	770	.....	30 00	.....	Per sailing vessels

To Astoria; from Astoria to Dalles unknown.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, California, August 31, 1862.

O. CROSS, Major and Quartermaster.

H. D. G. H.

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B 2.

DIVISION DEPOT, CALIFORNIA,
April 14, 1852.

GENERAL: I have given further consideration to your letter of the 31st January, and am satisfied that the present wants of the department in this division do not demand the purchase of a sea steamer. It is impossible, however, in this country, to judge of the future by the past, or to base calculations on current data for a fixed plan of operations. The rapid increase in population, its erratic tendency, the fluctuation in prices, the irregular and unstable character of private enterprises, present new phases in every step of progress, yet develop no system, and establish none of the rules or laws which elsewhere govern trade and direct industry.

Should the government be independent of private means of transportation? and if it employed only its own means, by what kind will it be best served? To answer these questions with any degree of confidence, I must myself ask for information.

What changes are contemplated in the present position of the troops? What old posts are to be abandoned, and what new ones established? What accession will be made to the existing force? Are active operations contemplated? and if so, what will be the principal theatre? Doubtless the principal service to be performed will be expeditions and enterprises against the Indians; and the vast influx of population is rapidly driving back from the sea-board the hostile tribes, and the line of operation, by which we understand the frontier, is not only enlarging, but becoming every day more and more remote. Hardly will a post be established, the foundations of which were laid upon this line, before it will find itself in the centre of a population, and out of position and use. The tendency, accordingly, is a succession of removals to more distant points in the interior, and rapid increase of land transportation. While the line of military operations is thus receding from the coast, the means and facilities of transportation consequent upon the settlement of the country are increasing in number and improving in character. Coasting by steam is no longer a monopoly; an active competition has sprung up, and freight throughout the length of the coast will very soon be transported at reasonable, if not at low rates. An increase and competition in private means, and a diminution in the quantity of government stores required at points on the coast, are reasons I would submit as opposed to the necessity of keeping in commission here an ocean steamer. But there are other causes, which in time will work out results that will lessen the difficulties with which the service has hitherto had to contend. The labor of the country is no longer confined exclusively to mining.

The farmers of Oregon have returned to the plough; and it is now discovered that the soil of California can be made to yield forage, and the staple products of food, at lower rates than they can be imported or brought from the Atlantic side. The essential elements of supply will, in another year, be produced in the vicinity of almost every post, since the farmer is now following close to the heels of the miner, with a sure guarantee that his labor will be rewarded. It is confidently

predicted that oats and wheat will be sold in Oregon, directly after the harvest of the present year, at prices not fifty per cent. higher than the market value of the same products in New York; and even in this State the crop of barley will be sufficiently large to afford a supply for one-half the year. The country will hereafter furnish, too, its building materials—lumber, brick, and lime. Oregon is even now overstocked with the former; and brick is manufactured, and lime burned, in this vicinity, at prices which will discourage the home market.

The foregoing general remarks but partially apply to the country bordering upon the Gila and Colorado, and the posts which may follow the boundary line between this country and Mexico. Immense deserts and wide ranges of mountains intervene, presenting obstacles sufficiently formidable to discourage settlements in that quarter. Nevertheless, the *Mormons* have already made significant agricultural demonstrations in the valleys of those rivers, influenced by the very causes which repel or turn aside the common citizen, viz: the difficulties of communications.

You are aware that attempts have been made, and are making, by the department here, to open and establish a communication by water with the post at the junction of the Gila and Colorado. By advices just received from the commanding officer of the post, it appears that the transport Sierra Nevada had arrived at the mouth of the Gila; that barges had been constructed by the contractors and started on their way up the river on the 8th of March. They were expected at the post about the 1st of April. The ascent of the river with loaded boats had been found much more difficult than was anticipated, and it is feared that the contractors cannot accomplish their agreement without ruinous losses to themselves. It was my opinion in the outset that the contractors had undertaken a task, the labor and expense of which would greatly transcend their estimates and expectations. What has already been done, however, proves the practicability of the route, and if the cost exceed by three-fold the calculations of those who have first embarked in the enterprise of transporting over it the public stores, it can still be pursued at one-half the cost of sending trains from San Diego across the desert.

Since it is the settled purpose of the government to maintain a post at the junction of the Gila and Colorado, a small steamer with good power, to ply upon the Colorado, will become indispensable to speed as well as economy; but sufficient information is not yet obtained to suggest the precise character of this boat, and it is probable that no boat suited to the river could safely pass through the Gulf. It may have to fulfil conditions that would render it too large to be carried entire or whole on the deck of a ship, and too small to venture alone upon a coast or sea voyage.

I have but little to add to what I have previously written in regard to the *Constitution*. She registers five hundred and ten tons measurement; is capable, by the present arrangements, of carrying four hundred passengers, and two hundred tons freight; she is a good sea vessel, of first class, *propeller* speed.

Steamers possess many advantages over sail-vessels in communicating from this depôt with the Columbia river, since they can enter and

pass up that stream and return at all weathers, without the long delays to which sail-vessels are subject; but cheapness, when the service is not constant, and the voyages are not required to be expeditious and regular, will heavily preponderate on the side of the latter.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ALLEN,
Brevet Major.

Major General T. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

B 3.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Depot, San Diego, California, June 28, 1852.

MAJOR: I am required, by your orders of the 17th ultimo, to report, "for the information of the Quartermaster General, the resources of the country, the disposition of the Indians, and how, in your (my) opinion, they might be best controlled."

The subject is a fruitful one, and, impressed with its importance, I shall enter upon its consideration with no small share of diffidence, involving, as it does, the discussion of a policy partly military, partly social, eminently political, and having a direct and important bearing upon the well-being and future prosperity of that tide of emigration "that is yet pouring its thousands of active and energetic spirits upon our shores, completing the chain of a nation whose empire extends from sea to sea, and who boast, within the past half century, an addition to their territory of 2,699,935 square miles."

In tracing the action of the general government on this subject, we find no difficulty in arriving at the policy that has dictated the course to be pursued in our intercourse with the Indians; and that policy is so well marked and defined, that no operations of its minor officers will ever be permitted to interfere with it.

That policy demands a removal of all Indian tribes from the limits of the State in which they may be found. As a consequence, all military intercourse with the Indians must be subservient to, and have a direct reference to, a final attainment of the end so anxiously sought by the authorities of the country. In the execution of this policy, we have more than once been involved in long, bloody, and expensive wars, prosecuted with a pertinacity that clearly shows a fixed determination to carry out, at all hazards, the system hereinbefore indicated.

This policy is distinctly announced and armed with statutory force by an act, passed in March, 1804, relative to a division of the Territory of Louisiana; and the numerous acts of Congress, extending through a period of thirty years, all having reference to Indian emigration, established a system it would be folly for any one to combat. Its advantages have, from time to time, been commented upon by the different Presidents of our country in congratulatory terms. Speaking of it, in his second annual message, President Jackson says: "It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the general

and State governments on account of the Indians;" and subsequently adds, in the same document, that "It is therefore a duty which this government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits." We must, therefore, as I have before stated, keep this policy of our government prominently in view in our official intercourse with the Indians, and make all things tend to the great end Congress has in view. If this policy has been aimed at by every administration that has governed the country during the past thirty years, and if (as its friends claim) the happiest results have everywhere followed its adoption—and to such an extent as to justify and embolden Congress in the appropriations of millions towards its final attainment—the question may be well asked, how comes it that, in our attempt to govern the red men of California, we have sought the revival of an antiquated system condemned by the general government a half century ago? There is force in the inquiry, and reason and sound sense in the argument of those who have especially sought to exclude this State from the operation of a system long since condemned by able administrations, under the conduct of both of the great political parties of the country.

President Van Buren, in one of his messages to Congress, makes use of the following emphatic language, in discussing the policy so long antagonistic to the one sought to be inflicted on this country by its present Indian agents: "That a mixed occupancy of the same territory by the white and red man is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either; is a position, in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability."

His predecessor had long before said that the policy of the government had been adopted after mature deliberation and experience, and "ought to be persisted in until the object is accomplished."

The refusal of the present Congress to aid the Indian agents of this State in the prosecution of their enterprise, by withholding all appropriations clearly shows that no departure from the established policy of the government will be permitted; and assuming this to be a fixed fact, and that it must of necessity be our guiding star in all our official relations with the Indians, I will proceed to give you a carefully collated history of the Indians of this country, their habits, manners, and customs, their present modes of subsistence, and their capacity for war. Of a necessity my narrative will be brief, but sufficiently to the point to enable the authorities to form a tolerably correct opinion of what is necessary to be done to control the Indians of South California. The limit of the county of San Diego (as defined by an act of the State legislature) covers an immense area of territory, and contains within its boundaries about 3,000 Indians, divided into three distinct nations or tribes—Yumas, 500; Cohuillas, 2,000; Dieguinas, 500. The two last named tribes are again subdivided into mission or Christianized Indians, and Gentiles.

The Yumas are a wild, fierce and warlike people, inhabiting the section of country watered by the Colorado, and from time immemorial have been at war with their neighbors, and never omit an opportunity to plunder their friends. The Dieguinas reside in the southern

part of the country, and claim the land from a point on the Pacific to the eastern foot of the mountains impinging on the desert. The Cohuillas reside in the northern half of the country, and southern part of Los Angeles; they claim a strip of country commencing on the coast and extending to within fifty miles of the Colorado river, following the eastern base of the mountains. This division of territory is well known to, and recognised by, all the Indians. No violation of a neighbor's empire is ever passed over; satisfaction is promptly demanded, and must be full and ample to meet the requirement of an international law, that rigidly enforces the rights of all. The grass-hopper grounds, the rabbit grounds, and the venerable oaks, whose annual crops are looked to for bread, are divided off and apportioned by some law, the validity of which the people acknowledge and respect. The greater number of Indians reside in villages, whose domains include the arable foothills at the western base of the mountains, and have some idea of agriculture and its attendant pursuits. About five hundred of the Cohuilla nation originally belonged to the mission of San Luis Rey, and are now residing at Pala Temacula, Ahuanga, Agua Caliente, San Jacinto, and some few at and about the mission. Less than one-half of the Dieguinas are neophytes. The greater part reside on land belonging to "Gente de Rason," and are partially domesticated, though manifesting a great aversion to labor, and at all times willing to resume their previous free and mountain life, that possesses charms for them that far outweigh anything to be found in the simple life of a husbandman. They are to be found in the valleys of San Pascual, Santa Isabel, and San José: a few cling to the mission of San Diego. The greater part of those who are neophytes, their descendants, and the partially domesticated Indians, are, for a greater or less period of the year, to be found scattered, not only over the country of San Diego, but also over that of Los Angeles, at the various grazing, agricultural, and vintage grounds, constituting a very considerable portion (as they formerly did the whole) of the hiring class of laborers. A portion of the Cohuillas never acknowledged allegiance to the missions, and of course were not subservient to the will of the friars. Yet no villages of theirs, not excepting those on the desert east of the mountains, fail to send forth representatives during the harvest in the southern counties of the State.

The value of this cheap labor to the farmer can only be understood by those who are familiar with the southern portion of the State, its resources and capabilities. Adopt the policy sought to be urged by the Indian agents of the State, and you concentrate and maintain at the expense of government a people upon whom we are dependent for the necessary labor to enable us to gather our crops and secure our vintage. Such a policy *cannot* but be prejudicial to the best interests of the inhabitants of South California—the vine-growing counties, and the State at large, and will never be sanctioned or respected by the people. A portion of the neophytes reside upon land the property of American citizens, and will not consent to a removal, unless very strong inducements are held out to them by the government. The grazier and the farmer find it to their interest to cultivate a friendly feeling with these people, and, in pursuance of their interest, have acquired an influence over them that cannot be easily shaken.

The Yuma nation (with whom we are now at war) reside at or near the junction of the Gila and the Colorado rivers. No particular section of that country can be designated as their abiding place; for we find them sometimes residing at the junction of the two rivers, again east of the Colorado and north of the Gila, and again south of the boundary line and on lands within the jurisdiction of the Mexican republic. Nomadic in their habits, their hostility to their neighbors, above and below them on the rivers, restrains them to a well-defined section of country, a large portion of which is nothing more than an interminable net-work of sloughs, rendering it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for our troops to find them when anxious for concealment. The nation was almost annihilated in 1828 by a combined effort of their Indian neighbors. Those that escaped destruction fled their homes and located for safety at the Mohave villages, high up the rivers, and remained there until the spring of 1845, during which time they had so far recuperated in numbers as to induce a return to their original hunting grounds.

A powerful effort on our part might compel these Indians to return to the Mohaves, and thus free the southern land route of immigration from the annoyances and dangers consequent upon their proximity to it. A removal of the Indians from the country will, necessarily, be attended with a heavy expense; but it must be acknowledged that a continuance in their present position and habits exposes the citizens of the country to great loss of life and property consequent upon their annual irruptions and incursions.

The State of California has been involved in a heavy debt, for the payment of which she is unprepared, by our failure to establish a few military posts, the maintenance of which would have been expensive, but beneficial beyond calculation.

The abandonment of Camp Yuma, and the failure to establish troops at or near Agua Caliente, afforded an opportunity long and anxiously sought for by an ambitious, discontented, and restless Indian, (possessing all the requisites of an Indian chieftain,) to ally the Cahuilla and Yuma nations in an attempt to sweep Lower California and exterminate the American inhabitants. Antonio Garra's plans and combinations evinced tact, talent, and profound knowledge of the country and our resources; and I hesitate not in saying that, but for the disaffection of Juan Antonio, a Cahuilla chieftain of influence, the war would not have terminated without an immense loss of life and property. Antonio Garra played high, but failed through the treachery of one whom he supposed a devoted partisan; but the recollection of his effort has not yet passed from the minds of his people, and I have this summer heard his requiem chanted on the foot-hills of his native Sierra, by hundreds of his people, who mourn his death with a sincerity too apparent to be misconceived or misconstrued. That feeling points to another and perhaps a greater effort, unless we convince them of our strength of numbers and will.

My own judgment (founded upon an extensive acquaintance with the Indians and their habits) would dictate the maintenance of Camp Yuma; the location of a small mounted force at some point in the vicinity of San Felipe, Agua Caliente, or San Isabel; another, double

or treble the number of effective men, on the Mohave river, about 150 miles northeast of Los Angeles; and one somewhere in the vicinity of the four creeks of Tulé lake. I am convinced they would be all-sufficient for the protection of southern California. Without such a cordon of posts, holding in check the mountain Indians and restraining those more particularly spoken of in this report, it is idle to expect anything but a repetition of last year's occurrences.

Political economists lay it down as an axiom "that a large and patriotic population constitutes the strength of the country." That population is lacking in South California; and owing to our extreme remoteness from the power of the general government, and being in the midst of a population for the most part speaking a different language, smarting under what they consider the "iron rule of the conqueror," and I may safely add, the oppressor, and looking upon every act of ours with jealousy, we can never hope for their active assistance and co-operation in our endeavors to restrain the Indians. It is not to be expected that our republic will so far change her legislation as to create our army sufficient in numbers to perform the duties made incumbent by the recent extensive frontier additions to the country. The spirit of our institutions, it is well said, is opposed to an "increase of national power in this particular," notwithstanding the history of the past four years has demonstrated beyond all controversy that our army is not adequate to the performance of the duty demanded of it. With this fact staring every one in the face, we are met with a response indicating "a reliance upon the people" in times of danger and trouble. By nature and education our people are self-reliant, and, as a consequence, this policy is a taking one; but it is utterly inapplicable to South California, inasmuch as the country is but sparsely populated, and does not present sufficient inducements to emigrants. In this attitude the few American residents present themselves, with outstretched hands, imploring military aid and protection. Give them the means of defending their property and lives from Indian attacks, and, relying on your justice and good faith, they will march forward in the task they have assigned themselves of causing the "earth to bring forth in her plenty," with renewed confidence in the fostering care of a government whose march is onward to greatness and power.

It may be well to state, that the treaty stipulations made with the Indians of the south last winter, by one of the Indian agents, provided for the following described territory being set apart for the use of the Indians: For the Cohuillas, San Luisenga, and Serranos, a district of country bounded as follows: commencing at the southern corner of the Temacula grant—thence to the northwestern corner of the San Jacinto grant—thence along the west and south sides of the said grant, to the southeastern corner of the same—thence to the northwestern corner of the San Gorgonea grant—thence along the west and south sides of said grant to the southeastern corner of the same—thence on a direct line to a point at the foot of the Desert, and due east from the northeastern corner of the grant of San José del Valle, owned by the Hon. J. J. Warner—thence on a direct west line to said corner—thence to the southwestern corner of the Temacula grant—thence running round the boundaries of said grant, including it, to the

place of beginning. In this district, if the treaty be ratified, will be gathered all the Indians from the mission of San Luis Rey, from La Joya Pala, La Puerta, Puerta Cruz, Carvajal El Potrero, Pawna, and from Buena Vista; besides those who are already in the territory and all the Cohuillas.

For the San Diego Indians, (so-called Dieguinas,) the following district of country was set apart and bounded by lines: commencing at the northwestern corner of the grant of San José del Valle, running along the northern lines of said grant to its northeastern corner—thence due east to the foot of the hills on the Desert—thence following the edges of the foot hills, southerly to the crossing of the State line—thence westerly along said line, twenty-five miles—thence to the southwestern corner of the San Felipe grant—thence along the western lines of said grant to the northwestern corner of the same—thence to the southwestern corner of the grant of San José del Valle, and thence to the place of beginning. It is easy to understand the motives that influenced the rancheros in their opposition to the policy of thus congregating the Indians in settlements by themselves. Few ranchos have not their indigenous inhabitants, who have become, as it were, serfs of the soil—not by coercion of the law, but who have thus remained on account of the strong attachment of the Indian to the land of his fathers. This has given the rancheros, holding, as it were, a second and more powerful claim over the soil, the opportunity of forcing the Indian's services—not that he owned the Indian, but that he owned the soil, and the soil owned the Indian.

How strong must have been this love of birth-place in the Indian, to have held him in serfdom for a century! How could any man thus grow up without feeling that what he produced was his own, and that these men, inflated, as it appeared to him, with the robbery of the Indian's labor, were continued oppressors? When the Indian stole from their ranchos, he but felt he was taking that to which he had the best right.

It may be said that these are reflections above those that an Indian can entertain. I do not deny that they cannot express all that they feel; but that they do feel all this, and a great deal more, is well known to every man of intelligence who has been with them, and conversed with them, in their wilds, away from the fear of persecution. The first mission established in Upper California was that of San Diego. San Luis Rey was founded at a much later period, about 1790. In the early part of the Spanish career in this country, an attempt was made to found a mission at or near the present site of Camp Yuma, on the banks of the Colorado river. After an existence of one short year, the padre, and other Europeans connected with the attempt, were murdered by the Yumas, and no subsequent attempt was ever made, the Franciscans limiting future operations to the section of country north and west of the desert.

As late as the year 1830, the missions of California were in a flourishing and prosperous condition. That of San Diego included in its domains eight large farms, or ranchos, enclosing some forty miles square of territory; and great attention was paid to agriculture. Horticulture (abundant evidence of which still exists) also received great and deserved attention in the more immediate vicinity of the mission buildings. Brandy, wine, olives, and olive oil, were important articles of production. From

the herds and flocks, leather, soap, coarse flannels, blankets, hats and shoes, were manufactured in quantities. Each mission was well provided with carpenter's, blacksmith's and saddler's tools, and the different pursuits essential to the wants of the community were planned and executed with industry, and that patience so necessary in the instruction of a people recently recovered from a state of barbarism. The control and management of each mission was left to the resident padre, (priest or father,) who, however, was subject to removal from one mission to another by the Father President of the missions of Upper California, who alone could be deprived of office by his superiors of the college of San Fernando, located in the capital of the republic of Mexico.

In the exercise of a power that to a very great extent was absolute, the padres found little or no difficulty in accomplishing the great ends for which they were sent to this country; and the traveller at this day cannot but be struck with the evidences of their great labor and untiring assiduity in the performance of the duty assigned them. It was made the duty of each resident padre to make annual returns to the President, setting forth the state of the mission under his charge, the number of converts, births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, gross amount of agricultural and mechanical products, accompanied with a statement of the amount on hand of live stock of all kinds. Whenever these returns showed a want of any particular article, an order was promptly issued and directed to some other mission to supply the deficiency. Regular books were kept.

In the exercise of their power the resident priests were aided by Spanish overseers. Mechanics and artisans were employed to instruct the Indians in the different arts and pursuits deemed essential to their well-being, until, at the date referred to above, almost the entire mechanical labor was performed by the Indians. At this period, the Indians who acknowledged the authority of the mission of San Diego numbered 3,000.

The mission of San Luis Rey remained under the control and direction of its able founder, (Father Peyni,) until the year 1830, at which period it was regarded as the most flourishing institution of the kind in the country. Father Peyni was ever regarded as a man of enlarged and philanthropic views, and most indefatigable in his exertions and labors in the great cause of religion and civilization. The magnificent ruins (now occupied by a detachment of our troops) constitute a monument to his memory, worthy of our respect and solicitude. The number of neophytes who acknowledged allegiance to this mission was about 4,500.

The great work performed in a comparatively short period by the pious padres, who, leaving behind them the comforts and conveniences of civilized life, and actuated solely by a piety only equalled by their benevolence, went forth into the wilderness to preach to ignorant and hostile Indians the religion of their Master, attests the rapid advances towards civilization which the red men of this country made under their tuition.

The California Indians, with some few exceptions, are far inferior, in all the nobler attributes of man, to the Indians east of the mountains—

less formidable as enemies, yet replete with treachery and its concomitant attendants. The simpler arts made great progress among them, and we yet find many who are tolerably proficient as blacksmiths, shoemakers, tanners, soapmakers, &c. Soon after the year 1832 the great rival military parties of the country furnished them with arms, and, by dint of promises, succeeded in inducing large numbers of the neophytes to take part in the civil troubles of the country, contrary to the wishes of the padres. This was the first successful attempt to resist the hitherto absolute authority of the priests. Both the civil and military power of the country from time to time interfered, and the result was, that insubordination and idleness rapidly spread among the mission Indians until about 1834, when a decree was passed by the Mexican Congress secularizing the missions, and ruining forever the most successful and splendid attempt the world has ever seen for the civilization of savage tribes. The control of the mission property was conferred upon military officers and their favorites. The Indians rapidly diminished in numbers, and returned to their original haunts in the mountains. Yet to this day the Spanish language is spoken by them; and as they gaze from their mountain homes upon the crumbling remains of the poor padre's efforts that here and there dot the valleys at their feet, many a tear is shed at the sad fate that has overtaken them, and many a rude prayer is recorded on high in favor of those whom they still delight to call "fathers." A different race of people are now masters of the soil. Our orders for their government go forth in a language they do not understand, and will not comprehend. As a consequence, they listen to the native Californian, and, as the operations of last winter prove, oftentimes to their serious loss, and in some instances final and utter ruin. The wild Indians of California are, as I have before stated, far inferior to their brethren residing east of the mountains; and yet the study of their social economy, civil government, and customs, would not be an uninteresting one to the politician or divine. A close observer will find them patriarchal, yet free; almost without morality, yet filled with superstitious awe and reverence for all that is unseen or incomprehensible. Their religious ceremonial dances are as varied as the number of bands that form a nation or tribe. In some tribes, the men and women unite in the dance; in others, the men alone trip to the music of the women, whose songs are by no means unpleasant to the ear. Among their religious dances, the following are the most celebrated and imposing: the hawk feast, the dance of peace and plenty, the dance of victory, that of puberty, and that of deprecation. When any member of the tribe is unaccountably taken sick, the friends and relatives of the invalid assemble in the dance called "deprecation." The illness is regarded as the work of witches, or rather wizards; for it so happens they differ from the puritans of our country, and among them men are more liable to be accused than women. The members of the tribe having assembled, on a given signal each one deposits an offering in a basket, provided for the purpose, and the dance begins by each warrior taking his place in a circle, armed with his bow and arrows, with which he keeps time, by using them as "castanets," to the music sung by the women. The dancing is kept up to a late hour, and the ceremony concludes with the presence

of a high priest, who waves on high, from right to left, the different offerings, shouting at each wave, and responded to by deep groans from the assembled crowd. This part of the ceremony is marked by a deep and respectful attention, intended to appease the evil genius, and restore their brother to health.

The dance of puberty is conducted by the immediate family of the individual, and is the occasion of much joy to the tribe on the first proof of womanhood in a maiden. Invitations are sent off to the surrounding tribes announcing a grand ceremonial feast, which is conducted as follows: The different candidates are marched in solemn procession to a spot selected for the purpose, surrounded and accompanied by all the married women of the tribe, decorated in their finery, and chanting songs expressive of their thanks to the Great Spirit who guides their affairs. A large hole is scooped in the ground, and a fire lighted and kept burning until the sides of the cavity are well baked. The maidens are then wrapped in blankets and deposited upon a bed of aromatic plants, and covered with bushes, whose branches are ornamented with flowers.

The young girls assemble around the grave and sing, from morning until night, for three successive days. As the sun goes down the "candidates" are removed to their wigwams, only to undergo the same sweating operations on the morrow. The "three nights" are spent by the whole tribe in feasting and dancing. On the morning of the fourth day the candidates appear, and it is formally announced by their friends that they are in the market for matrimony.

The social influence that the system of serfdom, to which I have incidentally alluded, has exerted over the native Californians, would be an interesting study. Certain it is that New California has no desire to introduce to social and political liberty in our midst all the mongrels that are produced by licentious men and debased slaves. Certain it is that this *peonage* will ever choke enterprise among them, and render them forever an effeminate, indolent, and degraded people, alike unwilling and incapable of appreciating the blessings of a free government.

Accustomed to regard them as living under a government whose policy was an obstacle to all progress, and whose agents sought to depress rather than elevate the energies of the people, we ought not to be surprised if, in the sudden acquisition of liberty of thought, action, and enterprise, under our flag, they should sometimes find scope for their worst passions, and that their impulses of right and wrong require the restraints of a severe discipline. They will not submit to the wise and wholesome one dictated by our laws, presupposing the people to be governed abundantly capable of appreciating the blessings of true liberty. Therefore it is that I repeat, we cannot look to the militia of south California for assistance in any emergency that may arise requiring troops for service against the Indians. The greater part of the adult population being native Californians, and their habits, sympathies, and wishes being in opposition to ours, they must of necessity be excluded from any calculation based upon a reliance upon the people in the hour of danger and trial. Exclude them, and a corporal's guard does not remain. Yet the interest to be protected is a large and

growing one, and, though confined to the hands of a few citizens, demands that protection which, I have no doubt will be cheerfully accorded whenever their position is properly understood.

I am under obligations to Hon. J. J. Warner, State senator, and a resident of this county for many years, for much of the information contained in this report; and I have also freely used the notes of that able and indefatigable officer, Lieut. John Hamilton, third artillery, who, in common with myself, has devoted much time and attention to the Indians of California, their habits and customs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCKINSTRY,

Brevet Major U. S. A., and Assistant Quartermaster.

Major O. Cross,

Chief Q. M. Pacific Division, San Francisco, California.

B 4.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, June 8, 1852.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you, that in conformity to the instructions of the general commanding the division, dated March 24, 1852, (A) I proceeded on the 4th of April, by the steamer Columbia, to Fort Orford, where I arrived on the 12th. I reached the point at which the schooner Captain Lincoln was wrecked, called Camp Castaway, on the 24th. On the 26th I repaired to the Umpqua river, and on the 28th chartered the schooner Nassau, to take off the wrecked stores and deliver them at Fort Orford and Benicia; and, having turned over at Fort Orford nearly all the quartermaster's stores, and such subsistence stores as were required by the assistant commissary of subsistence at that station, I returned to Benicia in the Nassau, arriving at that depot, with the greater portion of the cargo of the schooner Lincoln, on the 24th of May, having been absent from this station nearly two months.

Such is a summary of my operations under the orders referred to; and I submit with it the following detailed account of the same.

The orders of the commanding general were received by me on the 25th of March, on the same day they were acknowledged and application made by me (B) for the invoices of the public stores shipped from Benicia on the schooner Captain Lincoln. On the 26th I received Major Allen's letter, (C) enclosing invoices of the quartermaster's stores only. Having no invoices of the subsistence, ordnance, nor medical stores, and a wide discretion being left me in my instructions, I found it necessary to repair in person to the headquarters, in order to collect the remaining invoices, and hold an interview with the general for more definite information. I therefore went to Benicia on the 26th; and, having secured the invoices and such insight into the matter as could be had, I returned to San Francisco on the 27th.

From the scanty information I could procure, it was impracticable to form a positive plan of procedure before personally repairing to Kowes.

river. Several individuals whom I consulted seemed ready, at first, to charter a vessel to go to the camp and bring the stores to San Francisco; but, upon making an investigation, and discovering the difficulties of the undertaking, only one of them made an offer. This I submitted to the headquarters, with my remarks against its being accepted, (D) on the 30th of March, and it was disapproved by the general on the 1st of April, (E.) With my letter was also submitted the accompanying return of quartermaster's and subsistence stores put on board the schooner Lincoln, (F & G.)

The difficulty attending the undertaking arose from the fact that no vessel had ever been into Kowes river, nor was it supposed that any vessel could enter it. The point was almost unknown to seafaring men, being fifty miles north of Fort Orford, and twenty miles south of the Umpqua river. Lieutenant Stanton had reported to headquarters that the beach, from Camp Castaway to the Umpqua, was practicable for wagons; and vessels were trading between that river and San Francisco. Not being able to procure aid from the shipping in San Francisco, I had three alternatives, all of which were contingent:

1. To sell the stores where they lay, if practicable.
2. To haul them to the Umpqua river, and sell them there, if purchasers could be found.
3. To charter a vessel at the Umpqua river, if one could be persuaded to undertake so hazardous a trip.

With so many contingencies to contend with, I felt much uncertainty with regard to the success of my enterprise. To provide for the second alternative, I shipped, on the 1st of April, to the Umpqua river, two wagons, with harness, &c., and 100 bushels of barley, on the brig Fawn. There being no regular communication between San Francisco and Fort Orford, I was necessitated, in order to reach that point, to make a special arrangement with the steamer Columbia, plying between San Francisco and the Columbia river, her usual route being direct from port to port. This agreement was also contingent, and I learned that passengers had been carried to and fro the whole route, and sometimes twice, before being landed at Fort Orford. I sailed on the 4th of April, taking with me 100 bushels of barley and some public clothing for Fort Orford. The captain of the steamer had never put into Ewing harbor, in which Fort Orford lies. We approached it on the evening of the 6th of April; a heavy southeast wind was blowing, and increasing in violence. At about 8 o'clock, it being then dark, the steamer was run in to the shore until the lead-line showed $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, when she was so near that the surf could be seen distinctly breaking with great force on the beach. Several fires were burning near the water's edge, and the captain felt very certain that he was at Fort Orford: two guns were fired, at intervals of ten minutes, but no reply was made to his signals. By this time, it was plainly seen by the eye that it was impracticable to land on account of the surf, and the steamer put to sea on her course for the Columbia river, setting her sails to regain the time lost by her detention. The gale had increased to such a degree, that in about half an hour afterwards the foresail and fore-topsail were both carried away. It was subsequently discovered that we had put in some distance south of Fort Orford, in the proximity of Rogue's

river, where the Indians are supposed to be hostile. Had I succeeded in landing, the result would have been unfortunate—perhaps fatal.

The steamer entered the Columbia river on the 8th of April, stopping at St. Helen's, the depot of the steamship's company. From this place a smaller steamer, the Willamette, conveys the freight and passengers to Portland, on the Willamette river. Smaller boats still are required from this point; and various miniature steamers ply between this port and Oregon city, supplying the valley of the Willamette.

Portland is a new and thrifty town, about nine miles in a direct line from Fort Vancouver, which lies on the Columbia river, just above its junction with the Willamette. These rivers are clad in perpetual green. The pine and cedar with which their banks are rivetted, grow, in some cases, to an immense size, and are eminently desirable for masts and spars, being very straight and tapering.

On the 12th of April, at about mid-day, the steamer succeeded in entering Ewing harbor, and a landing was effected at Fort Orford without difficulty, the wind being northwesterly. The harbor (see map attached) is an open roadstead, with water sufficient for any class of vessels, and for one-half the year the anchorage is perfectly protected and the water smooth; it is surrounded by an elliptical bluff, the face of which is almost entirely of rock; there are also rocks rising from the water a short distance from the shore; sunken rocks are also found in the harbor, but are readily seen. The southeasterly wind, usually bringing a storm, is the only one which would prevent a vessel from lying in this port; the bottom is excellent for anchoring. It lies in latitude $42^{\circ} 42'$ north.

I found at Fort Orford Assistant Surgeon Sorrel and Lieutenant Wyman, the latter commanding officer, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence. On inquiring into the state of his supplies, he informed me that he should be short of subsistence by the time Lieutenant Stanton would arrive, unless stores which he had already sent for should arrive. Meanwhile, and at my suggestion, he wrote, by the Columbia, to headquarters to hasten their arrival; this letter, it appears, never reached its destination.

Lieutenant Wyman's command consisted of about twenty men of company "L," 1st artillery, and about twelve of Lieutenant Stanton's company. They were quartered in log-houses, erected by the troops from the pine and cedar which grows abundantly on the spot. Shingles are made of the latter wood of the most beautiful and durable kind, and with very little labor. Vast quantities of it are found on the government reserve laid out by Lieutenant Wyman, and extending from the quarters, in a northwesterly direction, to a lake nestled among the hills. Springs of fine water are also abundant, and most excellent pasturage, with clover occasionally interspersed among the grass. There are nine log-houses occupied by the troops; two for officers' quarters, four for the men, two storehouses, and one guard-house.

The town of Port Orford, as it is called, lies nearly half a mile from the barracks, and contains six houses finished, and two or three more are in contemplation. The first landing having been made about a year since, there has been no crop raised as yet. Two or three settlers in the neighborhood have planted this spring; but, as yet, it is as impracti-

cable to predict the capacity of the soil for raising grain as to foretell the future prosperity of the town. A map of the latter was shown me in which Gold river appears intersecting the principal streets, and affording plenty of water to cleanse the market-house, through which it also winds; and I was much surprised to find that I had repeatedly walked over Gold river without perceiving it. Water lots also appear to great advantage on the map. Gold has been found in minute quantities in the sand at the mouth of Gold river; it has also been said that coal has been discovered in this vicinity, but I could only ascertain, on inquiry, that a small specimen of some mineral resembling coal had been found a mile or two south of Fort Orford, the precise place being unknown. Elk and deer abound in the neighborhood in almost any direction, the former being an excellent substitute for fresh beef.

The only means of supplying this point at present, is by transports. The coast range of mountains cuts off all communication with the valley on the other side of the range, no trail or pass having, as yet, been found as an outlet. Lieutenant Stanton is, however, very sanguine in his hopes of finding one, and his well-known energy and perseverance may accomplish it. If he succeed, Port Orford will become a place of importance.

I found here a small party of dragoons who had been sent down from Camp Castaway by Lieutenant Stanton, to await the arrival of despatches from headquarters. Not being able to gather from them sufficient data to judge whether or not the route was practicable for loaded mules, I despatched a letter (I) by this party, to Lieutenant Stanton, the day after my arrival, employing the time, while awaiting his answer, in organizing a pack-train and recruiting the animals at Fort Orford, who had been without grain for nearly six weeks. On the 20th April Lieutenant Stanton's reply (K) arrived, and everything being in readiness, I set out for Camp Castaway. The train was composed of twenty mules loaded with barley, and had a corporal and ten men of Lieutenant Stanton's company as an escort.

The route skirts the Pacific shore the whole distance, and crosses the spurs and thalwegs of the coast range, which run perpendicularly to the coast, presenting a constant rise and fall to the traveller, and terminate at the ocean in high bluffs, generally abrupt and mostly of rock, and in valleys through which run the rivers and smaller streams emptying into the sea. The route is a very harassing one, and in some places dangerous; passing up and down precipices and through dense forests, with fallen timber in many places, and in others on the level sea-beach. Besides numberless rivulets, there are six rivers to cross between Fort Orford and Camp Castaway:

Elk river.....	5 miles from Fort Orford.
Sixes river	12 ..do.....do.....
Flora's creek.....	25 ..do.....do.....
Coquille river.....	35 ..do.....do.....
Killque and Kowes rivers, }	50 ..do.....do.....

These rivers abound in fish, including salmon. They are all much affected by the tide. The first three are fordable at low water; the last

are not so. They increase in magnitude as they are enumerated; Elk being the smallest and Kowes the largest. There are Indian settlements at all of them, whose canoes are of much assistance in crossing. A road to the Coquille, practicable for wagons, had been made some time since, but it is now impassable in many places. The most difficult and dangerous part of the route is from the Coquille to the Kowes: the last six miles are particularly arduous, being a constant succession of ridges, with precipitous gulleys and creeks at the bottom, the soil being frequently but a few inches deep on the ridge: at the sides the foothold was precarious; added to which, the weather was showery, rendering the track slippery. It was with difficulty that the men could prevent themselves from falling in some places, and three of them were completely exhausted the night before we reached Kowes river. The mules would fall occasionally, and often refuse to proceed, seemingly aware of their danger. Many places were passed which, under other circumstances, would have been pronounced impracticable. Four days were employed in travelling the fifty miles, and on the 24th of April the party arrived at the Kowes river, without any serious accident.

Lieutenant Stanton had, at the time of the wreck, secured as much as possible of the public property and stores, and I found them covered with the sails of the vessel stretched on booms and spars. His exertions to prevent loss to the United States have been great, and worthy of all commendation. He and his men were under the same kind of covering as the stores. The camp was near the point where the wreck had occurred, on the sand-spit lying between Kowes river and the Pacific—a very dreary position, the sand being miles in extent in both directions, and blown by the wind in clouds, penetrating every canvass covering, and besprinkling every article of food while cooking—the only protection being a ridge of sand hillocks, behind which the camp was situated.

On the 25th the mules were gotten safely into camp by swimming them across Killque and Kowes rivers.

Agreeably to my letter of the 13th, Lieutenant Stanton had posted written notices (L) at Umpqua City, Gardiner, and Scottsburg, three settlements on the Umpqua river, inviting bids for the stores. No bids had been received on my arrival. I therefore determined to proceed to the Umpqua and endeavor to procure bids, or charter a vessel. The brig Fawn had arrived there with the wagons, and a party was to go on the 27th to take up the mules and bring down the wagons to the camp. On the 26th I repaired to the Umpqua, taking with me Captain Naghel, former master of schooner Lincoln, and two men. Arriving at Umpqua at about noon, I crossed the river. I found no bids were to be procured from any six white inhabitants of Umpqua City. I proceeded up the river to Gardiner, and the two citizens of that town gave me no more encouragement; and it being evident that no one wished to purchase, either at the camp or after the stores should be hauled to the mouth of the river, I was thrown upon my last resource, the chartering of a vessel. Finding the schooner Nassau loading for San Francisco, I commenced negotiations with her owners. They evinced great reluctance in undertaking the trip, in consequence of having no knowledge whatever of the Kowes river. Their first proposition was, that I should

agree to take their vessel at the risk of the United States, paying her crew and victualling them, and engage to deliver the vessel in her present condition to the owners at San Francisco, paying them also \$500 for the use of the vessel. This proposal I rejected without hesitation, and succeeded on the 28th in concluding the accompanying charter, (M) with the verbal understanding that Captain Naghel was to remain on board and pilot the vessel into Kowes river. The schooner was to enter the river and be moored to the west bank; the stores were then to be hauled across the sand point by the teams.

On the 29th I returned to the mouth of the Umpqua river, and, having seen the wagons ferried across and loaded, and the mules harnessed in, I preceded them to the camp on the same day. The wagons arrived on the 30th of April, and on the 1st of May the moving of the stores commenced. On the 4th the removal was nearly completed, and the schooner hove in sight, and on the 5th, a northwest breeze blowing, she triumphantly entered the river, at low water, finding three and a half fathoms on the bar by the lead-line.

The event was one of great interest to the command, which had been four months on the sand point. Captain Naghel deserves much credit for his enterprising conduct and his efficient assistance at Umpqua in procuring the charter.

The map of the entrance to Kowes river, attached, was drawn originally by him, and is, in the main, correct: the scale is inaccurate; the rest can be relied on.

The remainder of the stores having been hauled across the point, and the vessel at anchor near the point selected for embarking them, I proceeded, on the 7th, with a corporal and three men, by land, to Fort Orford, and reached that place on the 9th; my object being to arrange my unsettled business there before the arrival of the schooner, in order to take passage in her to Benicia. On the 9th the loading was completed under the direction of Lieutenant Stanton, and he arrived at Fort Orford on the 12th with the remainder of his command.

The schooner was detained in the river by adverse winds until the 19th, and arrived at Fort Orford on the 20th; and, having delivered such portion of her freight as was destined for that place, as well as such subsistence stores as were called for by the assistant commissary of subsistence, she sailed on the 21st for Benicia, taking as passengers myself and the crew of the Lincoln, and reaching the depot on the 24th of May, precisely two months from the date of my original orders.

There has been but little intercourse as yet between the Indians and the whites along the route from Fort Orford to Kowes river, and the use of ardent spirits is still unknown to them. They evinced throughout the most friendly disposition, aiding us readily with their canoes in crossing the rivers, bringing wood and water to the camp-fire, and considering themselves amply remunerated for these services by a small quantity of hard bread.

They are full of curiosity with regard to the whites, particularly desirous of procuring clothing, and much disposed to barter; offering even their children in trade. In the vicinity of Fort Orford they are

aware of the value of coin, but in other places their currency is small shells strung together, and called "sirvash." They are humble and peaceably disposed, being armed entirely with the bow and arrow; and, in my opinion, no difficulty need be apprehended from them, unless it originate in aggressions of the whites.

Trusting that my operations and their results will meet the approbation of my superiors, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORRIS S. MILLER,

Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

Major O. CROSS,

Chief Quartermaster Pacific Division, San Francisco.

A.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
Benicia, California, March 24, 1852.

SIR: The government transport schooner, "Captain Lincoln," sailed from San Francisco December 28, with a detachment of company C, first dragoons, under Lieutenant Stanton, consisting of about thirty men, and stores belonging to the quartermaster's, subsistence, and medical departments. On the 3d of January the schooner stranded on the beach near Kowes river, about twenty miles from the mouth of the Umpqua. The stores were saved, but mostly in a damaged condition, and are now in the camp near the wreck. There is no definite account of the nature or quantity of the stores not damaged.

The general commanding directs that you proceed to Fort Orford, or the Umpqua river, availing yourself of the first convenient opportunity, which it is supposed will soon occur, since communication must naturally be expected with the settlements at those points; that you assume the entire direction and disposition of the property belonging to the departments above named saved from the wreck, as well as the wreck itself, so far as it may be of value; that you sell for cash everything which in your judgment had better be so disposed of, using a sound discretion whether to make the sale on the spot or transport the property to the mouth of the Umpqua, or to the nearest settlement, keeping, of course, separate accounts of the stores belonging to different departments. The medical stores, forming but a small package, will not be sold, unless manifestly injured beyond the hope of saving them, but will be transported to Fort Orford. The assistant quartermaster in charge of the depot has been instructed to furnish you all the information in his power, which, though limited, may be useful; and particularly with regard to the captain and crew of the Lincoln, that they may be disposed of appropriately. He will also send to you at San Francisco some clothing for the company of dragoons at Fort Orford, and some grain and such other stores as may be needed, in case you should find it expedient to haul the stores from where they now are to the mouth of the Umpqua, or elsewhere. Should there be

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any portion of the stores which you deem it best not to sell, provision must be made for transporting such portion to the depot.

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

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain M. S. MILLER,
Assistant Quartermaster, San Francisco.

B.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, March 25, 1852.

CAPTAIN: I have this day received your letter of the 24th, containing the directions of the general commanding in relation to the stores and vessel wrecked near Kowes river. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to repair to the spot via Fort Orford; meanwhile I would request that Major Allen be directed to furnish me with a copy of the invoices of the cargo as originally shipped, and a list of the names of the captain and crew, with their pay, &c.; also, the register of the schooner, which should accompany the bill of sale in case she be sold.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORRIS S. MILLER,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General, Benicia.

C

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Benicia, March 25, 1852.

CAPTAIN: Enclosed, please receive a list of public property shipped per schooner Captain Lincoln, bound for Port Orford and Steilacoom.

I shall forward by this evening's boat seven boxes ordnance stores, marked "Lieut. Col. J. B. Magruder, commanding mission of San Diego." I shall also forward a quantity of clothing, &c., for Lieut. H. W. Stanton, 1st dragoons, at Port Orford, an invoice of which please find enclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ALLEN,
Bt. Maj. and A. Q. M.

Captain M. S. MILLER,
Assistant Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

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D.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, March 30, 1852.

CAPTAIN: I submit for the information of the general commanding the division the following papers, relative to the stores wrecked near Kowes river:

Return of subsistence stores shipped.

Return of quartermaster's stores shipped.

Estimate of the value of all the stores as they lie on the beach.

Proposals of William Tichenor to transport the stores to this place, or to Port Orford.

I am of opinion that the condition of the stores is such as not to warrant the transportation to this point, or to Port Orford, on the terms offered. As the proposals have been put in, however, I submit them for the decision of the general.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORRIS S. MILLER,

Captain, A. Q. M.

Captain E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General, Benicia.

E.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
Benicia, California, April 1, 1852.

SIR: The general commanding, to whom your letter of the 30th ultimo, with enclosures, was submitted, confirms the opinion expressed by you in relation to transporting the stores from the wreck of the Lincoln.

It is not deemed expedient to accept any proposal of the kind without a decision made from a personal examination of the property, cargo, and materials saved from the wreck. The enclosures are herewith returned.

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

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain M. S. MILLER,
Assistant Quartermaster, San Francisco, California.

F. & G.

Return of Quartermasters' stores shipped on board schooner "Captain Lincoln," for Port Orford and Steilacoom.

Building materials, tools, &c.

Invoices.	Axes and helms.	Axes.	Axes, hand, and handles.	Axes, broad, and handles.	Adze and handle.	Anvils.	Angers.	Brushes, paint.	Bench screw.	Blacksmiths' tools, sets of.	Brace and bits.	Buttress.	Chalk, white, pounds of.	Chalk, red, pounds of.	Chalk lines, number of.	Compasses, pairs of.	Cement, barrels of.	Coal, pounds of.	Carpenters' tools, sets of.	Chisels.	Drawing-knives.	Gimlets.
1	6	10	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	21	1	6	1	4	2,000	1	9	1	6
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	6	10	1	1	1	1	6	11	1	1	1	1	21	1	6	1	4	2,000	1	9	1	6

F & G—Continued.

Part 11—8		Building materials, tools, &c.																			
		Invoices.	Gauges.	Grindstones, and rollers for do.	Glazier's knife.	Files.	Gauges.	Hatchets.	Hammers.	Harness, single mule, sets of.	Iron, pounds of.	Leather, harness, sides of.	Leather, bridle, sides of.	Lampblack, pounds of.	Lumber, feet of.	Lanterns, tin.	Mallets.	Oil, tanners', gallons of.	Oil, linseed, gallons of.	Oilstones.	Oakum, pounds of.	Cars, number of.	Paulin.
1	4	1	1	12	2	1	1	6	135	1	1	5	1,200	4	1	2	2	1	30	4	1
2	48	3	5	10	2
Total.	4	1	1	60	2	1	1	6	135	4	1	10	1,200	4	1	2	12	3	30	4	1

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F & G—Continued.

Building materials, tools, &c.																						
Invoices.	Putty, pounds of.	Planes, number of.	Rope, pounds of.	Rules.	Rasps, wood.	Squares, iron.	Squares, trying.	Spikes, pounds of.	Saws, hand.	Saws, tenon.	Saws, cross-cut.	Spoke-shaves.	Sand-paper, quires of.	Spirits turpentine, gallons.	Sail needles.	Saddlers' thread, pounds of.	Spades.	Shovels.	Saw-sets, number of.	Stoves, wood.	Stoves, cooking.	Stove-pipe, pounds of.
1	10	6	100	1	2	1	1	100	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	1	88
2	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	6	200	1	2	1	1	100	2	1	4	1	2	12	2	5	4	4	1	4	1	88

F & G—Continued.

Invoic ^s .	Building materials, tools, &c.											Stationery.										
	Shoing tools, sets.	Saddle blankets.	Stable forks.	Tar, barrels of.	Whale boots.	White lead, pounds of.	Yellow chrome, pounds.	Wagon whips.	Wheelbarrows.	Venetian red, pounds.	Vice.	Letter paper, reams.	Foolscap paper, reams.	Envelope paper, reams of.	Ink, bottles of.	Ink powder, papers of.	Inkstands, number.	Quills, number.	Sand boxes, number.	Sealing wax, pounds.	Tape, pieces.	Wafers, pounds.
1	1	10	2	1	1	100	25	6	1	50	1	4	4	1	4	.....	2	200	2	1	10	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....
Total.	1	10	2	1	1	100	25	6	1	75	1	14	4	2	4	10	2	200	2	3	30	4

The foregoing return is based on the invoices of the assistant quartermaster.

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F and G—Continued.

Return of the subsistence stores shipped on board schooner "Captain Lincoln," for Fort Orford and Steilacoom.

Invoices.	Beef, (salt,) bbls.	Beans, bbls.	Beans, sacks.	Bread, (hard,) bbls.	Coffee, bbls.	Candles, boxes.	Flour, sacks.	Hams, bbls.	Molasses, bbls.	Pork, bbls.	Rice, bbls.	Rice, sacks.	Sugar, bbls.	Sugar, loaves.	Salt, bbls.	Soap, boxes.	Vinegar, bbls.	Pickles, kegs.
1	10	.....	37	.....	5	7	219	.....	.....	50	7	1	14	.....	3	15	8	.....
2	15	10	.....	79	7	6	90	.....	.....	60	2	.....	9	.....	3	10	2	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	29	10*	37*	79†	12‡	13‡	309	2§	2¶	110	9**	1**	23††	2††	6††	25‡‡	11§§	1

COST.

Pork, per barrel.....	\$14 50	Sugar, per pound.....	7 cents.
Beef, do	12 50	Vinegar, per gallon.....	12 do
Flour, per sack (100 pounds).....	3 50	Candles, per pound.....	44 do
Rice, per pound.....	4	Soap, do	5 do
Beans, do	3	Salt, per bushel.....	45 do
Coffee, do	11½	Hard bread, per pound.....	5½ do
Hams, do	12	Molasses, per gallon.....	36 do
Pickles, per keg.....	4 50	Loaf sugar, per pound.....	8½ do

The above return is based upon the invoices of the assistant commissary of subsistence.

* 5,650 pounds. † 9,309 pounds. ‡ 2,096 pounds. § 406½ pounds. ¶ 387 pounds. ** 2,968 pounds. †† 5,645 pounds.
 ‡‡ 23½ bushels. §§ 1,929 pounds. ¶¶ 503 gallons.

I.

FORT ORFORD, *April 13, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: I arrived here yesterday, with orders from General Hitchcock to dispose of the public property wrecked on schooner "Captain Lincoln." The report you made him from this post is all the information I have officially on the subject. Acting on that information, I have shipped to Umpqua two wagons, with harness, and one hundred bushels of barley. I also brought with me to this point one hundred bushels barley, intending to organize a mule train here, of twelve mules, for wagons, and eight or ten for packs.

My present plan is, to haul to the Umpqua and sell to the highest bidder such stores as are worth the transportation, and to bring to this point on the pack-mules such small articles as will not sell, and may still be valuable; all the mules to start from this point packed with forage, which, together with that at Umpqua, will, I think, suffice to forage the animals until the stores are disposed of. The wagons, &c., sent to Umpqua are consigned to Mr. Snelling at Gardiner, and sailed from San Francisco on the 6th of April, and should be at Umpqua about this time. I would have accompanied the party who bring you this information, had I found the mules here in good condition, and had the practicability of the route for packed mules been more certain. I have concluded, however, to wait here until the mules have had an opportunity to benefit somewhat by the grain which has just arrived from Vancouver, and until I can again hear from you. Before I start for your camp I wish you would inform me whether or not the track is, in your opinion, practicable for loaded mules; and if so, whether they can carry two hundred pounds each, or what weight they should carry. I wish also to know whether the brig "Fawn," on which the wagons were shipped, has arrived at Umpqua. The wagons, &c., are placed at your discretion by my letter to Mr. Snelling, and he will turn them over to you at any time that you may send for them. If you could get them across the Umpqua by the time the mules arrive from this point, it would be a saving of time. The expenses I will settle on my arrival. I would like the fact of my being about to sell the stores to be communicated to Umpqua and Scottsburg; and if the merchants at either place are anxious to purchase, I would be glad to have them send in bids, stating what they are willing to offer, both at the camp and delivered by the United States at Umpqua. They may be willing to offer for them on the ground where they lie, as in that case I could sell them the wagons, harness, &c., and they could find mules at Umpqua to draw the wagons. This plan has occurred to me as the most expeditious, and I would ask for your views on the subject.

Please to let me know if you are of opinion that purchasers can be found on these terms. If this could be effected, the train of mules I take up could return, almost immediately, with such articles of public property and officers' effects as could be packed and sent here.

I beg you will communicate with me at once, and express your views fully on the subject; not only on the direct questions asked in this letter, but on the whole subject.

Corporal Abbott, who is now here, seems well acquainted with the track, and if he could return with your answer to this letter I would like it much.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORRIS S. MILLER,

Captain, Assistant Quartermaster

Lieut. W. H. STANTON,

Camp Castaway, near Kowes river.

K.

CAMP CASTAWAY, OREGON TERRITORY,

April 17, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I received your communication from Fort Orford day before yesterday. On the morning of that day I had started a party to the Umpqua, to ascertain if it were possible to charter a vessel to come into the Kowes, and also to learn if any vessel had arrived with any communication for me. As the party was to return to-night, I have kept the express for Fort Orford until to-morrow morning, in hopes of getting news from the Umpqua to send you. They have just this moment come in as I am writing, and their news amounts to this: that there is at present a schooner in the river, but the captain refuses to charter her to come down; and that another vessel was off the mouth of the river, supposed to be the "Fawn," and she may probably have got in by this time. I will send up next week, and endeavor to get the wagons and grain down to the mouth of the river, so that we can go to work as soon as the mules get up.

I think you may be able to hire a couple of ox-carts and some yoke of oxen, if you wish to push matters.

From the report of Corporal Abbott, on the present state of the trail, I hardly think it would be advisable to attempt to bring up more than a hundred weight on a mule; but that would enable you, if you bring up twenty animals, to transport about twenty-five or thirty bushels of barley, taking out the animals necessary for the rations and camp equipage, and for your own use. Twenty mules will not be too many to bring up here in order to change the animals in the teams occasionally. I shall endeavor to cut some grass, bad as it may be, and have it ready for the mules. It will help to fill their bellies, and, mixed with a little flour, will help out the grain.

I sent up the captain of the vessel last week to Umpqua to look around and see what was the chance of disposing of the stores at auction, either on the ground here, or at the Umpqua. On his return, he informed me that the articles which composed the stores are in demand, both at Umpqua city and Scottsburg; and if the cargo was at the Umpqua it probably would bring a good price, but to sell them as they lie here little or nothing could be got for them; so we will probably have to haul them to the Umpqua, without one of the vessels there would come into this river, and then her owners might be disposed to take all as they now are

There will be a man down here from the Umpqua next week, and he will let me know how matters then stand, and if it be possible to induce a vessel to run into this river for the stores. I believe she could accomplish it very easily; for a few days since I had a whale-boat run off through the breakers, in order to bring her round into the river, and the mate who was with her tells me he found a good channel all the way in, with from five to six fathoms water and no breakers.

I believe I have now given you all the information in my power, agreeably to your request in your letter, and remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. STANTON,
First Lieutenant First Dragoons.

Capt. M. S. MILLER,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Orford, O. T.

L.

CAMP CASTAWAY, OREGON TERRITORY,
Near the mouth of Kowes river, April 14, 1852.

Captain Morris S. Miller, assistant quartermaster United States army, who is now at Fort Orford, will be at this camp in a few days to dispose of the government property here; and should any of the merchants at Umpqua be desirous to purchase any of these stores—which consist of 90 barrels pork; 20 barrels salt beef; 57 barrels hard bread; 14 barrels sugar; 6 barrels rice; 8 barrels beans; 5 barrels salt; 1 barrel molasses; 8 barrels vinegar; 1 keg pickles; 7 boxes soap; 252 sacks flour; 3 kegs nails; 1 keg white lead; 1 can turpentine; 14 shovels; 3 coils rigging, and sundry other articles—he will be glad to have them send in bids, stating what they are willing to offer, both at the camp and delivered by the United States at the mouth of the Umpqua.

H. W. STANTON,
First Lieutenant First Dragoons, Commanding Camp.

M.

This charter-party, made, concluded, and agreed upon, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, between Captain Morris S. Miller, assistant quartermaster United States army, on behalf of the United States, of the first part, and Charles W. Macy, of Gardiner, Oregon Territory, and part owner of the schooner "Nassau," for himself and in behalf of the owners, whomsoever, of the second part, witnesseth; That the said Charles W. Macy, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hath granted and to freight letten, and by these presents doth grant and to freight let, unto said Morris S. Miller, for the United States, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the whole tonnage of the hold,

stern-sheets, and half-deck of the said vessel, from the port of Gardiner, aforementioned, to the ports of Kowes river and Port Orford, Oregon Territory, Benicia and San Francisco, California, in a voyage to be made with the said vessel in the manner following: The said schooner is to sail from the port of Gardiner with the first fair wind and weather that shall happen after this date, to the Kowes river, and on her arrival enter the said river and be moored inside at the most convenient point for receiving cargo, and there receive on board such freight as may be delivered alongside of her by the agents of the United States, to the amount of seventy-five tons, or thereabouts, being the portion of the cargo saved from the wreck of the United States schooner "Captain Lincoln," including such parts of the outfit of the vessel as may be there delivered; also the captain and crew of said United States schooner, and any invalid soldiers that the army officer may think incapable of marching. As soon as practicable after receiving the aforementioned, to proceed to Port Orford, Oregon, and there deliver to the acting assistant quartermaster such portion of said freight as may have been previously designated for that purpose at Kowes river; the remaining freight and the captain and crew of schooner "Lincoln" to be delivered, the former at Benicia, and the latter at San Francisco, to the officers of the quartermaster's department at those places respectively; the freight at Benicia to be discharged within forty-eight hours after arriving. In consideration whereof, the said Morris S. Miller, on behalf of the United States, their heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Charles W. Macy, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them, that he, the said Morris S. Miller, assistant quartermaster, for the United States, their heirs, executors, factors, and assigns, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto Wood & Co., of San Francisco, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the freight, &c., herein contracted for, the sum of eleven hundred dollars, on presentation of this charter-party, with the endorsement thereon of the officers of the quartermaster's department herein mentioned, setting forth that the terms thereof have been complied with.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and date before mentioned, to two charter-parties; one of which being fulfilled, the other to stand void.

MORRIS S. MILLER, [SEAL.]
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.
 CHARLES W. MACY. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

GEORGE F. BUNKER.
 D. W. WOOD.

The within charter-party has been satisfactorily executed as far as it relates to Kowes river.

MORRIS S. MILLER,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

FORT ORFORD, O. T., May 21, 1852.

within charter-party has been satisfactorily executed as far as it relates to Fort Orford, Oregon Territory.

P. T. WYMAN,

Second Lieut. First Artillery, Acting Assistant Q. M.

FORT ORFORD, O. T., May 21, 1852.

The conditions of the within charter-party have been fulfilled relative to this depot.

R. E. CLARY, *Assistant Quartermaster.*

BENICIA, May 26, 1852.

Shipped by Captain Morris S. Miller, assistant quartermaster, on board the schooner called the "Nassau," whereof John Gibbs is master, now lying at the mouth of Kowes river, and bound for Benicia, to say:

2 anchors; 7 lots chain; 90 barrels pork; 16 barrels beef; 7 barrels sugar; 1 barrel molasses; 7 barrels beans; 8 barrels vinegar; 8 barrels rice; 53 barrels hard-bread; 245 sacks flour; 12 horse-collars; 7 boxes soap; 1 large iron boiler; 2 tins turpentine; 1 keg (25 pounds) black paint; 15 shovels; 3 coils hawser; 1 box and 1 keg powder; 7 parcels rope; 1 coil hemp-rope; 2 buckets; 1 keg (100 pounds) white lead; 4 stoves and part fixtures; 1 box sheet-copper; 1 side leather; 70 blocks; 3 pair can-hooks; 1 pair box-hooks; 1 lot old hoops and thimbles; lot standing rigging; 2 iron boat-davits; 2 wagons, complete; 2 wagon-saddles; 1 box harness; 1 can oil; 5 barrels salt; 2 ship's compasses; 2 copper gudgeons; 1 hawser: being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered at Benicia (the dangers of the seas excepted) unto the assistant quartermaster at Benicia, or to his assigns, freight for the said stores being payable in San Francisco, as per charter-party.

In witness whereof, the master of the said vessel hath affirmed to three bills of lading; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

JOHN GIBBS.

Dated at KOWES RIVER,
the 9th of May, 1852.

Received, Port Orford, Oregon Territory, on within bill of lading, 7 barrels pork; 5 barrels beans; 30 sacks flour; 1 large iron boiler; 9 shovels; 1 keg black paint; 1 keg white lead; 1 can oil; 2 tins turpentine; 3 barrels beef; 1 stove.

P. T. WYMAN,

Second Lieutenant First Artillery, A. A. Q. M.

MAY 21, 1852.

One coil rope was also delivered to Lieutenant Wyman, at Fort Orford, just as the vessel was getting under way, and for which the vessel should receive credit.

MORRIS S. MILLER,

Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

MAY 24, 1852.

Received, Benicia, May 26, 1852, the following stores, viz: 50 barrels pork; 15 barrels beef; 1 barrel hams; 52 barrels hard bread; 217 sacks flour; 4 barrels beans; 6 barrels rice; 12 barrels sugar; 9 barrels vinegar; 4 barrels salt; 1 barrel molasses; 7 boxes soap; and the quartermaster's stores within named.

R. E. CLARY,
Assistant Quartermaster.

Shipped by Captain Morris S. Miller, assistant quartermaster, on board the schooner called the Nassau, whereof John Gibbs is master, now lying at the mouth of Kowes river, and bound for Port Orford, to say:

2 kegs liquor; 30 boxes sundries; 1 company desk; 3 casks clothing; 6 mule-collars; 1 bundle sabres; 2 boxes medicines; 4 boxes candles; 5 trunks; 1 bundle blacksmith's tools; 1 pair bellows; 1 tool chest; 4 kegs nails; 1 keg pickles; 3 stoves and pipes; 2 boats, 9 oars, and 2 sails; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 grindstone and fixtures; 48 sacks barley; 2 bars iron; 6 spades; 1 box crockery; 6 buckets; 2 bags flour; 6 rolls canvass (sails, &c.); 6 camp-stools, 1 box tin-ware; 2 sacks beans (broken); 1 cabin table; 1 Champagne basket, sundries; 2 easy chairs; 1 pack saddle:

being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered at the post of Fort Orford, (the dangers of the seas only excepted) unto the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Orford, or to his assigns, freight for the said stores being payable in San Francisco as per charter-party.

In witness whereof, the master of the said vessel hath affirmed to three bills of lading; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

JOHN GIBBS.

Dated at KOWES RIVER, OREGON TERRITORY,
the 9th day of May, 1852.

Received the within according to bill of lading, except one shovel being counted as a spade. This error having occurred in the shipment by the United States, the master is exempt on the whole bill.

P. T. WYMAN,
Second Lieut. 1st Artillery, A. A. Q. M.

FORT ORFORD, OREGON TERRITORY,
May 21, 1852.

B 5.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Columbia Barracks, Oregon, July 16, 1852.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following in answer to your letter of June 23, in relation to the reservations of lands in this Territory, by our military officers, for military uses.

I must state that I have been unable to find the necessary record of

orders and letters that would allow me to base a report upon written authentic data. They should have been found in the office of the late assistant adjutant general of this department; but they may have been transferred.

1. In February, 1850, by order of Colonel W. W. Loring, then in command of this department, I issued due notice declaring the island known as "Miller's island," lying in the Columbia river, and from five to twelve miles above this post, a "reserve for public uses," &c. This island contains, probably, about four square miles, though I have never had it surveyed for the want of proper instruments. It is something more than five miles in length, by three-fourths in breadth. During high water in June of each year, most, if not all, of this island is inundated; but during the rest of the year it has heretofore proved of great advantage to our government. I have hay of good quality cut there and boated to this post; and in autumn all the animals not wanted for service are placed there, and grazed with perfect safety, until the succeeding spring. When the reservation was declared, there was no claimant or other person on the island. No one has a shadow of claim to the premises except the United States. I am told that two squatters (by the advice of a Portland lawyer) have recently squatted on the upper part of the island. I have sent a notice for them to leave, and shall go myself, on the 22d instant, to be *sure* that they *are* off. I would recommend that this island be kept as a reserve so long as this point is garrisoned.

2. Soon after Major Hatheway occupied Astoria, he declared certain lands at that place a reserve. There are several claimants for improvements, among whom are Messrs. Shively, McClure, Hensill, Ingalls, and Marlin.

Major Hatheway took some of their houses, and appraised their value at some \$9,000. I do not believe that any of them had the slightest right to a foot of the soil, consequently no right to have erected improvements there; but, by a letter from the honorable Secretary of War, I know that the place is to be abandoned; and as I have recently reported the subject to General Jesup, I will pass on to the next in point of time.

3. The commanding officer at the Dalles of the Columbia declared a reserve of ten miles square at that place. The present public buildings are in the centre of the reservation. There were no claimants within its limits at the time, if the Methodist missionaries be excepted. One of their sect, a Mr. Roberts, made some pretensions to a claim; but he evidently had no good foundation. Having never visited the place, I cannot state its resources or probable value.

4. A reserve near Milwaukie was partially surveyed by Captain J. P. Hatch, in the spring of 1850, and declared a reserve, by Colonel Loring, as a site for an arsenal, &c. It has recently been confirmed by the President, but its boundaries are not finally established. This reservation will take all the land claim of one William Meek, and a part of that of Llewellen. The former had improvements to the value of \$150; the latter none at all. The reservation will contain about one and one-third square miles. It is highly valuable to the United States.

5. Colonel Loring, still in command of this department, declared a reserve of four miles square at this place, on the 31st October, 1850. The flag-staff occupies the centre, and all the public buildings are near. It is the spot first selected as garrison and dépôt on the arrival of troops here, and it is still believed to be far the most eligible site in the Territory. It has more resources for a military dépôt than any other known to any of us who have been here longest. It answers well as a dépôt for army stores and a rendezvous for troops, and a starting-point to any place in the interior.

By the terms of the declaration, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, as guaranteed by treaty, are to be respected. I append a copy of a letter from the chief factor in charge of the company's interests here, to the commanding officer of this post, to give you a correct idea how the matter stands between that company and the United States. It is my duty to give it as my opinion that this is the most superior point on the river for a military reservation of small extent; that the place is abundantly large both for the Hudson's Bay Company and the military post dépôt, and that no difference of opinion will ever arise as to ownership or jurisdiction between the representatives of that company and the United States troops. Most of the reserve is of little value to the post, except it might, if confirmed, give the commanding officer power to select his neighbors by leasing out parcels of land as contemplated by the instructions from the War Department, issued January 29, 1848.

For the use of a post simply, a reservation of one mile square would answer all purposes. Let the lines run as follows:

From the point where a meridian line, one-half of a mile east from the present flag-staff, touches the bank of the Columbia river, run due north one mile, thence due west one mile, thence due south to the Columbia river, thence by course of said river to the place of beginning. Were the limits of the reserve reduced as indicated, there could be no claimant, except the Hudson's Bay Company, for damages, that I am aware of. It is not at all probable that the company would ever set up any claim. At the time the present reserve was declared, there were some two or three retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company living within its limits; but they have never been disturbed, as they were not in the way of the garrison, and as they were, and are, living as stated, by the permission of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A few American citizens (three) have created some improvements subsequent to the declaration of the reserve. Col. Loring did not drive them off; but they were properly notified that the United States would never consider them as entitled to any compensation for their improvements. They were, and are, willing, in fact, to live by sufferance, trusting, perhaps, that the United States will not finally keep the reserves.

There was but one man, aside from those named above, living and cultivating within the limits of the reservation on the 31st October, 1850. He is an American citizen, called A. M. Short. He had at that date improvements not to exceed \$1,500 in cash value; though he has kept on regularly increasing the number and value of his improvements subsequently, against the frequent and most positive warnings of myself and the commanding officer of this post.

It has always been contended that this man was a trespasser upon the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is certain that the company regard him in that light at the present moment. I have been informed that he was forcibly ejected under the old provisional government of this Territory; consequently I have been led to look upon him as a person who can acquire no title where he is.

The question will be naturally decided when it is known what are to be the exact limits of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. If it be decided that this Short had no right to have been residing within the reserve at the time referred to—and I presume the company will test it—then, of course, he never can have any claim for damages or improvements against our government. If, on the contrary, the lands upon which he has lived be decided *not* to have formed a part of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and they are finally confirmed as a reserve, then Short would in equity be entitled to compensation for his improvements, only as they were on the 31st October, 1850.

In addition to the foregoing reserves, I understand that two tracts of land are confirmed near the mouth of this river; one at Cape Disappointment, the other at Point Adamson Clatsop. It was done on the recommendation of the joint commission who made a reconnoissance in the propeller Massachusetts. I have seen no official announcement of these reservations.

You will not fail to observe that some two years have elapsed since these tracts of land were declared reservations, under what the officers supposed competent authority; yet only in one instance—that of the Milwaukie reserve—has his Excellency the President confirmed the act of his subordinate.

The citizens living near and upon the reservations have taken every opportunity to oppose the confirmation—I suppose on private grounds; and in many instances have put our military officers to no little trouble and personal embarrassment. It has been stated, that the simple declaration of a reserve by a military officer is not at all binding; that it cannot stop citizens from settling, improving, &c., within the limits so declared a reserve. It certainly places officers in an improper and awkward position towards citizens, and has a tendency to create prejudices against our service.

I hope the cases may be soon brought in a true form to the consideration of the President, so that his Excellency may set them at rest by confirming or disapproving these reservations. So far as my knowledge extends, (and I have long been here,) all of these reservations—particularly the one at this point—are of importance to the government; and in no instance has any considerable *real* damage been suffered by any citizen in consequence. I believe that the United States will find *some one* to claim damages, no matter *where* the reserve may be declared.

The justness of *such a claim* is another affair. Before a settlement is made with any claimant, the *nature* of the claim and the *character* of the claimant should be thoroughly understood. Some of these people, by petitions, and arrangements with petty politicians, frequently present a most magnified case of damages against the United States. I have heard that these good people here have strongly urged that no

reservation should be made; and no doubt their representations, added to the *ex parte* statements of the late delegate, Mr. Thurston, have induced his Excellency the President to defer acting in the premises, until the matter could be better comprehended.

All these reservations may be considered as having been declared by Brevet Colonel W. W. Loring, while in command of this department, upon the general direction of Brevet Major General P. F. Smith while he was in command of this division, based probably on the letter of Secretary Marcy, dated War Department, January 29, 1848.

I have the honor to be, Major, your most obedient servant,
RUFUS INGALLS,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

Major O. CROSS,
*Chief Quartermaster Pacific Division,
 San Francisco, California.*

FORT VANCOUVER, *February 21, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: In reference to our conversation this morning, I think it well to state, more fully than I may possibly have done verbally, the reasons upon which my opinion is founded.

I conceived, and still think, from the wording of the public advertisement, that the Hudson's Bay Company are thereby precluded from instituting any legal proceedings against parties infringing upon their rights, *within* the limits of the government reservation; that reservation assuming only to exclude intruders, while reserving the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Beyond those limits, I consider that I, as the agent of the company, am bound, for our own protection, to warn off parties intruding upon our claims; though, until those claims be formally acknowledged, on the completion of the official survey, I may defer to prosecute at law.

I think that, upon reconsidering the matter, you will agree with me as to this distinction, and acknowledge that, in referring the settlement of all trespasses within the limits of the government reserve to the military authorities, I comply strictly with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the proclamation issued by Colonel Loring.

I state these views after due reflection, and conceiving them to coincide accurately with those expressed by my predecessor, Mr. Ogden. In thus throwing myself, unreservedly, for the protection of our rights, upon the military authorities within the officially proclaimed limits, I do so without engaging the Hudson's Bay Company to restrict, in any shape, the just exercise of those rights; pointedly respecting, always, the claims of the United States government, where those claims do not interfere directly with our own.

You will, I feel persuaded, appreciate the motives which lead me thus to state my views frankly for your consideration, so that all occasion of future misapprehension between us may be avoided. In doing so, permit me at the same time to acknowledge, warmly, the courteous

and highly obliging conduct of the military authorities at Fort Vancouver, both towards my predecessor and myself.

With sentiments of esteem and high consideration, permit me to subscribe myself, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BALLINDEN,

Chief Factor Honorable Hudson's Bay Company.

Major HATHEWAY,

United States Army, commanding at Fort Vancouver.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

C.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1852.

GENERAL: Some time since an estimate for repairs, &c., at Fort Leavenworth, I. T., was submitted to me as commanding officer of that post, on which I made an endorsement unfavorable to the expenditure of the amount estimated for, on the ground that I did not consider that post as best suited for the military operations in that quarter.

In order that my objection may not be considered captious, I now propose to give you some facts which I think will justify my opinion in that regard, and will be of importance to your department in an economical point of view at least. By a simple view of the map prepared in 1850, in the bureau of topographical engineers, of the United States and its Territories, you will perceive that a common road can be obtained from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon and Santa Fe, at or near a point on the Kansas river where the Republican Fork unites with it. This will be in advance of the first-mentioned point about two hundred and fifty miles. Here are the finest land and the best timber in all the western world—capable, the first, of the highest production by cultivation, and the latter affording the most abundant and suitable supply for building materials. It is admitted by all that the attainment of a common route to the several points west of Fort Leavenworth, in several hundred miles, would be an object of the highest importance, as it would enable the government to keep up bridges and fences to that extent safe and sure without expense; and the advantage of having supplies thrown forward—at least in the article of forage and such other supplies as may readily be produced there—to a point so much nearer the necessary scene of military operations, will almost be incalculable.

In order to show the full confidence which I have in the plan that I would propose, I would cheerfully give bond and security, if it could be thought necessary, to pay for every horse of my own regiment that might be lost or injured by a deficiency in the supplies.

Farmers, I have ascertained, of the first character in Missouri, and no doubt elsewhere, can be induced readily to go to this country for the use of the public lands in the vicinity and the promise of the Saint Louis prices for their products.

Mechanics and merchants can also be carried there with the simple hope of selling to, and working for, the emigrants on the several routes which diverge from this point; and thus the government will be enabled at all times, and every season of the year, to have all its work done at prices not to exceed those of old settled neighborhoods in the interior of the States.

The foregoing are some of the reasons which operated on me in giving the opinion which I did, and which apply with great force to your department, if true; but when we come to estimate the advantages to the military operations and the certain and sure protection to the line of emigration to New Mexico, Oregon, and California, which form the great object of a military force on these routes, I feel well satisfied that you will require no further justification from me.

By the establishment of a post at the point indicated, it will be competent to send out troops from four to six weeks earlier in the spring, and continue out for the same period later in the fall. By discontinuing the Leavenworth, Scott, Atkinson, Kearny, and Laramie, and concentrating the troops at the post proposed to the amount of ten companies, (which would require but one in addition to garrisons of the several posts mentioned,) eight of which dragoons, much expense would be saved to the government in the discontinuance of the said posts, and the efficiency of the troops greatly increased by being enabled to throw upon each of the routes beyond, four companies at least, which, being at different periods, would alternate on the whole extent of the routes during the continuance of the entire emigrating season.

It only remains for me to give you the evidence that the several routes beyond to Santa Fe, Oregon, and California, may be advantageously continued from the point mentioned. This is rendered perfectly certain by the fact that Colonel Fremont made a route from near this point to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and Captain Easton came from Fort Laramie down the valley of the Republican Fork; and the concurrent evidence of several experienced hunters and traders leaves no doubt of the perfect practicability of the country each way, and cutting off on the route at least a considerable extent of travel. By looking at the map you will readily see that all the tributaries of the Kansas of any magnitude come in on the north side, whilst there are none to impede the progress of travellers on the south. By then crossing the Kansas about one hundred miles from Leavenworth, and proceeding up the valley of that river to, or near, the point selected, you will have a clear and open country in the direction of Choteau's island, exactly in a line with Santa Fe.

I have thrown these remarks hastily together merely to indicate the subject, and would be glad, if you think my views worth entertaining, to fill out my plan fully.

I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,
T. T. FAUNTLEROY,
Colonel First Dragoons.

Major General T. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

VII.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

November 3, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of the Pay department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1852.

It will be seen by the tabular statement herewith, that there remained in the hands of paymasters on the 30th of June, 1851, applicable to payments due in the first quarter of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$472,655 08, in addition to which they have received from the treasury, and other sources, exclusive of amounts transferred from one to another, the sum of \$2,549,784 65, making a total to be accounted for of..... \$3,022,439 73

Expended as follows:

Payments to regular troops.....	\$2,366,282 71
Payments to volunteers.....	163,515 54
Three months' extra pay to regulars....	30,139 68
Three months' extra pay to volunteers.	11,464 88
In paying the Military Academy.....	88,842 45
	<hr/>
Total expended.....	2,660,245 26
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	362,194 47
	<hr/> <hr/>

This balance has, it is believed, in all cases, been expended and accounted for since the commencement of the present fiscal year.

The troops in every part of the country have been promptly and satisfactorily paid.

I would respectfully call your attention to the 10th section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, approved the 31st of August, 1852. If I am correctly informed, the construction given to that section by the Secretary of the Treasury will carry to the surplus fund, on the 30th of June next, most of our balances of appropriation for pay of the army.

You will readily perceive, by a reference to the laws upon which our estimates are based, the great embarrassment such a construction would bring upon the Pay department. The act of 5th of July, 1838, amended on the 7th of same month, chapters 179 and 180, Cross's Laws, provides that the pay of the soldier shall be seven dollars per month, one dollar of which shall be retained till the expiration of service.

We estimate annually for the full amount of seven dollars per month; but the amount retained remains in the treasury till the expiration of each man's service, which would be, in all cases when he served out his full term, five years. Should our balances go to the surplus fund, no discharged soldier could receive more than two years of his retained pay. It would operate more disastrously in the case of soldiers serving in California, Oregon, and New Mexico, who by the law are entitled to an increase of pay, to be paid also at expiration of service.

Should the construction spoken of be maintained, I must earnestly request that you will ask Congress, at the next session, to reappropriate our balances of appropriation for pay, &c., of the army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. LARNED,

Acting Paymaster General.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War.

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay department and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1851; the amount remitted to each from the treasury or turned over by other agents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852; the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by transfer to other agents or replacements in the treasury; and the balance unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Paymasters.	Balances in hand and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1851.	Amount remitted from the treasury and turned over by other agents during the year ending June 30, 1852.	Total received, to be accounted for.	Am't expended in paying regular troops.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Amount paid for three months' extra pay to discharged regular troops.	Amount paid for three months' extra pay to disbanded volunteers.	Amount expended in paying the Military Academy.	Amount turned over to other agents or replaced in the treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balances unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.
T. P. Andrews, dep. paym'r gen.	\$18,321 85	\$497,833 81	\$446,155 76	\$89,947 90	\$173 06	\$1,983 00	\$21 00	.....	\$317,728 55	\$401,462 81	\$44,692 65
T. J. Leslie	11,331 60	713,564 73	734,736 33	280,291 01	7,826 14	2,512 40	1,313 04	\$13,744 85	415,881 20	721,567 64	3,168 69
D. S. Townsend	1,851 84	106,358 17	111,910 01	105,250 42	425 33	1,977 00	39 11	.....	1,006 00	108,691 86	2,618 15
D. Stewart	9,183 09	534,920 07	531,763 76	79,289 55	482 95	1,119 00	408 00	.....	408,309 07	458,718 57	43,665 19
Benjamin Walker	600 56	117,677 45	118,378 01	109,517 12	1,452 42	1,545 00	837 48	.....	2,305 16	117,057 19	1,220 82
E. Van Ness	12,228 05	208,546 19	221,074 24	125,185 00	161 59	249 00	.....	46,453 06	48,894 78	220,893 42	180 81
G. Denny	2,978 23	355,541 49	357,819 72	226,703 64	44,469 40	4,624 64	6,563 25	.....	61,946 19	354,327 12	3,492 60
H. Hunter	1,312 60	110,679 78	111,893 38	74,787 08	107 41	1,323 00	87 00	\$2,664 54	5,804 03	110,173 04	1,720 34
J. Deall	17,285 44	76,869 61	94,165 05	78,065 89	1,092 88	439 64	.....	.....	1,609 00	82,165 41	11,999 84
A. J. Coffee	3,941 08	407,018 00	410,959 68	47,563 88	1,678 09	162 00	549 00	.....	332,053 25	382,146 30	28,813 36
A. Van Buren, (on sick leave)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Y. Dashiell	6,133 16	132,206 86	138,339 82	126,807 99	1,014 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,821 99	10,517 83
S. Maclean	4,708 44	88,602 23	73,310 67	83,305 48	.....	1,071 00	45 00	.....	1,017 94	65,438 70	7,871 97
A. W. Gaines	8,628 88	50,621 08	59,250 86	54,059 02	580 62	1,344 00	68 00	.....	.....	55,969 64	3,261 22
G. H. Ringgold	7,833 45	142,659 48	150,292 93	110,585 19	811 47	2,946 00	150 00	.....	13,751 17	129,233 83	22,039 10
A. G. Bennett, (on sick leave)	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,868 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,868 92	113 08
H. Leonard	189,506 83	79,740 23	279,247 06	83,831 09	16,247 01	.....	.....	.....	156,800 00	297,715 01	21,539 05
R. B. Reynolds	.....	78,217 69	78,217 69	49,031 82	.....	840 00	396 00	.....	175 00	50,046 82	28,170 80
Henry Hill	20,071 06	87,868 49	107,939 55	77,709 81	20,234 25	1,089 00	.....	.....	110 00	99,186 18	8,753 39
F. A. Cunningham	70,731 83	918,700 48	989,432 11	170,425 53	27,501 49	2,421 00	.....	.....	46,302 45	246,630 40	42,781 71
G. C. Hutter	7,839 49	164,423 10	172,262 59	102,528 28	575 18	1,578 00	753 00	.....	56,209 00	162,643 48	9,619 11
A. J. Smith	3,561 29	69,674 25	83,235 54	77,044 46	693 33	1,242 00	84 00	.....	3,000 00	81,222 79	11,942 85
N. W. Brown	17,684 89	78,078 40	83,761 29	61,644 01	644 24	498 00	63 00	.....	1,285 50	64,134 84	29,626 45
A. S. Johnston	41,371 88	110,493 11	151,864 99	98,541 58	37,245 56	918 00	.....	.....	61 51	136,766 66	15,198 34
J. R. Hagner	6,538 84	51,123 33	58,081 86	53,465 87	.....	276 00	24 00	.....	150 00	53,115 87	4,165 99
B. W. Brice	.....	21,000 00	21,000 00	14,372 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,372 01	6,627 99
Total	479,655 08	4,424,557 85	4,897,212 93	2,366,289 71	163,515 54	30,139 68	11,464 88	86,842 45	1,874,773 20	4,535,018 46	369,194 47

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 3, 1852.

BENJ. F. LARNED, Acting Paymaster General.

H. Dec. 1.

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VIII.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, October 30, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the past fiscal year, and to transmit herewith an estimate for the subsistence of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

The posts on the lakes, Niagara frontier, Atlantic seaboard, on the western waters, in the interior of the State of Missouri, and territory of Minnesota, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned, have been furnished with subsistence by contract; whilst the troops in Texas, New Mexico, on the Oregon route, in California, and Oregon, have been supplied by purchase in the open markets of the old States and countries adjacent to the posts.

The contractor for Fort Towson, (on the Red river,) Forts Smith and Gibson, (on the Arkansas,) failed to make the deliveries under his contracts, and the department was compelled to supply those posts by purchase at a time when, from the state of the water, those rivers were unavailable for transportation.

The lowest bidder for Forts Ripley, Snelling, and Mackinac was promptly furnished with contracts and bonds for completion on his part, but he never replied to the department, and purchases were made to supply those posts.

Some reduction has been made in subsisting the recruiting parties throughout the country, by causing subsistence to be purchased and issued by the recruiting officers whenever reasonable *bids* could not be procured for "complete rations."

Sales of subsistence have been made from the posts near which they were employed, to the officers of the Mexican boundary survey, for the use of their parties; and issues, in small quantities, have been made to suffering emigrants.

Under General Orders No. 1, January 8, 1851, a system of "farm culture" was undertaken at some of our posts—a particular account of which will be found in the report of the Adjutant General, dated August 18, 1852, to the General commanding the Army. For the purchase of stock, farming utensils, seeds, &c., &c., the sum of seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars (\$17,182) has been expended from the funds of this department, and, so far as is known, but two thousand one hundred and one dollars (\$2,101) have been returned from "farm culture."

Under your instructions experiments are now in progress upon the solar evaporated salt of Syracuse, New York, and Turk's Island salt, for the purpose of testing their comparative value in curing and pre-

serving pork. The result of these experiments, when fairly carried out, will be laid before you.

In conclusion it is believed that good and wholesome provisions have been supplied to our troops at all points, and no complaint has been received from any quarter in relation thereto.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON,

Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War.

IX.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 4, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a statement of the fiscal concerns, and a report upon the transactions generally, of the Medical department of the army for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1852.

The amount of the appropriation for the Medical and Hospital department remaining on the 30th of June, 1851, was—

In the hands of disbursing agents.....	\$4,993 24
In the treasury of the United States.....	97,604 95
Amount appropriated per act of Congress approved 3d March, 1851.....	60,375 00
Amount erroneously charged to medical and hospital ap- propriation.....	34 37
Amount refunded by Paymaster F. A. Cunningham.....	50 00
	163,057 56

Of this sum there has been expended on account of—

Pay and other claims of private physicians contracted in 1842	\$12 00
Do.....do.....do.....1847	1,000 96
Do.....do.....do.....1848	240 00
Do.....do.....do.....1849	266 71
Do.....do.....do.....1850	95 89
Do.....do.....do.....1851	2,690 06
Do.....do.....do.....1852	8,579 00
On account of medical and hospital supplies, &c....1847	27 62
Do.....do.....do.....1848	594 46
Do.....do.....do.....1849	8 06
Do.....do.....do.....1850	75 85
Do.....do.....do.....1851	812 86
Do.....do.....do.....1852	21,013 31
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents.....	5,606 07
And in the treasury of the United States.....	122,034 71
	163,057 56

It will be perceived from the foregoing tabular statement, that five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars only were expended on account of debts contracted antecedently to the fiscal year ending on

the 30th of June last. Since that period, however, twenty-three thousand and more dollars have been paid out in liquidation of claims growing out of the Mexican war; and as many quartermasters' accounts for expenditures made during the Mexican war and immediately afterwards by order of military commanders, and charged to the Medical department, are now just being settled in the Treasury Department, it is to be presumed that a large portion of the balance of former appropriations will be absorbed during the current year in the payment of debts contracted previously to the last fiscal year.

In giving an account of the expenditures of the Medical department of the army, it may be well to say here, that no inconsiderable sum has to be paid out every year in the renewal of medical supplies lost or destroyed in some way or other on the transit from the depôts to the distant military posts, and even while in store at the depôts and at the several posts. The loss of supplies is considerable from the want of proper storehouses to secure the perishable articles of medicine from the inclemency of the weather, and the groceries, &c., from being pilloined.

Among other losses sustained during the last year, about eight thousand dollars worth of medical and hospital supplies were destroyed by fire, &c., in the storehouse at San Antonio, about two thousand dollars value lost by the sinking of the steamer Jefferson in the Arkansas river, and about five hundred dollars worth lost in transportation from the depôt at Benicia to other posts in California.

Many articles of medicine are of a perishable character, and the vessels containing them being very destructible, losses must necessarily ensue from breakage, &c., in handling from ship to steamboat, from one steamer to another, and then on a long and divided line of transportation in wagons or on pack-horses. Still, there are losses beyond those from unavoidable accident, and which can only be attributed to the fact, that due responsibility is not always exacted of the wagoners and other carriers of the public stores. The loss of wine, brandy, and other spirituous liquors is so constant and so great, and the arrival of the small remnant of the intended supply of these articles so irregular at the respective posts—frequently after the critical time of need for them has passed away—that it is questionable whether these groceries should be continued as articles of supply to the hospitals at the very distant military stations.

The necessary medical supplies, and of good quality, have been regularly provided by the medical purveyors, and forwarded to the depôts on the frontiers for further distribution, together with additional supplies to be retained at those depôts to meet special calls for articles immediately required at the outer stations, and to be furnished by the return transportation trains; and in this way every possible precaution has been taken to meet the wants of the sick in the remotest sections of our country.

A liberal provision of medical supplies has also been made for the emigrants who take sick while en route to Oregon and California; and the medical officers stationed at the posts on the several lines of travel have never failed to give their kindest attentions to all who need their assistance. This award on the part of government is peculiarly appro-

prate; it is providing for the necessities of the adventurous pioneers, who, though in quest of individual gain, nevertheless advance their country's interest by extending its sphere of action over countries unknown before. And the services of the physicians are acts of courtesy and kindness well applied, they receiving their full reward in the consciousness of having done their duty towards suffering humanity. The only inconvenience attending the dispensing of these benefits to the suffering traveller, is the want of nurses and attendants upon the individuals left in our hospitals. These people are frequently abandoned on the road, and have to be brought in by the soldiers, and others again are left at the posts without means, and without a friend to wait upon them in their illness; so that the labor of waiting upon and watching over these unfortunate individuals devolves upon the one or two soldiers assigned to duty in the hospitals. Now, although the government furnishes the medical supplies and the subsistence, and the surgeon gives his professional services to those individuals, it does not follow that we should exact from the men detailed specially to attend upon the ordinary number of sick in a small garrison, the labor of waiting upon and watching for days and nights a number of helpless strangers.

It is needless to say that additional men can be detailed to meet these extreme cases, for at the little frontier stations there are not men to spare from other indispensable duties to attend upon extra sick men, and, besides, the commandant of the post will not, if he can, detail soldiers for hospital attendants beyond the number allowed by regulation for the military command proper; so that, if the emigrant or other citizen receives proper nursing, he must obtain it from the extraordinary exertions of one or more soldiers, who have already their full measure of irksome and sometimes loathsome duty to perform. And this brings me to the point I set out to establish, which is, that, while the attendants in a military hospital are the only soldiers who do not by law or regulations receive extra compensation for extra services, they are, in consideration of the constant risk of life from contagion, the painful anxiety they frequently experience, with loss of sleep, &c., the most equitably entitled to remuneration from the government.

The number of officers and men remaining sick on the 30th of June, 1851, was 665, and the number of cases of disease which occurred within the succeeding twelve months was 25,765, making an aggregate of 26,430 cases of indisposition that have been under medical treatment during the year ending the 30th of June, 1852.

Of the whole number of sick reported, 25,244 were returned to duty, 26 were placed on furlough, 202 were discharged from the service, 56 deserted, and 229 died; leaving on the 30th of June last 645 still under medical treatment.

As the mean strength of the army for the year ending June 30, 1852, was, according to the returns on file in this office, 9,203, and as the number of cases of indisposition reported during the same period was 25,765, it follows that the proportion of cases of disease to the number of officers and enlisted men in the service was 2.79 to 1, or that on an average each man was sick nearly three times during the year. It will also be perceived from the foregoing data that the ratio of deaths to the number of men was as 1 to 40.18, or 2.48 per cent. ;

and that the proportion of deaths to the number of cases under treatment was as 1 to 115.41, or 0.86 per cent.

The meteorological registers have been continued as usual at the military posts occupied by the troops. These are now becoming of a very valuable character, embracing as they do series of thermometrical and other observations taken at posts in Texas, New Mexico, Oregon and California, and on the route to those countries. The registers for 1850 and 1851 are now in the hands of Professor Henry, superintendent of the Smithsonian Institute, who is engaged in tracing the course of the storms which have swept over the United States during those years, and endeavoring to discover the laws which govern their progress, &c.

Fifty-two applicants for admission into the medical staff of the army were invited to present themselves for examination before the board of medical officers which convened in the city of New York on the 15th of November, 1851. Of this number twenty-eight only reported in person, one of whom voluntarily withdrew; two were refused an examination on the ground of physical disqualification; and of the twenty-five examined, ten were approved, and have been registered in this office as legally qualified for the appointment of assistant surgeon.

The number of private physicians necessarily employed in the army has been on an average thirty-five per month for some years past. The necessity for the employment of these gentlemen arose from the fact that the number of posts occupied by the troops exceeded the number of medical officers in the army. The deficiency of medical officers to serve at the military stations is not the only difficulty, however; we have to meet the calls for medical attendants with recruits and other troops passing from one section of country to another, and also to provide for the contingencies of sickness, and of the occasional indispensable absence from duty of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army.

And with these remarks the question is again submitted, whether it is better to increase the strength of the medical corps of the army, or continue, as heretofore, to employ private physicians to meet the ordinary as well as extraordinary requirements of the service.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, *Secretary of War.*

Annual report of the sick and wounded of the army of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1852.

Quarters.	REMAINING LAST REPORT.			TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.												
	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Fevers.						Eruptive fevers.						
				Febris continua communis.	Febris intermittens quotidiana.	Febris intermittens tertiana.	Febris intermittens quartana.	Febris remittens.	Febris typhus.	Febris typhus icterodes.	Erysipelas.	Rubeola.	Scarlatina.	Varicella.	Varicella.	Vaccinia.
September 30, 1851.....				52	1,164	766	18	284	12	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December 31, 1851.....				25	1,001	507	70	147	32	1	9	.....	1	2	1	.....
March 31, 1852.....				157	287	207	18	53	21	.....	8	12	1	3	2	.....
June 30, 1852.....				178	489	529	18	119	25	2	8	5	.....	1	2	2
Grand total.....	286	379	665	412	2,941	2,069	124	603	90	3	32	17	2	6	5	2
Causes of death.....				1	.....	.....	.....	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases of the organs connected with the digestive system.

Quarters.	Diseases of the organs connected with the digestive system.																
	Cholera.	Colica.	Cynanch. parotidæa.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria acuta.	Dysenteria chronica.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Hæmatemesis.	Hepatitis acuta.	Hepatitis chronica.	Icterus.	Obstipatio.	Peritonitis.	Tonsillitis.	Cholera epidemic.
September 30, 1851	73	118	6	1,160	331	20	38	3	18	1	3	4	6	242	1	35	17
December 31, 1851	18	73	17	931	214	18	38	2	19	1	7	1	3	159	1	42	15
March 31, 1852	6	44	6	488	134	11	18	.....	14	2	2	.....	5	121	1	56	2
June 30, 1852.....	44	113	3	786	234	10	38	6	11	3	9	1	13	251	1	50	36
Grand total.....	146	348	32	3,365	913	59	132	11	62	7	21	6	27	773	4	183	130
Causes of death.....	.....	.....	.....	21	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	26

Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																							
	The respiratory system.										The brain and nervous system.													
	Asthma.	Bronchitis acuta.	Bronchitis chronica.	Catarrhus.	Hæmoptysis.	Laryngitis.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pleuritis.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Empyema.	Apoplexia.	Cephalalgia.	Chorea.	Delirium tremens.	Epilepsia.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Meningitis.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Tetanus.	Cerebritis.	Encephalitis.
September 30, 1851.	6	25	3	320	3	7	8	41	8	11	....	2	100	1	24	15	2	1	2	24	2	2	....	....
December 31, 1851.	2	36	5	671	....	2	6	50	22	....	....	3	76	1	27	31	1	....	....	27	2	2	....	....
March 31, 1852.	6	63	10	693	7	9	4	61	35	50	....	....	64	....	28	28	4	1	2	21	2	....	1	....
June 30, 1852.	8	43	4	405	6	5	5	46	25	8	....	4	127	....	31	21	4	1	1	28	2	....	....	....
Grand total	23	167	22	2,089	16	17	23	198	109	69	9	367	2	110	95	11	3	5	100	21	3	1
Causes of death	2	20	1	12	1	6	5	1	1

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Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																				
	The urinary and genital organs.										The serous exhalent vessels.					The fibrous and muscular structures.					
	Calculus.	Cystitis.	Enuresis.	Gonorrhœa.	Ischuria et dysuria.	Nephritis.	Orchitis.	Stricture urethræ.	Syphilis primitiva.	Syphilis consecutiva.	Ulcus penis non syphiliticum.	Anasarca.	Ascites.	Hydrocele.	Hydrothorax.	Hydrops articuli.	Pernio.	Podagra.	Rheumatismus acutus.	Rheumatismus chronicus.	Anchylosis.
September 30, 1851.....	1	3	2	91	4	2	13	2	58	33	9	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	46	.....
December 31, 1851.....	1	2	2	96	5	1	11	4	40	32	5	3	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	145	59	.....
March 31, 1852.....	3	2	4	86	1	.....	21	6	45	38	2	3	4	.....	2	.....	3	158	62	.....
June 30, 1852.....	2	1	1	97	7	3	29	4	33	37	1	2	1	.....	1	1	2	163	63	1
Grand total.....	7	8	9	370	17	6	74	16	176	140	17	15	8	4	3	1	66	5	588	232	1
Causes of death.....	1	1	4	1	1

Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																
	Abscesses and ulcers.			Wounds and injuries.													
	Fistula.	Phlegmon et abscessus.	Ulcus.	Ambusio.	Amputatio.	Concusio cerebri.	Contusio.	Fractura.	Luxatio.	Punctio.	Subluxatio.	Valvus incisum.	Valvus laceratum.	Valvus punctum.	Valvus sclopeticum.	Valvus contusum.	Purpura.
September 30, 1851	14	480	124	37	3	2	380	11	12	2	68	131	48	33	13	4	.....
December 31, 1851.....	3	300	128	36	3	.....	339	20	22	3	83	105	65	24	17	6	.....
March 31, 1852.....	3	271	106	38	3	2	310	18	14	1	74	85	48	17	7	4	.....
June 30, 1852.....	.....	393	119	24	3	3	333	17	15	1	106	97	42	25	16	2	.....
Grand total.....	20	1,444	477	135	12	7	1,362	66	63	7	331	418	203	99	53	16
Causes of death.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	11	1

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Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

All other diseases.

Quarters.	Amaurosis.	Aneurisma.	Angina pectoris.	Cachexia.	Debilitas.	Ebrietas.	Hæmorrhoids.	Hemeralopia et nyctalopia.	Hernia.	Morbi cutis.	Morsus serpentis.	Odontalgia.	Ophthalmia.	Otitis.	Pericarditis.	Prolapsus ani.	Schirrus.	Scorbutus.	Scrofula.	Splenitis.	
September 30, 1851	3	.....	.....	.....	65	82	53	4	13	46	6	40	91	22	3	1	.....	42	2	.....
December 31, 1851	1	5	41	78	43	1	7	42	58	96	12	1	3	41	5	1
March 31, 1852 .....	.....	.....	1	2	27	57	32	5	12	67	1	63	83	12	1	.....	.....	154	1	3
June 30, 1852	2	.....	3	.....	43	67	43	7	11	43	2	50	113	11	1	.....	.....	127	2	2
Grand total.....	5	1	4	7	176	284	171	17	43	198	9	211	383	57	5	2	3	364	10	6	
Causes of death .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	1	.....

Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

Part II—10

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.										Aggregate.	Sent to general hospital.	Returned to duty.	On furlough.	Discharged service.	Deserted.	Dead.	REMAINING.		
	All other diseases.																	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.
	Suicidium.	Toxicum.	Varix.	Vermes.	Congestio cerebri.	Ictus solis.	Disease of the heart.	Cause unknown.	Morbi vari.	Total.										
September 30, 1851.....	20	1	4	3	3	.....	.....	403	7,715	.....	7	.....	10	54	16	55	.....	.....	.....
December 31, 1851.....	7	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	223	6,601	.....	9	.....	9	54	13	68	.....	.....	.....
March 31, 1852.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	5,119	.....	1	.....	8	50	11	58	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1852.....	18	5	4	.....	.....	2	.....	307	6,330	.....	12	.....	2	44	16	50	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....	1	51	11	12	3	5	1	1,273	25,765	26,430	28	25,244	26	202	56	229	360	285	645	
Average.....	2	1	4	2	5	229	229	

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Annual report of the sick and wounded, &c.—Continued.

Quarters.	MEAN STRENGTH.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
September 30, 1851.....	498	8,682	9,180
December 31, 1851.....	537	8,939	9,476
March 31, 1852.....	511	8,621	9,132
June 30, 1852.....	496	8,528	9,024
Aggregate.....			36,812
Average.....			9,203

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

X.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 30, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to subjoin my annual report on the condition of those public interests that have been confided to this bureau.

FORTIFICATIONS, AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Congress having, for the last two sessions, withheld appropriations for fortifications, it has only been possible to make progress in works of construction or repair at a few of the forts where there were balances of former grants; and even in these cases, as the balances were small, I cannot report very material advancement. On the other hand, it is to be apprehended, notwithstanding every precaution taken to protect the suspended works, that all have suffered more or less injury from bad weather and other causes, in some instances to a considerable extent. The condition or state of advancement of each fort, as far as it could be briefly stated, will be seen in the following detail.

The estimates for fortifications presented for the consideration of Congress at its approaching session are, with the addition of two or three small amounts for repairs made necessary by injuries sustained in the interim, the same as were laid before that body both last year and the year before. All the items of the estimates are for objects that have again and again received the sanction of Congress. Several of them, indeed all of considerable amount, are for the advancement or completion of forts under construction or repair, that are indispensable to the security of large maritime cities and of great national establishments—as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and its navy yard, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola navy yard, Mobile, New Orleans, Key West, Tortugas, &c., &c. The remaining items of the estimate are small sums required for providing new barrack-room, store-room, magazines, wharves for the protection of sites, &c., &c.; all these last pertaining to forts in important positions, that, as regards defence and efficiency, are finished—some being very old works.

In the hope that Congress may be requested to make provision for the same, I again take leave to press upon your attention the importance of an immediate commencement of a fortification in New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, and also of a fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

And I have also to recall to your notice the necessity of an appropriation for the commencement of a fort at the entrance to San Francisco harbor, California.

Fort Mackinac, Michigan.—No work has ever been done by this department upon this old fort, but it is now necessary to make some repairs, as has been urged by the officer in command, and reported by

the engineer officer sent to examine. To which end an appropriation is asked of \$5,000.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.—This fort is completed, and in a condition of strength and efficiency, perfectly commanding the passage from Lake Erie to the upper lakes.

It is now necessary to finish the barracks, and to erect a fire-proof storehouse, and officers' quarters.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$15,000 00

Fort Porter, near Buffalo, New York.—Operations have been confined to preservation of property, police, and a few trifling repairs.

The fort is in a condition to receive its armament.

Balance in treasury on the 30th September, 1852..... \$17,890 02
No appropriation is asked.

Fort Niagara, New York.—Some stone pintle-blocks and traverse-circles have been substituted for wooden ones; but there is still a little more work to be done of the same kind. Some pointing has been renewed.

As heretofore reported, there is great want of accommodation for troops, of store-room, and hospital-room. The estimate of last year is now renewed.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$10,000 00

Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.—Nothing has been done since the date of the last report. For repairs of revetments, magazine doors and windows, of crib-work, and fence, &c., the estimate of last year is renewed.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$900 00

Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, New York.—A small quantity of materials has been received; with this exception, the work has been confined to the care of the property, and the materials on hand.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$15,000 00

Fort Knox, Narrows of the Penobscot, Maine.—The work was suspended in the fall of last year, prior to which the excavation of rock, for the two communications of the casemated traverse of battery B, was accomplished, finishing entirely the rock excavation for this traverse. A small enrockment was built, and some grading, sodding, and pointing done, placing the batteries, as far as constructed, in perfect repair; and provision was made for keeping the work and its material in proper preservation.

The engineer officer in charge renews his application for an appropriation of \$75,000, or at least \$35,000; but the department's estimates are reduced to the same amount as last year.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$20,000 00

Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine.—Nothing done during the year. An old sea-wall, on the northern front, was destroyed by a gale last year. It should be at once rebuilt in a permanent manner. The site should be extended as heretofore represented. And in reference to those and other necessary expenditures, the estimate presented last year is again urged.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$7,500 00

Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine.—A fort-keeper has been employed to take care of the public property, but no work has been done within the year.

A future appropriation will be necessary for this fort, but none is asked for at present.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1851..... \$3,900 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853..... 3,900 00

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.—No expenditures have been made since last autumn.

No appropriation is asked.

Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.—This fort has been in charge of a fort-keeper.

No appropriation is asked.

Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—During the year, all that remained to be done to complete the cutting of the coping of the parade-wall, the lined ashlar of the scarp-wall, and the breast-height of the parapet-wall, has been accomplished, and a few foundation stones received.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1852..... \$10,347 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853.... 10,347 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... 10,000 00

Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The operations during the year on this work have been limited to some slight matters connected with the accommodations for a garrison.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, to complete the work.... \$10,000 00

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The work remains in the condition reported last year. Owing to the want of funds, operations were not resumed the present season.

Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$30,000 00

Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island.—For want of means, no progress has been made during the past year.

A small expenditure has been applied to the care of the public property.

It is proposed next year to proceed with the exterior quarters, and permanent wharf; to lay some gun-platforms, finish the redoubt, and execute some other details.

Balance in the treasury 30th September, 1852..... \$1,100 00
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853..... 1,100 00
 Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... 35,000 00

Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut.—Nothing has been done at this work except to keep it in order.

No appropriation is asked.

Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut.—Nothing has been done at this work except keeping it in order.

There remains to complete it the putting up the portcullis, and exterior gate, of the main work, with some other details.

No appropriation is asked.

Fort Schuyler, East river, New York.—The large openings into the casemates of the second tier of the water-batteries have been closed up with blinds, to protect the platforms from the weather; part of the sea-wall terminating the glacis fronting the sound, which was injured by a severe storm, has been repaired, a pavement laid on two fronts of the water-batteries, and the sea-wall on the main fronts pointed.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$15,000 00

Fort Wood, and sea-wall on Bedloe's island, New York harbor.—At the commencement of this year's operations, the work was confined to such a finish of the hospital, and sea-wall adjacent thereto, as would afford the greatest security for the property, which exhausted the appropriation. Funds were then obtained from contingencies of fortifications, in order that the cisterns at the hospital should be finished, and capacious ones be built inside of the fort. After finishing these, the property was stored, leaving the defences in an unfinished state.

Some buildings are required for special service at this place as a recruiting depot, estimates for which will be included with estimates for new barracks and hospitals.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$20,000

Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.—The hospital casemates have been refitted and improved; some coping joints pointed; the southern extremity of the ditch graded; gateway made through palisades, and gates erected therein; eighteen gun platforms made, and put in position; blinds put in store-rooms, and other minor matters executed.

The coming year, it is designed to furnish a magazine with gratings, to provide the ditch palisades and the gates with loop-holes, and execute slight repairs to the breast-height walls and sea-wall; for which purpose the money now available is sufficient.

Towards the erection of a permanent wharf, which is much needed; an estimate is now made, the same as last year, of \$10,000.

Balance in the treasury 30th September, 1852 \$5,400
 Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1853..... 5,400
 Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... 10,000

Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.—All the cisterns have been repaired and roofed with stone, and the areas of the magazines flagged. The roof over the barbette battery of this fort is reported by the engineer in charge to need repair, as also the roof of the piazza; but I refrain at present from asking an appropriation.

Fort Richmond, Staten island, New York harbor.—The masonry is now raised to the general level for receiving the arches forming the floors of the second tier of casemates, and the curtain of the land front is thirty-four feet above the foundations.

The work done during the year amounts to two thousand and fifty-seven cubic yards of cut-stone masonry, sixty-six yards of brick masonry, and one hundred and forty-four cubic yards of concrete masonry. The work will be covered up in its present state and protected from the weather, till an appropriation is made for its continuation. Three thousand three hundred large blocks of stone, more than half of which have been cut and fitted, are now on hand, to be applied to the work.

The engineer officer in charge again refers to the necessity of purchasing additional ground for the defences at the Narrows, before it becomes too late; and the department, as heretofore represented, heartily concurs in the importance of such an accession.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$60,000

Governor's island, New York harbor.—The draw-bridge of Fort Columbus has been repaired, by substituting granite sills and jambs for the tender free-stone of the gateway, to afford greater security for the fastenings of the bridge. A small balance in hand will have to be applied, the coming spring, to the sea-wall about Castle Williams.

The same appropriation is asked as last year, for necessary expenditures upon these forts.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$4,500

Fort Mifflin, Delaware river.—Some repairs are needed at this old work, for which an appropriation of \$2,000 is asked.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$2,000

Fort Delaware, Delaware river.—The timber foundation, consisting of several thousand piles driven very deeply, and surmounted by a strong grillage, has been completed under the whole fort, and the principal lines of the work laid out upon it with accuracy. By this operation, the correctness with which the piles were driven has been verified in a satisfactory manner. A small quantity of masonry has been laid in the superstructure. The floors of an extensive system of cisterns have been prepared, and will be put in place, and some further progress will be made with the masonry of the work, with the balance of funds yet remaining.

Balance in the treasury September 30, 1852\$9,697 18
 Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1853..... 9,697 18
 Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.....50,000 00

Fort Carroll, Sollers' Point Flats, Baltimore harbor.—The constructing-wharves are completed on four points of the work. Five hundred and ten sheet piles have been driven and sawed off. Two hundred and seventy-one foundation piles have been driven and cut off on fronts 3 and 4, making three hundred and one linear feet of the foundation prepared for the reception of the stone wall.

The stone coffer-work of the substructure of fronts 1 and 2 has been completed, and fifty additional feet of masonry laid by the diving-bell on face 3, making a masonry coffer-work five hundred and twelve feet long, fourteen feet high, and ten feet wide. Sixty feet of substructure on front 1 have been completed by filling in with concrete.

A trémie-frame has been built, with its necessary machinery, and a new saw-frame constructed for cutting piles below the water level.

Materials have been accumulated for the completion of the substructure of fronts 1 and 2. To this end, and to the securing of the work, the balance of the funds will be applied:

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1852..... \$12,100
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853..... 12,100
 Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... 50,000

Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland.—The existing appropriation still remains unexpended, as reported last year, there being no officer available for the superintendence of the work. No appropriation asked.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1852..... \$4,820

Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.—Nothing has been done during the year. It is proposed next year to finish the modifications of the magazines; and continue the construction of the redoubt.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$20,000

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.—No subsidence can be detected, at any point of this work, for the year just ended. For the previous year the settling was confined to the part between embrasures Nos. 35 and 55; the average thereof being not more than three-hundredths of a foot. Should observations after the close of the coming winter confirm those lately made, we may confidently proceed with the construction of this fort, (suspended during many years,) so essential to the defence of Hampton Roads and the approaches to the Norfolk navy yard. As the funds now applicable may be made to suffice for the steps preliminary to resuming the labors, no appropriation is asked at present.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1852..... \$18,596

Fort Macon, and preservation of its site, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.—Very little has been done since 1846. Some repairs are necessary to barracks and quarters.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$2,000

Preservation of the site.—Nothing has been done during the year. To secure the wharf from the worms, and maintain a fort-keeper, a small appropriation is asked.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$1,000

Repairs of Fort Caswell, and preservation of its site, Smithville, North Carolina. Repairs of Fort Caswell.—Nothing has been done since 1847. It is proposed to renew the floor of the citadel, to repair the roof, grade some of the slopes, and point some masonry.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$5,000

Preservation of the site.—No work has been done during the year. To secure the wharf, put up a fence, and maintain the fort-keeper, a small appropriation is needed.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$2,000

Protection of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The western extremity of the work has been finished, and a few stones that were disturbed by heavy seas have been readjusted. At a point near the fort, storms from the seaward frequently cut away the bottom fifteen to twenty feet perpendicularly, and recently there has been danger of the breakwater being undermined thereby. A jettee of

granite should be constructed at right-angles to the shore, to render this position secure; and for this purpose an appropriation is necessary.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$12,300

Dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The balance on hand has been applied to the advancement of the dike. It is proposed to suspend the further prosecution of the work, while the operations in the vicinity for deepening the channel are in progress, or, at any rate, until some progress shall have been made therein.

Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The casemated quarters of the gorge have been floored, partitions put up, doors and windows placed, two coats of plaster put on, and the masonry roofs covered with mastic; the walls of the east barrack are raised to the height of the third-story lintels, and two arches of a gun casemate on the southeast face turned and the second floor laid thereon.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$40,000

Preservation of the site of Fort Johnson, and repair of the wharf, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The work especially designed to protect the site is complete, with the exception of a few feet in length.

The only wharf giving access to this position is decayed, and requires rebuilding from low water up, to provide a place for landing government property. This wharf contributes materially to the preservation of the site.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$4,200

Repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—One building has been repaired and another raised one story. It is designed to complete the latter and put a new roof on a third, and for these purposes a small appropriation is asked.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$1,200

Repairs of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The site of this work, which is frequently overflowed, should be elevated above the tide; this is essential to the health no less than the comfort of the garrison. Some injury has lately been done, moreover, to the sea-wall which covers the foundation of the castle, which it is necessary to repair without delay.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$5,000

Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia.—The labors of the year have been restricted to adjusting the portcullis and draw-bridge, and regulating some minor matters. A fort-keeper attends to the preservation of the public property.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$15,000

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.—During the winter a small force has been applied to works tending to give security and efficiency to the fort. The officer in charge, in renewing his estimate, states that the delay consequent upon the want of appropriations will very materially enhance the cost of the work.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$20,000

Fort Clinch, Amelia island, mouth of Cumberland Sound, Florida.—No work has been done during the year, and no expense incurred, save the wages of the fort-keeper.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$25,000

Fort McRea, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—The works have been suspended for the most part of the year. Some embankments and other small items of work have been made at the exterior battery. Repairs were made at the dam across the lagoon opposite the fort. The terreplein of the gorge and wings of Fort McRea were covered with asphalt, and some minor repairs effected inside the fort.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$15,000

Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—No operations have been carried on here during the year, and no important ones are anticipated to be necessary. No additional appropriation is now required.

Fort Barrancas, and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—The works remain in a condition not materially changed since the annual report of last year.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$35,000

Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.—The wharf, quarters, fences, and parapet, having been injured by a gale, the necessary repairs have been made during the year. No other work has been done during the year.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854..... \$15,000

Fort Guines, Dauphin island, Mobile bay, Alabama.—The officer in charge states, that the government will receive complete titles to the site at the approaching December term of the chancery court of Alabama.

Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana.—The scarp-wall has been covered with asphalt, and the asphalt covering of the southwestern and western fronts repaired, or relaid where necessary, in a satisfactory manner. The exterior slope of the parapet has been replaced by a small brick

wall, and the parapet filled out with earth drawn from the outside of the fort. A pile revetment has been put down and secured in front of the ditch, to preserve the site from the encroachments of the lake. The remaining means will be applied to providing windows for the citadel loop-holes, and machinery for the draw-bridge; but other very necessary work will remain to be done chiefly for the preservation of the site.

Balance in treasury 30th September, 1852	\$1,100
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853.....	1,100
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.....	4,000

Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, Louisiana.—No work has been done here during the year. As heretofore reported, the fort needs protection from the wash of the bayou in front, which is wearing away the site. A new bridge across the outer ditch is required, and other repairs similar to those of Fort Pike.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.....	\$10,000
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Battery Bienvenu, Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana.—Stone pintle-blocks and traverse circles have been set, in lieu of decaying wooden ones, and the guns remounted. With the balance of the funds the cellars of the quarters will be filled with earth, a small bridge built, the road raised, and the wood work of the quarters repainted. No appropriation is asked.

Balance in the treasury 30th September, 1852	\$2,400
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853.....	2,400

Tower Duprè, Bayou Duprè, Louisiana.—Six sets of stone pintle-blocks and traverse circles have been put down to replace decayed wooden ones, and the guns at the work remounted. A small appropriation for fort-keeper, and contingencies, will be needed.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.....	\$500
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Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana.—The construction of the exterior water battery has been continued; the excavation of its ditch has been completed; its scarp and counter-scarp has been revetted with timber, and the parapet formed to full dimensions.

Materials have been collected for the breast-height walls, but want of means has prevented their application. The exterior battery should be completed, a story added to the citadel, to supply indispensable barrack room, and additional officers' quarters provided.

Balance in treasury 30th September, 1852	\$300
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853.....	300
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.....	20,000

Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana.—The operations of the year, restricted by the small balance of means, consist in completing a portion of the facings of the scarps on the land side, and continuing others, and building up the scarp of the water fronts to the height of two and a half feet above low water.

Balance in treasury on the 30th September, 1852.....	\$410
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1853.....	410
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.....	35,000

Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Louisiana.—A little pointing has been applied to the masonry, and some grading has been done during the year. The settling of the work, though slight, is still perceptible, and therefore no further work is at present contemplated. The fort can very soon, and easily, be put in a state of efficiency and defence.

Balance in treasury on 30th September, 1852.....	\$9,514 46
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Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida.—The scarp wall of this fort has been raised from a rocky bottom, in a depth of about ten feet water, to within about two feet of the lower tiers of embrasures; and the filling of the interior of the work with sand, to the level of the parade, is finished.

Nothing has been done since the month of May last, the public property being in charge of a fort-keeper.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.....	\$75,000
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Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas island, Florida.—With the remainder of the old appropriations operations were continued until about the middle of May. The foundations of the scarp wall on bastion F, and of the remainder of curtain No. 6, have been laid; and the superstructure of the scarp on these bastions, and the connecting curtains, raised three feet in height, to the low-water level. A large permanent cistern has been completed; the square piles driven, and the plates put on, for the coffer-dam of two fronts of the scarp, in readiness for the sheet piling; and a large supply of coral fragments collected for concrete. It is very desirable that the entire scarp be completed to the level of low water during the coming year, but this will require an appropriation of \$100,000; and I am constrained to make here, as in many other cases, an estimate much below the sum demanded by the most advantageous rate of progress.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.....	\$50,000
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Barracks, quarters, and hospitals.—I have handed in an estimate, (separate from that for fortifications,) providing for repairs, and for contingencies connected therewith, of quarters, barracks, storehouses, guard-houses, hospitals, &c., and for certain new buildings designed for the same purposes, all in connexion with permanent fortifications. These are important to the health and comfort of troops, or to the preservation of public property.

RIVERS AND HARBORS, &C.

The following works, provided for by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors," approved August 30, 1852, have been assigned to the engineer department, viz:

1. All works and surveys on the Atlantic, and rivers emptying into it.
2. All works on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the rivers emptying into it, except those of the Mississippi river, but including the removal of the bar at the mouth of that river, and not including the survey for a ship-canal across the peninsula of Florida.

Officers have been assigned to these several works, with orders to make the necessary examinations, and submit plans of improvement as soon as practicable; and a board of engineers, for river and harbor improvements, has been detailed by the Secretary of War to examine and report upon all plans of civil improvement proposed by the officers in immediate charge.

The progress made during the short time that has elapsed since the date of the appropriation in taking up these works, which are either new or old works long suspended, will be detailed below.

For removing the rocks obstructing the navigation near Falls island, Cobscook bay, Maine.—A reconnaissance of the work is now making.

For breakwater at Owl's Head harbor, or at Rockland harbor, in Maine, as the War Department shall decide.—A reconnaissance is now making.

Survey in reference to the construction of a breakwater on the east side of the island of Martinicus, Maine.—A reconnaissance is now making.

Improving the Kennebeck river from the United States arsenal wharf, in Augusta, Maine, to Lovejoy's Narrows.—A reconnaissance is now making.

Breakwater at Richmond Island harbor, and repairing the breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine.—A survey is now in progress.

Repairing the piers at Kennebunk, Maine.—Repairs are in progress and will be completed this fall, to the extent proposed by the officer in charge and approved by the Secretary of War.

Repairs of the sea-wall at Marblehead, Massachusetts.—No report has been received relative to this work.

Protection of Great Brewster island, in the harbor of Boston.—The officer in charge reports that it will not be practicable, with any good result, to commence operations this autumn or sooner than May next.

Survey in reference to the improvement of the harbor of Scituate, in connexion with the North river, Massachusetts.—A reconnaissance has been made, and the officer in charge will make a survey with reference to the construction of a breakwater.

Repairing the injuries done to the government works on Plymouth beach in the great storm of 1851.—An examination of the locality has been made, and a report is soon expected.

A survey in reference to the construction of a breakwater at East Dennis, Barnstable bay, Massachusetts.—A survey, project, and estimate have been made for the improvement supposed to have been contemplated by the act making the appropriation.

Preservation of Cape Cod harbor, at or near Provincetown, Massachusetts.—The officer in charge has not yet reported the result of his examinations, having yet to meet and confer with the commissioners of the State on the subject.

Repairing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.—An examination has been made, but the report is not yet received.

Preservation of Great Woods Hole harbor, Massachusetts.—Partial repairs of the existing dike will be completed in a few days, and some necessary instrumental surveys will be made.

Survey of Taunton river and New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts.—The field-notes of the survey of New Bedford harbor were completed in October, and much information acquired relative to its improvement; the survey of the river will occupy the attention of the officer in charge during the present month.

Removing a rock near the mouth of Seekonk river, harbor of Providence, Rhode Island.—The officer in charge reports that there is a shoal of mud and shells at the point specified, but no rock in the harbor within four miles. It has been decided by the Secretary of War that the removal of this shoal is not within the scope of the law.

Survey of Providence harbor, Rhode Island.—No report received; the officer in charge being now engaged upon the survey of Taunton river.

Removal of Middle Rock, designated on the chart as Rocky Buoy, in the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut.—The officer in charge has been authorized to contract with M. Maillefert for the removal of this rock, in the shortest time practicable, and for the amount of the appropriation.

For the improvement of the harbor of Bridgeport, Connecticut.—The officer in charge has submitted a project for the improvement of this harbor by dredging, which will be laid before the board for rivers and harbors, now about to assemble in Washington.

Continuing the improvement of the navigation of Hudson river above and below Albany, and not above Troy.—The officer in charge has made minute and extensive inquiries of persons owning passenger or tow-boats, and of others interested in the proposed improvements at New York, Albany, Troy, and New Baltimore, and on the river; has sought care-

fully for all information to be obtained, and has made personal examinations. The necessary soundings and surveys are now being made under direction of competent surveyors.

Further improvement in the harbor of New York, by removing the rocks at Hell Gate and Diamond Reef, in the East river.—The officer in charge has engaged M. Maillefert to continue his operations on Pot Rock (Hell Gate) on the same terms as he worked before. Two hundred charges of gunpowder, of one hundred and twenty-five pounds each, have accordingly been exploded, and an examination of the rock is now in progress to ascertain the results produced.

The officer's projects for the removal of the other rocks have been received, and will be laid before the river and harbor board on their assembling in this city.

Removal of the bar at the junction of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, in Newark bay, New Jersey.—The survey of the bar is completed, and the project of the officer in charge is expected at an early day.

Survey of Cranberry inlet, Barnegat bay, New Jersey.—No report is yet received.

Survey of Shrewsbury river, New Jersey.—The report is not yet received.

Survey of the sand-bars in Newark bay, New Jersey.—The officer in charge is now prosecuting these surveys.

Repairing the public works at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey.—No report received, it having become necessary to withdraw the officer first placed in charge of the work, and assign him to the survey for supplying the city of Washington with pure water. Another officer has since been charged with the duty, but has not yet had time to make an examination.

Continuation of the Delaware breakwater.—The same remarks apply to this as to the preceding work.

Construction of a harbor on the east side of Reedy island, Port Penn, Delaware.—The same remarks apply as above.

Repairing the piers and improving the harbor of Newcastle, Delaware.—A survey of the harbor is completed, and the project of the officer in charge is daily expected.

Repairs of the works at the harbor of Chester, on the Delaware river.—A contract has been made by the officer in charge for the complete repairs of the existing piers and bridges by the end of the year, for a sum within the appropriation. The work is in vigorous progress.

Improvement of the Patapsco river from Fort McHenry to the mouth of said river.—The officer in charge has been engaged in preliminary examinations and in the collection of information.

Removing obstructions at the mouth of the Susquehannah river, near Havre-de-Grace, Maryland.—The officer in charge has been collecting information with a view to the contemplated improvement.

Construction of a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging-scoops for the waters of the Chesapeake bay and the Atlantic coast.—The officer in charge has been collecting information in relation to the most approved dredges.

Improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers below the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, Va.—The examination, with a view to the contemplated improvement, has been completed, and the report of the commission to which this duty was intrusted will soon be received.

Survey of the Rappahannock river, Va.—The officer in charge will commence the survey without delay.

Re-opening a communication between Albemarle sound, North Carolina, and the Atlantic ocean, by the construction of a breakwater across Creatan sound.—The officer in charge has been collecting information in relation to the contemplated improvement, and is about to proceed to the execution of the duties assigned him.

Completing the improvement of Washington harbor, N. C.—In charge of the same officer, and the same remarks apply.

Improving Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington, N. C.—A joint commission has been constituted for the preparation of a suitable plan of operations for the improvement contemplated. The commission has not yet reported.

Survey of the harbor of Georgetown, S. C.—No report has been received from the officer in charge.

Improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C.—No report has been received from the officer in charge.

Removal of obstructions in the Savannah river, at a place called the Wrecks, and the improvement of the navigation of said river.—A commission has been constituted for the purpose of examining the river and presenting a plan for its improvement. The officer in charge has been employed in preliminary labors—organizing his operations, collating former surveys, &c.

Survey of the river Ockmulgee, Ga.—The officer in charge is preparing for the survey.

Survey of the following rivers in Georgia, viz: the Flint, up to Albany, and the Chattahoochee, up to Columbus.—The officer in charge is now prosecuting the surveys.

Filling in behind the United States sea-wall in the harbor of St. Augustine, Florida.—The officer in charge has been detained in Washington city by public business. He will, however, proceed immediately to the scene of his duties.

Improvement of the river St. John, Florida.—The officer in charge has been acquiring information; and having perfected his arrangements, is now on his way to the execution of the survey on which his project is to be founded.

Connecting the waters of the Indian river and Mosquito lagoon, at the Haulover, Florida.—The officer in charge has been collecting information, and is now on his way to the place to be improved.

Improvement of the harbor of Mobile, Alabama, at Dog River bar, and the Choctaw Pass.—The officer in charge is now making his preliminary arrangements with a view to the commencement of contemplated improvements.

Survey of East Pascagoula river, Mississippi.—The officer in charge has been collecting information, and will commence the survey at an early day.

Construction of a harbor on Lake Pontchartrain, near the city of New Orleans.—The joint commission to whom the duty was assigned have examined the locality of the proposed harbor, and have reported a project in detail, with plans and estimates, for the work proposed.

Opening a ship-channel of sufficient capacity to accommodate the wants of commerce through the most convenient pass leading from the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico.—A commission has examined and reported on this improvement; and an agreement has been made with New Orleans tow-boat companies, and sanctioned by the Secretary of War, for the opening of a channel eighteen feet deep, and three hundred feet wide, through the Southwest Pass; the work to be completed for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars—nothing to be paid until it is finished.

The same commission have also recommended further improvement at the Pass à L'Outre, &c., to accommodate the wants of commerce.

Survey in reference to the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Bayou La Fourche, Louisiana.—The officer in charge has been collecting information with a view to the improvement contemplated.

Survey of the harbor at Sabine, and the river Sabine.—The officer in charge will proceed to the execution of the duty assigned him, at an early day.

Survey of the Trinity river, Texas.—Improvement of the navigation of the Colorado river, Texas.—Survey of the harbor of Galveston, Texas.—Survey of the harbor of Velasco, Texas.—Survey of the river Brazos, Texas.—Survey of the Trinity river, Texas, including the bar at its mouth.—An officer was assigned, and some time since proceeded, to the execution of the surveys, &c., as above enumerated. No report has as yet been received from him.

Survey of the San Antonio river, Texas.—Survey of the harbor of Passo Cavallo, Texas.—Survey of the harbor of Brazos de Santiago, Texas.—Survey of the harbor of Corpus Christi, Texas.—These four surveys have been assigned to an officer who will proceed to take the necessary steps for their immediate commencement.

Protection of Lovell's island, Boston harbor, and sea-wall of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—These two works are in a condition affording efficient protection, but will require some small repairs.

The survey for the abundant supply of good and wholesome water to the cities of Washington and Georgetown, under the act of August 31, 1852, has also been assigned to this department. The survey is in active prosecution; and the officer in charge expresses his confident hope that his examinations and report will be completed in time for the action of Congress at the approaching session.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The accompanying interesting and able report of the Board of Visitors, which attended the annual examination in June last, bears full and flattering testimony to the continued and increasing efficiency and usefulness of that institution.

Captain Brewerton, after seven years of laborious and successful service as superintendent of the academy, was relieved and succeeded on the 1st of September last by Brevet Colonel R. E. Lee, of the corps of engineers.

I beg now to renew a recommendation which I have repeatedly made, that the salaries of the professors of drawing and of French should be raised to those of the other professors. There is, in my opinion, no reason why the inequality should exist.

The estimate, transmitted by the superintendent, of the expenses of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, is as follows:

For current and ordinary expenses.....	\$31,660 00
For the completion of the new mess-hall and out-buildings.	3,500 00
For increase and expense of library.....	1,000 00
For expenses of the Board of Visitors.....	3,000 00
For arrearages on account of expenses of the Board of Visitors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852	557 83
For riding-hall	12,000 00

For stable for dragoon and artillery horses	\$8,000 00
For forage for ninety dragoon and cavalry horses for 12 months—1,080 months, at \$6 per month	6,480 00
	66,197 83

I append to this report an explanation, by the superintendent of the Military Academy, of the several items of the above, and the more detailed estimate included in the annual estimates of the War Department.

The following is a list of the officers, professors, and teachers of the Military Academy, constituting the academic and military staff, on the 30th September last:

Brevet Colonel Robert E. Lee, corps of engineers, superintendent and commandant.

Mr. Dennis H. Mahan, LL. D., professor of civil and military engineering.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Gustavus W. Smith, corps of engineers, assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Stewart, corps of engineers, acting assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

Mr. William H. C. Bartlett, LL. D., professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

First Lieutenant Joseph J. Reynolds, third artillery, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Second Lieutenant Edward D. Stockton, first infantry, acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Wheelock, fourth artillery, acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Mr. Albert E. Church, LL. D., professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant William J. Peck, topographical engineers, assistant professor of mathematics.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edmund K. Smith, seventh infantry, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant Delavan D. Perkins, fourth artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant Chauncy McKeever, third infantry, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant John A. Mebane, second artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Haines, second artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Mr. Jacob Bailey, A. M., professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

Captain Francis N. Clarke, 4th artillery, assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward C. Boynton, first artillery, acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

Brevet Second Lieutenant George T. Balch, ordnance, acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

Rev. William T. Sprole, chaplain and professor of ethics.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Coppeè, first artillery, assistant professor of ethics.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Gilbert, first infantry, acting assistant professor of ethics.

Second Lieutenant Beekman DuBarry, third artillery, acting assistant professor of ethics.

Mr. Robert W. Wier, N. A., professor of drawing.

First Lieutenant Richard S. Smith, 4th artillery, assistant professor of drawing.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Trueman Seymour, first artillery, acting assistant professor of drawing.

Captain George W. Cullum, corps of engineers, instructor of practical engineering.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Donelson, corps of engineers, assistant instructor of practical engineering.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James C. Duane, corps of engineers, assistant instructor of practical engineering.

Mr. H. R. Agnel, professor of the French language.

First Lieutenant T. D'Orémieulx, first infantry, assistant professor of the French language.

First Lieutenant John H. Greland, fourth artillery, acting assistant professor of the French language.

Captain Bradford R. Alden, fourth infantry, commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics.

First Lieutenant John M. Jones, seventh infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

First Lieutenant Daniel R. Jones, second infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Clitz, third infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Second Lieutenant Milton Cogswell, eighth infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Major George H. Thomas, third artillery, instructor of artillery and cavalry.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Fitz John Porter, fourth artillery, assistant instructor of artillery.

First Lieutenant Delos B. Sacket, first dragoons, assistant instructor of cavalry.

Mr. P. de Jauon, instructor of sword exercise.

Military staff.

Dr. John M. Cuyler, M. D., surgeon.

Dr. James Simons, M. D., assistant surgeon.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Seth Williams, first artillery, adjutant.

New mess-hall for cadets.

To enclose the yard in the rear, and for necessary out-buildings yet to be completed, and to close the accounts of this building, the superintendent asks the sum of \$3,500.

Officers of the corps of engineers and the company of engineer soldiers.

I would respectfully call your attention to a subject which I have several times pressed upon the notice of the government—namely, the gradual increase of the corps of engineers by an addition to the grade of second lieutenant, of not more than three officers annually for seven years, from graduates of the Military Academy. My report of November, 1850, presented reasons in detail, which received the favorable consideration of the Military Committee of the House; and to the report of that committee I now beg leave to refer in support of the proposition. It is House report No. 29, 2d session 31st Congress.

The engineer company has been employed during the year, as usual, in its proper military exercises and studies, and by labors in the field has greatly assisted the instruction of the cadets in practical engineering, including the formation of saps, trenches, field batteries, magazines, platforms, &c., and in the manœuvres of the ponton bridge. It also assisted materially in the erection of a target for the determination of the proper material and construction of embrasures for casemate guns.

A detachment consisting of some of the best educated men of the company has been fully employed upon the coast survey; and it is intended to make other detachments of similar character from the company for service on the fortifications as soon as they shall be resumed.

Board of engineers for the Atlantic coast.

This board has continued the preparation of plans and estimates for works in Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.

Board of engineers for the Pacific coast.

The projects for the defence of the entrance to San Francisco bay, upon which this board was engaged when my last annual report was made, have been completed; and the board is now engaged upon a project for the defence of the entrance to San Diego bay, which will be completed, it is thought, in a short time.

Projects for other points may be taken up as soon as the necessary surveys shall have been made, for which appropriations are still required.

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

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brigadier General, and Chief Engineer.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

Letter explanatory of the Military Academy estimates.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., October 9, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of funds required for the United States Military Academy; for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854.

An addition of \$2,000 to the usual estimate for repairs and improvements is asked for, to aid in the construction of a new wharf, rendered necessary by the destruction of the floating dock, situated on the north side of the Point, in the fall of 1850. A more sheltered position has been selected for the new wharf, and it is proposed to make it more permanent as well as commodious for the landing of steamboats.

The clerk of the disbursing officer and of the quartermaster of the post is also the clerk of the officer charged with the construction of the public buildings, and is paid for this latter service out of the appropriation for those buildings. Upon their completion, now near at hand, this allowance will cease, and his whole compensation will not then be adequate to his services in the former capacity. An additional sum is therefore asked for, to make his compensation somewhat near what it is at present.

In the estimate for miscellaneous and incidental expenses, provision is made for the enlargement of the reservoir and the extension of the conduit pipes, to embrace another stream, so as to increase the present supply of water to the cadet barrack, which is insufficient, and entirely fails in the hot and dry seasons of the year, when it is most wanted.

The additional compensation to the librarian, authorized by the 147th paragraph of Academic Regulations, is again included in the estimate, he having received no compensation for the extra duty imposed upon him since he was appointed.

To place the private soldier employed in the adjutant's office on the same footing with those in the lithographic department, an addition is asked of \$50 per year to his army pay. He has become an expert penman and valuable clerk, and it is desired to secure his services by re-enlistment.

The two enlisted men employed in the philosophical and chemical departments, assist in the experiments in those departments, and have the care and charge of the valuable apparatus in each. They are experienced and faithful; and to induce them to re-enlist at the expiration of their present terms of service, \$50 per annum is asked for each.

In the department of artillery, the increased estimate is rendered necessary by increased instructions in fencing. The 4th as well as 1st class now receive fencing lessons, and, consequently, a larger number of foils, marks, gloves, &c., are required.

The new cadet mess-hall has been completed, and is occupied. The enclosure of the yard in rear, and necessary out-buildings, are yet to be constructed; to accomplish which, and to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for completing the building, \$3,500 are required.

For the want of quarters to accommodate the officers on duty at the academy, fifteen of them, in addition to the four assistant instructors of tactics, are now crowded into the cadet barrack, to their own discomfort and the inconvenience of the cadets, for whom the rooms are required. I therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked for the commencement of a range of suitable quarters, south of the new mess-hall. No specific amount is included in the estimate.

So much has been said by the various boards of visitors of the necessity for a riding and drill hall, and you are so well acquainted with its importance, that I feel it unnecessary to do more than, in asking for an

appropriation for its construction, to state that the course of equitation cannot, in my opinion, be properly taught without it; and that the room now used for the purpose is extremely dangerous to the lives and limbs of the cadets.

In connexion with this subject, I beg leave to call your attention to the condition of the public stables for the dragoon and artillery horses. One of the stables is in such a dilapidated state that the walls have to be supported, and is considered dangerous to the horses that are obliged to be there accommodated. Twenty-nine horses are sheltered in a temporary shed, for want of proper stabling; and there is no shelter of any kind for the thirty additional horses, for the purchase of which an appropriation was granted at the last session of Congress. It is proposed to commence a system of stables necessary for the wants of the academy, to accommodate those horses now without shelter, and which may hereafter be extended to replace those already existing, and to locate the building convenient to the riding-hall. The sum of \$8,000 is asked for this purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE,

Bt. Col., and Sup't of Military Academy.

Gen. Jos. G. TOTTEN,

Chief Engineer, Washington City, D. C.

Report of the Board of Visitors to West Point Academy.

WEST POINT, *New York*, June 17, 1852.

SIR: Pursuant to your invitation, fifteen gentlemen, (the sixteenth joined a few days subsequently,) from as many States of the Confederacy, assembled at this place on the 1st day of June, and organized the Board of Visitors for the year 1852. The purposes designed were to attend the annual examination of the cadets, to investigate the condition of the Military Academy in reference to the several subjects brought to their notice by your letter, and to report to you the result of their inquiries, together with any recommendations which might appear to them judicious or important.

The board commenced their proceeding under the profound conviction that a national military academy, organized in the best manner and conducted on just principles, must be of the very *highest value* to the United States. It is conceived that the period is distant when the passions of individuals shall be subdued to a perfect humanity, and the ambitious and often unscrupulous rivalry of nations shall be diverted into the elevated paths of generous and honorable competition in industrial and other pursuits. War must, therefore, continue to be practised; and the science and art which guide its arms to the surest and speediest results, while involving in their study the uses and acquaintance with all the exact sciences and many of the arts, should be thoroughly instructed. To omit such instruction would be to place this Confederacy far in rear of all the enlightened nations of the world in the scale of importance, which is likewise that of self-interest and respectability;

and the power of self-protection would be greatly impaired. It may be well supposed that this country is not so remote in geographical position, nor so powerful and so prolific of means and appliances for resistance, as to be exempt from the possibility of hostile invasion, with its train of injurious consequences. The militia will constitute the great bulwark of defence; and as in past warfare, so again in that of the future, their strong arms and brave hearts are ample guarantees against entire subjugation. But to cast among them the seed of military knowledge—to train them in the highest principles of methodical war—to impart to them skill, and inspire them with confidence, would serve to insure and hasten success, while often averting perils, and always escaping the disgrace which so frequently results from misdirected efforts.

It may be assumed that impressions similar to these induced, on the part of Washington, the urgent and repeated recommendations of the foundation of a national military institution. The very last (published) letter of his life, of the 12th of December, 1799, contained a plea in its behalf. He desired such a seminary to be established on a "respectable and extensive basis," and he regarded it as "an object of *primary* importance to the country." As the farewell legacy of the Father of his Country, this conception, afterwards embodied into durable form, and existing at the present day an ornament and an honor to the Confederacy, while it is a proud monument to his patriotic forecast, should be fostered and cherished by the American people.

The academy at West Point was erected under the administration of Jefferson; and in its humble beginning, was destined to educate officers solely for the corps of military engineers. During the war of 1812 its elevés were distinguished for capacity and skill, and proved themselves the equals at least of their British antagonists. About that period the number of cadets was increased, and the course of instruction was enlarged. With the favor of the government and the people these have continued their progress to the present time. The army, in all its arms of service, is the recipient of highly-educated and accomplished officers, and the branches of knowledge taught have become, in their variety and extent, all that can be studied in the term of four years.

In consequence of the efficiency, the gallantry, and the skill of its graduates, displayed more particularly in the recent war, the academy appears at length to be duly appreciated by all classes of our fellow-citizens. The moment is favorable to extend its usefulness to the entire country by enlarging its sphere of benefits.

These would unquestionably inure from increasing the number of pupils—from impelling the energy and kindling the enthusiasm of its conductors, of all grades, by justly, if not generously, compensating their services—from adding all the facilities of comfort, convenience, and of instruction, by a liberal expenditure towards the various improvements hereinafter mentioned—from extending the term of study to five years, which would elevate the standard of education beyond that of any similar institution in the world—in a word, from regarding the Military Academy as the great national seminary of the science of war, and as the nursery of men fitted for all the higher spheres of human

action, and in accordance cherishing it with the nation's affections, and promoting its noblest ends with the nation's bounty.

The Board of Visitors, after minute and faithful examination, are gratified in expressing their entire approbation of the basis upon which the institution was founded, and their concurrence with its general management. The accumulating experiences of fifty years, carefully noted, and improved upon in practice from time to time, when possible to do so, leave little now to be altered; and the board, in the main, have only to recommend appropriations for necessary physical improvements to afford comfort to the professors, and give facilities for certain instruction, while placing the academy on the most respectable footing. In all the departments are displayed cultivated taste, economy of expenditure, and efficiency in the adaptations of the means to secure the design. In the external improvements, in the military exercises, in the branches of study, (except logic,) in the administration and superintendence of all its affairs, and in the discipline which, sanctioned by the authority of law, and indispensable to the eminent success of a military institution, is the grand cement of all the parts, giving symmetry of form and vigor of action to the united whole, the board give their cordial assent and commendation.

With the view of instituting the most searching scrutiny which the brief period of less than three weeks would permit, committees were appointed from the board, to each of which a prominent subject was intrusted. Reports were rendered; and having been discussed before the board, and adopted in some cases after being amended, they constitute the body of the general report, and accompany it in the order in which they were presented and accepted. In order to attract more readily the attention, the several recommendations of the board to be found distributed through the reports of the committees, and a few not reported on, are grouped up together and numbered as follows:

1. It is recommended that sixty-two additional cadets be authorized, to correspond to the senators, allowing two for each State.
2. That the pay of the cadets be increased \$4 20 a month, or making \$28 20 per month, which was granted previously to 1845. The amount at present is insufficient, (\$24;) nearly all who graduate are involved in debt, in despite of the practice here of the most rigid system of economy.
3. That the pay of the superintendent be increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000. The entertainment of distinguished men, scientific and otherwise, from abroad and at home, who visit this place, is thrown almost wholly on this officer, and for the credit of the hospitality of the nation it must be and is borne. The present superintendent has, in some seven years, since being stationed at this post, expended \$6,000 over his pay.
4. That the pay of the instructors of drawing and French be made equal with that of the principals in other departments. They receive \$1,500 a year—the others \$2,000.
5. That the instructors (principal) of practical engineering, and of artillery, &c., be allowed the same compensation as other principal professors.
6. That the first assistant instructors of drawing and French be al-

lowed the same pay as the first assistant in all the other departments. There is no reason in the world why the present distinction should exist.

7. That all the secondary instructors and teachers taken from the army be allowed \$10 per month extra pay. The expenses of dress and board are much greater here than elsewhere in service. But the especially forcible reason is, to induce the highest order of fitness and merit from the army for service here. There is no motive to seek this position. It is a burdensome one, and virtually their pay is reduced, and the duties more arduous and responsible. The best officers are often chosen to be quartermasters, commissaries, or adjutant, and none with extra compensation, which they would not consent to relinquish unless remunerated.

8. That the fencing-master be allowed the pay of \$900 per annum. He formerly instructed but one class. Now two classes are taught, and the duties required are quite severe and too poorly repaid.

9. That a riding-hall be erected for the exercise and instruction of the cadets in winter. \$2,000 have already been appropriated, but not expended; \$12,000 more are required; and if allowed at once, the building may be completed in a single season.

10. That permanent stables be built for the horses of the light artillery and those used in teaching cavalry drill.

11. That a double set of horses be allowed—one for the artillery, the other for the cavalry exercises. Horses used habitually in harness are not suited to the saddle, and the double duty required of them here unfits them altogether for many of the manœuvres of cavalry.

12. That the dwelling of the professors be enlarged to meet the demands of increasing families, and that a study or office be erected for each professor adjoining his quarters.

13. That four or five additional buildings be erected for the use of the officers, who now occupy rooms in the cadets' barracks, and for others. Should the corps be increased, these rooms will be required for the cadets; but, excepting the instructors of tactics, the officers—professors or assistants—should, for obvious reasons, have quarters separate from the cadets.

14. That cavalry tactics be introduced among the studies of the academy. There are three mounted regiments, besides mounted infantry, in the army; and besides, every graduate should be acquainted with the manœuvres of all the arms of service.

15. That the period of instruction be extended to five years.

16. That the study of logic be dispensed with, and that ancient and modern history—army papers, as returns, &c.—physiology, and the evidences of Christianity, be introduced with the increased term.

17. That a wharf or dock should be built on grounds belonging to the United States. The former one is broken up or has sunk. There has always been a wharf here, until quite recently, to facilitate the landing from steamboats. The officers stationed here should not be forced to the inconvenience of riding from the post to reach the steamer, nor be subjected to the possible caprices of private owners of a wharf. There is every reason to fortify the recommendation, and not a single plausible one in opposition.

18. That another officer of dragoons should be stationed here to perform the duties of the present riding-master, whose services could be dispensed with. The objection is by no means personal to the present instructor; but the board are of opinion that one of our own officers can teach equally well with an instructor from any other country.

In concluding their report, the Board of Visitors take great pleasure in expressing their high sense of the distinguished courtesies which all the officers and professors at West Point have, publicly and privately, uniformly bestowed on them during their brief visit.

The board respectfully request of the Honorable Secretary of War that he will transmit their report, &c., to Congress in a separate communication, in order to secure their being printed as a distinct public document.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. M. HAMMOND, of South Carolina,
President of the Board of Visitors.

JOEL EASTMAN, New Hampshire.

LEWIS H. DELANO, Vermont.

ALEXIS CASWELL, Rhode Island.

JOHN P. JACKSON, New Jersey.

JO. P. COMEGYS, Delaware.

WM. L. GOGGIN, Virginia.

N. WOLFE, Kentucky.

L. J. POLK, Tennessee.

CALEB MILLS, Indiana.

JOHN T. WORTHINGTON, Illinois.

WILLIS L. WILLIAMS, Missouri.

TERENCE FARRELLY, Arkansas.

WM. A. HOWARD, Michigan.

MEMUCAN HUNT, Texas.

JOS. R. CURTIS, California.

Attest: A. CASWELL,

J. P. JACKSON,

Secretaries of Board.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Report of the Committee on the Financial Affairs.

The committee on the subject of the fiscal affairs of the Military Academy have examined the condition of the institution generally, in conjunction with the other members of the board; and before they enter upon the consideration of the matters to them more directly intrusted, they cannot forbear to express their satisfaction at all they have so far witnessed. The superintendent, officers, and professors of the institution have manifested every disposition to afford the necessary facilities to a thorough examination—as seems to have been contemplated by the appointment of the Board of Visitors—into all the important operations, exercises, studies, and general management of the academy.

These and other subjects, however, will be embraced in other reports and in the general report of the board. This committee will, therefore, confine its attention more particularly to the

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTION.

It appears that the amount appropriated by Congress for the support of the Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, was..... \$130,558
 Of this sum, according to the usages of the War Department, there was to be disbursed under the direction of the Paymaster General's department..... 90,623

Leaving..... 39,935
 to be disbursed under the direction of the Engineer department, which is the branch of the War Department having the immediate supervision of the Military Academy.

The above sum of \$90,623 is appropriated to the following objects, viz:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians..... \$87,436
 For commutation of subsistence..... 2,293
 For commutation of forage of officers' horses..... 864
 For commutation of clothing for officers' servants..... 30

Making the aforesaid sum of..... 90,623

Of this last sum, \$56,857 60 have been expended on account of the pay of the corps of cadets from July 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852, inclusive, which is the date of their last payment.

The amount to be disbursed under the direction of the Engineer department, as before stated, is \$39,935, and is appropriated as follows, to wit:

For repairs and improvements..... \$9,000
 For fuel and apparatus..... 7,000
 For postages..... 50
 For forage..... 1,760
 For stationery..... 300
 For transportation..... 1,800
 For printing..... 700
 For clerks..... 1,730
 For miscellaneous and incidental expenses..... 2,700
 For department of engineering..... 500
 For department of philosophy..... 150
 For department of mathematics.....
 For department of chemistry..... 600
 For department of ethics..... 50
 For department of drawing..... 215
 For department of artillery and cavalry..... 365
 For department of infantry tactics..... 215
 Gradual increase and expense of the library..... 1,000
 Board of Visitors..... 3,800

For apparatus for warming buildings.....	\$2,500
For barracks for engineer company	5,000
For practical instruction in field engineering.....	500

Making the above aggregate of appropriations

39,835

The amount of appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, *unexpended*, was.....

\$11,018 73

The appropriations proper for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, to be expended under the direction of the superintendent, was only.....

34,435 00

But there were received from other sources the following sums, viz :

For wood cut on public grounds.....

\$350 00

For hoop-poles

56 45

For old iron and copper.....

162 50

For moneys refunded by Col. De Russy.....

724 77

Do. do. do. ●.....

80 47

For copy Science of War

2 50

1,376 69

Making an amount of..... available for the purposes of the institution during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1852.

46,830 42

Of this sum it appears there has been expended, up to June 4th of the present year.....

28,941 45

Leaving an amount available on the same day, of.

17,888 97

Of this sum there was in the hands of the superintendent, on that day

3,258 40

Leaving in the treasury, undrawn

14,630 57

By the "treasury" is meant the treasury of the United States, from which the amounts are drawn upon estimates made for each particular subject; and all the moneys are kept in the treasury till requisitions upon proper estimates are made.

The amount of available means in the treasury, and in the hands of the superintendent, other than the sums appropriated for the gradual increase and expense of the library, the Board of Visitors, riding-hall, and apparatus for warming buildings, is.....

\$8,704 21

which is to the credit of the fund for current and ordinary expenses; and of this sum about.....

3,000 00

will be expended during the present month.

Leaving to be applied to the objects specified in the appropriations, during the remainder of the year

5,704 21

There is also in the hands of the superintendent, on account of appropriations for the gradual increase of the library, &c., the sum of.....	\$789 19
On the same account there is in the treasury the sum of.....	500 00
	<hr/>
Making an aggregate of.....	1,289 19
Out of this sum there is now to be paid for books, received or ordered for the present month, about.....	800 00
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of the library-fund still unexpended, up to the 4th June, of.....	489 19
	<hr/> <hr/>

The vouchers and evidences of payment have been, in all cases, exhibited to the committee, when required; and offers of a full and free examination of the books and accounts have been made to the committee, the members of which availed themselves of the opportunity of thus acquiring all the information desired, as far as they deemed it necessary to do so. The committee take much pleasure in saying that the system of keeping all the various accounts, in the different departments, seems to be most admirable; and the books present the appearance of neatness, systematic arrangement, and skill in the art of book-keeping.

There has been appropriated heretofore for the construction of a riding-hall, or for the commencement of one, the sum of \$2,000—no part of which has been expended, for the reason that the sum was considered wholly inadequate to meet the expense of the object contemplated. This sum is also in the hands of the superintendent, or subject to his control, to be hereafter applied, if a further appropriation, sufficient to carry out the design, shall be made by Congress. An estimate, in view of such an appropriation, has already been made, and a further appropriation is asked of \$12,000 for the purpose of building the hall. This estimate is made by the superintendent; and the committee do not hesitate to say that such an appropriation is absolutely necessary for the purposes indicated in the original appropriation of \$2,000.

The building, or room in the building, now used for cavalry exercises within doors, is wholly unfit for such purposes. An examination of these exercises, as practised by the first class of cadets in the presence of the Board of Visitors, has satisfied this committee that the importance of this subject is such as to challenge its consideration, intimately connected as it is with the fiscal affairs of the academy—particularly as a portion of the means appropriated for the benefit of the institution has been specifically set apart for the erection of a new building. The room now used is too small—too narrow, not sufficient in length, and in all other respects is too contracted in its accommodations. It is the basement of the academical building, with floors above the riding-room, which are supported by numerous columns, extending, at short intervals, the whole length of the room. There is, consequently, great danger, in rapid riding and wheeling by a corps of some thirty cadets, of coming in contact with these columns. An exhibition which would be most interesting to the spectator is rendered almost painful from the

constant apprehension that some serious accident will happen to the riders and horses from the narrow limits within which they perform their evolutions. The committee have been informed that such accidents do occur; and the observation of the members leads them to the conclusion that their frequency and serious character have been probably by no means exaggerated. But, if the defects caused by the obstructions above referred to could be obviated in the present hall, (and the committee believe they could not be,) still the hall would be too narrow and contracted in all other respects. Only a portion of a section of the corps can exercise at the same time; and the labors of the instructors in cavalry tactics are much increased beyond what they would be if the whole class, or fuller sections of the class, could be instructed together, or at one and the same time.

The hall now used was never designed for the purposes to which it is appropriated; but was intended for a gun-room, and is now wanted for the protection of the field-guns from the weather, to which they are constantly exposed. It might, however, if need be, be appropriated for furnaces or proper apparatus for warming the rooms of the academic building above.

A riding-hall, for the purposes already indicated, is deemed essentially necessary, if the school for cavalry instruction is to be kept up. A great portion of the year, when out-door exercises are impracticable, by reason of the inclemency of the weather, would admit of no practical instruction in cavalry drill, unless a suitable place is provided when in-door drills are rendered necessary.

The efficiency of this branch of the service, it is presumed, is well known and appreciated by all who are acquainted with the history of the events and incidents of the wars in which the nation has been engaged, and it is hoped that no one would be disposed to withdraw from it the care and attention which it has heretofore received, but rather to extend to it more of that material aid which is so essentially necessary to promote its fullest efficiency.

The committee most earnestly recommend the Military Academy to the attention of Congress, as far as the recommendation of the members of this committee may be regarded separately from the action of the other members of the board, for reasons heretofore so often and so well urged, and in conclusion beg leave to refer to the papers marked A, B, C, D, as parts of their report, which will exhibit in a more condensed form many of the operations of the institution for the past year.

WM. L. GOGGIN,
JOHN P. JACKSON,
WM. A. HOWARD.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1852.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 4th instant, I have the honor to hand herewith the information asked for, as far as it can be furnished at this post.

The estimates for the pay, &c., of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, are made at Washington by the Paymaster General of the army, and the payments by the officers of that department.

The statement of appropriations, marked A, shows the amount appropriated for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852; and the amount that has been expended on account of the pay of cadets to the 30th of April, 1852, the date of their last payment.

The statement of funds, marked B, embraces all the appropriations which pass through my hands.

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

HEN. BREWERTON,

Capt. Eng's and Sup't Military Academy.

Hon. WM. L. GOGGIN,

Chairman Com. on Finance, Board of Visitors, West Point.

A.

Statement showing amount of appropriations for support of the United States Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.

Amount appropriated..... \$130,558

Amount to be disbursed under direction of the Paymaster General's department, as follows, viz:

Pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians...	\$87,436	
Commutation of subsistence.....	2,293	
Do. of forage of officers' horses.....	864	
Do. of clothing of officers' servants.....	30	
		\$90,623

Amount to be disbursed under direction of the Engineer department, as follows, viz:

For as per statement B.....	\$34,435	
For barrack for engineer company.....	5,000	
For practical instruction in field engineering.....	500	
		39,935

130,558

The sum of \$56,857 60 has been expended on account of the pay of the corps of cadets, from July 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852, inclusive.

HEN. BREWERTON,

Capt. Eng's and Sup't Military Academy.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y., June 5, 1852.

B.

Statement of funds available and disbursements made by Capt. Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, and superintendent United States Military Academy, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, and to include June 4, 1852.

For what purpose.	Amount unexpended of the appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.	Amount received from other sources.	Total available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.	Expended to June 4, 1852.	Available June 4, 1852.	In hands of superintendent.	In treasury.	Amount required for buildings, in addition to that already appropriated.
<i>Current and ordinary expenses.</i>									
Repairs and improvements	\$1,482 92	\$9,000 00	*568 95	\$11,051 87	\$10,580 35	\$471 52	.....	.....	.....
Fuel and apparatus.....	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	6,285 31	714 69	.....	.....	.....
Postages.....	66 11	50 00	.....	116 11	17 80	98 81	.....	.....	.....
Forage.....	623 94	1,760 00	.....	2,383 94	1,543 76	840 18	.....	.....	.....
Stationery.....	103 19	300 00	.....	403 19	108 33	294 81	.....	.....	.....
Transportation.....	.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	835 47	964 53	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	32 88	700 00	.....	732 88	124 15	608 73	.....	.....	.....
Clerks.....	.....	1,730 00	.....	1,730 00	1,512 50	227 50	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses.....	520 24	2,700 00	1724 77	3,945 01	3,305 65	639 36	\$469 21	\$8,235 00	.....
Department of enginee.....	1,193 00	500 00	.....	1,693 00	.....	1,693 00	.....	.....	.....
Department of philosop.....	69 62	150 00	.....	219 62	93 71	125 91	.....	.....	.....
Department of mathe.....	289 25	.....	.....	289 25	22 44	266 81	.....	.....	.....
Department of chem.....	634 02	600 00	.....	1,234 02	328 65	905 37	.....	.....	.....
Department of ethi.....	66 68	50 00	.....	116 68	1 56	115 12	.....	.....	.....
Department of drawi.....	181 58	215 00	.....	396 58	185 00	211 58	.....	.....	.....
Department of artill.....	143 29	365 00	180 47	588 76	390 20	198 56	.....	.....	.....
Department of infan.....	259 25	215 00	.....	474 25	146 02	328 23	.....	.....	.....

|| For gradual increase and expense of library.	1,075 09	1,000 00	\$2 50	2,077 59	788 40	1,289 19	789 19	500 00	.....
For Board of Visitors.....	2,277 67	3,800 00	.....	6,077 67	2,682 10	3,395 57	.....	3,395 57	.....
For riding-hall.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	3,000 00	2,000 00	.....	\$12,000 00
For apparatus for warming buildings.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....

Of the amount available (\$8,704 31) for current and ordinary expenses, about \$3,000 will be expended this month.

* For wood cut on public land.....	\$350 00	
For hoop-poles.....	58 45	
For old iron and copper.....	162 50	
		\$568 95
† Refunded by Lieutenant Colonel De Russy.....		724 77
‡ Refunded by Lieutenant Colonel De Russy.....		80 47
§ For one copy Science of War.....		2 50
		<u>1,376 69</u>

|| Books received or ordered, and to be paid for this month, about \$800.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N. Y., June 5, 1852.

HENRY BREWERTON, Capt. Corps Eng'rs, Supt. Mil. Academy.

H. Dec. 1.

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D.

Statement of authorized amounts paid by the treasurer of the United States Military Academy, exhibiting the annual total amounts for two months, together with the average amount applicable for each cadet, for all articles enumerated from May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1852.

On what account paid.	May and June.	July and August.	September and October.	November and December.	January and February.	March and April.	Total amount.	Average amount for two months.	Average amount applicable for each cadet for two months.	Remarks.
Band fund.....	\$114 75	\$119 50	\$122 00	\$121 00	\$113 30	\$110 75	\$701 30	\$116 89	\$0 50	Voluntary subscription by cadets for the support of a band of musicians.
Board at mess commons.....	3,404 33	3,243 25	3,657 26	4,043 36	3,788 30	3,734 93	21,871 43	3,645 23	15 85	The amount charged each cadet being pro-rata, and fixed by a board of officers, who examine and audit the accounts of the purveyor of the cadets' commons.
Washing.....	917 54	828 19	971 18	902 24	902 21	879 20	5,460 56	910 09	4 00	\$2 per month winter and summer.
Commissary store.....	1,405 43	3,138 51	2,620 05	1,226 26	1,425 02	1,164 48	10,979 75	1,829 96	7 96	Conducted by the commissary of cadets. Articles furnished, viz: text-books, stationery, under-garments, equipments, room furniture, &c.
Commissary clothing department.	2,279 82	4,179 08	2,141 20	1,851 97	1,863 97	1,809 20	14,125 24	2,354 21	10 19	Conducted by the commissary of cadets. Articles furnished, viz: uniform clothing, citizens' clothing, and authorized military frock coats for cadets when going on furlough.
Commissary shoemaker.....	568 63	863 64	609 17	458 13	346 07	379 97	3,225 61	537 61	2 33	Shoes and repairs, done by contract under the inspection of the commissary of clothing.
Postage.....	250 30	107 52	152 23	145 01	104 68	142 65	902 39	150 39	65	Postage of letters and newspapers—one newspaper allowed to each cadet, provided he makes application for the permission.
Barber, shoe-blackening, and varnishing.	181 04	343 18	200 25	200 28	164 85	165 89	1,255 49	209 25	91	This embraces shoe-blackening, hair-cutting, varnishing accoutrements, &c.
Baths taken by cadets.....	120 50	10 77	55 35	76 26	.....	84 65	347 53	57 93	25	A small charge for each bath, only sufficient to pay the expenses of the bathing establishment.
Dialectic Society.....	118 15	.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	125 15	20 86	9	Subscribed for by the members of the society on the approval of the superintendent.
Iron bedstead and table fund...	26 60	24 80	27 60	28 00	23 20	23 20	153 40	25 57	11	This is only charged the fourth class for their use, at 20 cents per month, for the first year only, which is applied to keep the articles in repair.
Rules and triangles, steel.....	73 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 25	12 21	6	An annual charge for their use, and to keep them in repair, &c.
Lithographic department.....	37 87	.....	.....	.....	4 27	.....	42 14	7 02	4	Charge for the use of lithographic works, written by the officers and professors to aid in the course of instruction in their several departments.

Use of cap plates and plumes..	27 48						27 48	4 58	2	An annual charge for plumes and cap ornaments, furnished for the use of the cadets.
Damages quartermaster's department.	29 33	24	5 40	6 75	5 00	16 87	63 09	10 51	4	This embraces damages of barracks, breaking window-glass, &c.
Damages ordnance department.	10 35	3 36	13 12	5 13	3 22	1 73	36 91	6 16	04	Charge of damages of arms and accoutrements, loss of the same, &c., which reverts to the United States.
Damages mess commons department.	16 11	15 67	33 18	40 25	24 65	24 61	154 47	25 75	13	Charge of damages of tumblers, plates, dishes, knives and forks, &c., which is signed by the cadet when the said damage is done, agreeably to the regulations of the mess commons.
Illuminating camp.....			33 74				33 74	5 63	2	Illuminating camp.
Distributing fuel, making fires, &c.	96 28	83 65	112 70	222 46	217 98	217 45	850 52	158 42	67	For distributing fuel, policing barracks, attendant on the furnaces. The amount is averaged at each settlement according to the number of cadets at muster, and charged accordingly.
Dentist.....	26 13			100 39	190 11		316 63	52 77	24	For professional services when recommended by the army surgeon of the United States Military Academy.
Dancing master.....		499 20					499 20	83 20	36	Subscribed for by the cadets of United States Military Academy.
Cotillon parties.....		206 51					206 51	34 42	15	Subscribed for by the cadets of United States Military Academy, and given during the months of July and August. This is a voluntary subscription.
Subscription to monument.....					275 48		275 48	45 84	19	For monument to deceased cadet, subscribed by his classmates.
India rubber cloak fund.....	24 37		33 50	47 10			104 97	17 49	48	Purchased for the benefit of the cadets, who are charged only for the use of the same, and are responsible for the loss of the India rubber cape.
Cash on account.....	234 58	151 22	212 81	197 85	131 91	109 73	1,038 10	173 02	75	For subscription to newspapers, &c., which are authorized by the superintendent.
Balance of cash paid cadets....	8,660 98	120 57		170 97	1,005 22	66 89	10,024 60	1,670 77	7 26	When graduating they receive the balances due them, including their equipment fund, and the furlough class receive the balance that may be due them to 1st July.
Total.....	18,623 82	13,938 86	11,007 74	9,903 41	10,589 04	8,931 67	72,994 54	12,165 76	52 89	
Amount received from the government of the United States by each cadet in two months.....									48 00	
Difference between his pay for two months and the amount expended by each cadet, which must be liquidated by him either after graduating or from his deposit made on entering the United States Military Academy.....									4 89	

TREASURER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, June 10, 1852.

R. S. SMITH,
Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Treasurer United States Military Academy.

H. Doc. 1.

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Report of the Committee on Instruction to the Board of Visitors.

The undersigned, constituting the Committee on Instruction, having given careful attention to the duties of their appointment, respectfully submit the following report.

For the purposes of clearness and brevity, the committee will restrict their remarks to the following topics:

1. The character of the instruction given in the academy.
2. The results of instruction as seen in the proficiency of the cadets.
3. The changes which it is believed may be made, in some few particulars, with advantage to the institution and the public service.
4. The importance of the Military Academy, not only in a military, but in an educational and civil point of view.

1st. As it respects the character of the instruction, the committee would remark, that precision and thoroughness appear to have been its aim in every department of the academic course. They have given special attention to the public examination, and have taken pains in other ways to obtain accurate information respecting the manner in which the daily recitations of the section-rooms are conducted; and the result of their observations and inquiries is highly honorable to the skill and ability of the academic staff as teachers of youth and expounders of science. The committee deem it but an act of justice to speak of them as in every respect worthy of the high stations which they fill, and of the confidence of the nation.

In order the more perfectly to secure the objects of thorough training, the classes are broken up into small sections, so that every cadet may recite every day. By this arrangement an opportunity is afforded for exploring every intricacy and removing every difficulty that are met in the progress of the student. The certainty, moreover, of a daily recitation, insures on the part of every aspiring, right-minded student a diligent habit of study, an economical distribution of his time, and a systematic direction of his mind to the accomplishment of his daily task. The consequence of this is, that he comes to the section-room, if not fully master of the subject assigned him, at least well prepared to benefit by the explanations of his instructor, and carries back to his room as a basis for future efforts a completeness of knowledge essential to his final success, and which could not have been secured in any other way. The united efforts of teacher and pupil are necessary to the result. The efforts of the former would be useless without the cooperation of the latter; the efforts of the latter insufficient without the aid of the former.

The course of instruction in the academy is well known to be eminently scientific, embracing a long and severe course in mathematics, and a course equally long, and perhaps more difficult, in philosophy and engineering. It is vain to expect, as a general thing, that these studies will be successfully pursued without the aid of skilful instruction. The pupil must be inspired with a conviction that, difficult as the attainment may be, it is still within his reach. He must labor under the prestige of success. He must also be daily drilled in the meaning and use of scientific technicalities and nomenclature—repulsive in the beginning, but of indispensable necessity in the end. He must be

trained till he is proficient in the analyses of propositions—in the transformation and dissection of general equations. It is only in this way that the symbols of mathematics can become to him an instrument of thought, of language of extreme flexibility and boundless power.

The object of instruction in these leading departments of the academy is to secure a thorough training of the understanding in the exact science, and invest it with the ability of applying the results of analyses to the solution of physical problems, and such as are connected with military and civil engineering, and with practical mechanics in all its branches. The pupil is taught to seize upon the essential principles of the science, to separate them from the geometrical figures which may have been used in aid of the first conceptions, from the page where they are enunciated, and from all their accidental relations, and contemplate them in their utmost generality.

The foregoing remarks are made with reference to those portions of the academic course which involve mathematical reasonings. The committee are happy, however, in being able to speak in terms of high commendation of the manner in which the other departments—ethical, physical, French, and drawing—appear to have been conducted. In expressing briefly the result of their inquiries and observations, they may say that the instruction given in the academy is, in their opinion, well fitted, and in some respects eminently fitted, to secure a thorough mental discipline on the part of the cadets, and lay well the foundation for their future usefulness in the military and scientific service of their country.

2d. The actual results of this course of teaching have been to some considerable extent brought under the notice of the committee during the public examinations to which they have attended. These have been protracted, minute, and impartial, carrying them indifferently over the most difficult as well as the easiest portion of the course; and in all cases so conducted as to present a true test of acquisition and ability. During their progress the committee freely availed themselves of the privilege of participating in the examination, with a view of ascertaining for themselves the exactness and compass of the student's knowledge.

From the nature of the case, it must be obvious that different students would present very different degrees of proficiency. This inequality of progress the committee have had occasion to observe. With few exceptions, however, they may say that the examinations have been creditable to the diligence and ability of the pupils. In a very respectable number of cases, the members of the different classes have shown a mastery of subjects by no means elementary, and a skill in developing the intricate relations of science, which reflects the highest credit upon themselves and upon the academy. In paying this merited tribute to the institution, the committee speak only of what has fallen under their own notice, and with reference to the subjects of which their own experience has given them some opportunity of judging.

Before leaving this topic it may be proper to remark, that the committee have had occasion to notice, during the examination, rather frequent instances of bad elocution; bad sometimes from indistinctness of articulation, and sometimes from the omission of entire syllables. Elegance of diction is not absolutely necessary to a man of

science or of military skill; yet there is a beauty and a charm in good English, well spoken, which every educated man knows how to appreciate, and which may even add new grace to the laurels of the soldier. To divest himself of obvious and palpable faults in this respect should be the lowest aim of every member of the Military Academy.

3d. With respect to changes in the course of instruction, the committee are not insensible to the deference which is due to the lessons of experience in this matter, and to the wisdom of those who have given to the institution its form. They are, nevertheless, after the most careful consideration, under the impression that the course may be modified with advantage in some few respects. Its total influence upon the young gentlemen who receive its benefits is all that could be desired. It is much to be wished that the course of English studies should be somewhat extended, and especially that formal instruction should be given in rhetoric and elocution. It is also, in the opinion of this committee, very important and very desirable that the evidences of natural and revealed religion should constitute a part of the course of instruction provided by a Christian nation for those educated for her public service, who are to be placed in command of her armies, and who, from their elevated rank and their personal character, must exert, for good or for evil, an extensive moral influence upon all below them. Our duties to God are acknowledged to be paramount to all other duties: why should they not be the subjects of inquiry and instruction? Does it follow that because they are our highest duties, they should be the least considered in our systems of public education? By common consent of the nation, life and immortality are revealed to us in the Gospel: why should not the evidences of such revelation be distinctly taught? Can it possibly be supposed that a true sense of religious obligation and a well-grounded faith in the Bible will in any manner impair the energy or detract from the courage of the soldier?

The committee are fully aware of the excellent and impressive instructions given from time to time by the chaplain of the post in his discourses from the desk. But, in their opinion, valuable and appropriate as these services are, they do not obviate the desirableness of class-instruction in the section-rooms.

Animal physiology is another subject of great importance, not now at all taught in the academy, and yet it is one with which it seems peculiarly proper that every officer of the army should have at least an elementary acquaintance. It now forms a part of the course of instruction in nearly every respectable college in the country. Public opinion has called for and sanctions its introduction. There seems no adequate reason for its omission in the Military Academy.

In order to introduce these studies without in any manner curtailing the extent of the scientific departments as now arranged, and even with the hope of extending one or two of them which seem compressed within too narrow limits, it is proposed to omit the study of logic and extend the course to five years. Indeed, irrespective of other changes, the committee deem it of the utmost importance that the term of residence be so extended. In view of the very slender preparation which a majority of the cadets bring to the academy with them, and the difficulty, without detriment to the interests of newer portions of the

country, of fixing upon any degree of proficiency which shall be required for admission, five years is certainly not too much to be given to preparation for the responsible and varied duties of command in peace or war.

4th. It is deemed unnecessary, although within the scope of the duties assigned to this committee, to inquire particularly and at large into the importance of this academy to the military service and defence of the country. Events which are yet recent have placed that fact among the proud records of the nation's history. This institution, however, holds relations to educational and civil interests of the country which are worthy of attention, and which seem not inappropriately to come within their notice.

It is no disparagement to the high character of other seminaries, founded for other purposes, to say that this is the first mathematical school in the country. Such is its acknowledged position. The cadets leave the academy, and carry with them in many instances the true impress and spirit of mathematical learning. They have it in their power to exert, either as officers of the army or retired citizens, or academic and collegiate teachers, a healthful influence on the scientific progress of the country. This influence has been actually realized in many of our higher schools and colleges.

But the great demand for practical science, and that of the highest order, is found in extended public works—in the construction of canals, railroads, aqueducts, bridges, dry-docks—in the coast survey, and military and topographical surveys—all of the utmost importance in a national point of view. These, including the heavy structures for machinery, where the steam-engine performs from day to day the work of a thousand hands, constitute the civil fortresses of the country. Millions are expended upon them every year, and millions are not unfrequently spent to but poor purpose for the want of more generous scientific culture on the part of the directors of such works. This will only be supplied by the encouragement of those high scientific attainments which it is the object of this academy to secure.

It is in view of all these relations, which the academy holds not only to the military but the educational and civil and industrial interests of the country, that the Committee on Instruction concur in recommending it most earnestly to the fostering care and the generous support of Congress.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXIS CASWELL,
CALEB MILLS.
JOHN T. WORTHINGTON,
Committee.

JUNE 12, 1852.

Report of the Committee on Administration to the Board of Visitors.

The committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the United States Military Academy respectfully submit the following report:

They have carefully considered the organization of the academic and

military staff, and it appears to us to be well adapted to the requirements of the institution. The system of calling to the aid of permanent professors officers of the army, as assistants, is an arrangement of practical wisdom, conferring great benefit both to the officer, who, after having engaged in his country's service, returns to the institution to review and enlarge his course of studies, and to the cadet, who receives instruction from one who combines both the theory and practice of the profession.

It is difficult to draw a dividing line between the Committee on Administration and other committees, without omitting something important to the interests of the institution.

Before, however, we proceed to notice the various subjects which we deem it our duty to submit to the consideration of the Board of Visitors, we would bear willing testimony to the courtesy which we have received from the superintendent and those associated with him in the academic and military staff.

It affords us great pleasure in saying, that every facility has been afforded to enable us to understand thoroughly the duties that devolved upon us; and we should do violence to our feelings did we not add, that those who are appointed to control and instruct the youth of our country at this institution exhibit, in their various departments, qualifications of the highest order, and impress us with the belief that they have no superiors, and but few, if any, equals.

Your committee have observed, with great satisfaction, the correct deportment and manly bearing of the cadets, whilst undergoing their several examinations, their confidence in themselves and their professors, and the correctness with which they treated the various questions submitted to them.

In connexion with the administration of the institution, your committee have been led to examine into the propriety and necessity of increasing the number of cadets, so as to add two for each State.

According to the existing law, each congressional district is entitled to send one cadet; and it is manifest that this is a most excellent provision. Under the regulations, every section of each State in the Union is represented.

Your committee, however, would suggest that two additional cadets, corresponding with the number of senators to which a State is entitled, be granted. We believe that the extended area of our country, and the necessary increase of our military posts on the western frontier, require an increased number of officers. But we are wrong in this opinion, and if it be that the military service of the country does not require the change, still your committee would earnestly urge the proposed increase of cadets.

We believe that the country at large will be benefited when it receives from the halls of this institution young men whose minds are stored with the rich treasures which these unrivalled teachers infuse into them.

We believe that an additional expenditure of ten or fifteen thousand dollars would give to each State a number of cadets equal to its senators and representatives in Congress, and we earnestly urge the consideration of the suggestion on the Board of Visitors.

In connexion with the subject of increasing the number of cadets, this committee have become convinced of the propriety and justice of recommending an increase of their pay. The attention of your committee has been called to the expenses incident to the cadet, and we are brought to the conclusion that, as the government intends to place an education in this academy within the reach of every young man joining it, perfect equality should be observed. That object is not accomplished under the present rate of allowance to the cadet.

Your committee have ascertained that a sum beyond that allowed by the government is absolutely necessary to support a young man at the institution for four years. At the expiration of two years the cadet is allowed to return home; and instances are not wanting where a poor young man, whose parents have not the money to spare, is debarred the privilege of joining them, after so long an absence. The cadet whose parents can afford to supply him with money, however, enjoys this satisfaction.

We would not be understood as recommending that the government pay the expenses of the cadet to his home; but we would desire to see him properly provided for while here. From information obtained by us, we are justified in saying, that the cadet whose friends are unable to assist him lacks many things absolutely necessary to feed and clothe him.

We would earnestly recommend that the pay of the cadet be increased to the sum of \$28 20—the amount formerly allowed him.

Your committee have become convinced of the propriety of recommending an increase of the salary allowed the superintendent. The pay now allowed is \$2,000. We are satisfied it should be not less than \$3,000, for the reason that it devolves upon the officer holding this station to expend a large sum of money annually in entertaining distinguished men who visit this institution, and who could not be neglected if the country would sustain its character for hospitality. We feel authorized in saying, that, in a series of seven years, the superintendent, even with economy, has expended six thousand dollars beyond the compensation now allowed. Considering the responsibility of his station, and the additional expense to which he is subjected, the superintendent, in the estimation of your committee, is fully entitled to the amount above specified.

The attention of your committee has been called to the condition of the stables for the use of the horses of the light artillery and the dragoons. They are of a temporary character, and wholly unfit for the use to which they are now appropriated. Permanent stables should be erected. A wise economy dictates it.

Your committee would also recommend, that the assistant professors of French and drawing be allowed the same pay as the first assistants in other branches.

And we would earnestly recommend, that the professor of drawing and the professor of French may be put on the same ground in respect to allowances as the other professors in the Military Academy.

The professors of drawing and French have very arduous and responsible duties; we are satisfied that they are gentlemen of very great abilities and long experience, &c., and the zeal and fidelity with which

they discharge their duties make it not only proper, but it would only be doing them sheer justice, to make them the same remuneration that is allowed to other academical officers of the same denomination. And we further recommend that the assistant professors, below the first assistant professor, be allowed ten dollars extra per month. Your committee can see no reason in making the distinction in the pay of the assistant professors, that now exists. The duties of the assistant professors in drawing and French are very arduous, and their expenses equally great as other assistant professors, and it is but justice that they should receive the same compensation.

We would also recommend that the pay of the professor of practical engineering and of artillery be placed on the same footing, with regard to pay, as the principal instructor of tactics.

It also appears to your committee that the fencing-master, who now receives but \$720 per annum, and who teaches two classes, should be allowed \$900 per annum.

Your committee are satisfied that the present dwellings of the professors do not afford them adequate accommodations. Some of them need more dwelling-rooms to meet the requirements of a growing family, and all require a room or office specially fitted for study. Your committee have reason to believe that the professor is oftentimes subjected to great inconvenience and loss of time for want of sufficient room in his dwelling. He is sometimes required to study in his dining-room, sometimes in his bed-chamber or garret, and is always subjected to gather up his books and papers daily, to yield to pressing domestic wants.

A man of business, that requires system and strict order, can readily conceive of all that is disadvantageous to the student and writer under such a state of things.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to make any estimate of the cost to be incurred by such buildings; but we would earnestly recommend that an office, or study, be erected in the yard attached to the dwelling of the professor, where, secluded in privacy, he may devote himself to his studies and to intercourse with his pupils.

This comprises all the subjects which we deem it important to submit to the Board of Visitors.

In closing this report, we would congratulate the country on its good fortune in securing the services of men so distinguished as are those who compose the military and academic staff of this institution. They are profoundly versed in the various branches of science which they undertake to teach, and the zeal displayed by them in discharge of their trust, satisfies us that the trust reposed in them is in safe hands. With such instructors, we shall never have cause to fear that the youth of our country who assemble here will prove, in the important duties of life, other than brave, honorable, intelligent and moral men.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL WOLFE,
JOSEPH P. COMEGYS,
LEWIS H. DELANO.

WEST POINT, June, 1852.

Report of the Committee on Discipline to the Board of Visitors.

The Committee upon Discipline report that they have, after deliberate attention to this most essential element of the institution, but few suggestions to offer. They have seen nothing to condemn, but much to admire. They cannot but regard the mental and physical superiority of the cadets of the institution as one of the natural consequences resulting from the adoption of, and the rigid adherence to, a system of discipline remarkable for its simplicity and effectiveness.

Your committee deem it unnecessary to enter into details. The subject has been handled with masterly skill by our predecessors, and it would seem a work of supererogation to recapitulate "in extenso" their able reports. They are satisfied that they will be sustained in according to the professors and the officers the highest commendation for their unceasing vigilance and wisdom in impressing upon the minds of the future soldiers of the republic the necessity of regarding "order as heaven's first law."

With a just appreciation of the importance of the matter intrusted to their consideration, and no disposition to economize their time, they conceive that the wishes of the department will be complied with if their report shall present, in a condensed form, either their approval or disapproval of any of the various branches of education of the institution, with such recommendations as may seem best calculated to promote the ends and aim of Congress in its establishment. As your committee cordially approve of all that has been submitted to them for their especial investigation, their duties have been light, and highly satisfactory. They cannot, however, conclude without a brief reference to the records of the minutes and reports of Boards of Visitors for the past twenty years in relation to the introduction of *cavalry tactics*. It will be seen, on examination of these records, that this *arm* has been almost uniformly recommended. We extract from the able report of 1833 the following:

"It appears always to have been desirable that cavalry tactics should be taught at this great national academy. This branch has hitherto been totally neglected; but it has become more essentially necessary since this arm has been added to the regular army of the country."

Again, in 1843, a board composed entirely of officers of high grade in the service, over which General Winfield Scott presided, recommend that "instructions be given in cavalry tactics."

Your committee would suggest that, if it has been hitherto regarded as an important element in the system of military instruction for the cadets of this institution, our yet recent war with Mexico alone has furnished to the whole country sufficient evidence (if, indeed, any evidence were needed) of the justice and force of these recommendations.

We, therefore, not only echo the sentiments of our predecessors, but we urge upon Congress, or the War Department, the absolute necessity of the introduction of cavalry tactics. The committee beg leave to annex to their report, by way of appendix, the two documents marked A and B.

MEMUCAN HUNT,
LUCIUS J. POLK,
JOSEPH R. CURTIS.

WEST POINT, June 15, 1852.

A.

Table showing the number of Cadets who have graduated at the

Year.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.
1802				1							1				
1803				1			1					1			
1804			1	1											
1805						1	1						1		
1806			5	1			2	1	1					1	
1807			4				1								
1808		2	6	3		1	1			1					
1809			2	1			3				1				
1811	1	1	3	1		2	5	1	2		1	1			
1812	1		3	2		3	4	1	1			1		1	
1813							1								
1814		1	2	5		1	9		3			1	1		
1815			1	5			14		1		4	2		2	3
1817	1		1		1		4		1			8			
1818			1	2		1	3	1	2	2	5	3	1		
1819		1	3	4		1	6	2		1	3	2	1	1	
1820				1			11	1			5	3	3	1	
1821		1		4		1	6		2		2	1		3	1
1822		2	3	2	1	5	6	2	6			5	1	1	
1823		1	3	4	1	3	5	2	3	2			3	1	
1824	1	3		5			6		4		3	2			
1825		1	1	2		1	9	3	5		3	3	2	2	2
1826	1	2	2	1	1		2	1	7	1	2	8	3	2	1
1827			3	4			6		4		2	4	3	2	
1828	3	1	2	4		5	2	1	1		1	1		1	
1829	2	1	1	5		3	7	3	4		2	2	2	3	3
1830	2		1	1	2		6	1	4	1	4	2	2	1	1
1831	1	1			1		8	2	4	1	3	2	2	1	1
1832	3	3	1	2	1	1	6	1	5		2	4	1	1	
1833		2	1	7		2	5	1	5	1	1	5	1	2	1
1834		1	2	1		1	7		6		1	5		1	1
1835	4	1	1	4			11	2	4	1	2	4	3	2	3
1836	2	3	1	1	3	1	10	3	6	1	2	5	2	2	
1837	1	1	1	6		2	4	3	5	2	4	6	2		2
1838			2			1	7		4		1	3	1	2	2
1839	2	1	1	2		1	6		3		1	1	1	1	
1840	3	1		2			8	1	3			4	3		
1841	1	1	1	5		2	6		7	1	4	7	1	3	
1842	1	1	1	2	2		7	1	5		2	7	1	3	1
1843	2	1	2			1	7	2	4			3			
1844		1		1	1	1	2		3	1	2	1	1		
1845	3		1	2		1	8		1			2	1		2
1846	2	1	2	4	1	1	10	1	8		3	5	2	1	4
1847							5		3			2	1	2	
1848	1	1					5	3	5			1	1	3	
1849		1	1	2		2	5		3			5			3
1850	3	1	1	3	1		7		6		3	3	2	1	2
1851	1		1	3		1	6		5			2	3		
Total	42	39	68	107	16	46	261	40	148	16	70	127	52	49	32

A.

United States Military Academy, from each State and Territory.

Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Arkansas.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	At Large.	Iowa.	Aggregate.
																2
																3
																2
																3
									4							15
									1							5
																15
																7
													1			19
												1				18
				1								5				30
			4									4				40
				1								1				19
												1				23
		1			1							1				29
			1									2				30
			1				2									24
1			2				1									40
	1						1					1				35
	1	1					1			1		2				31
							1									37
1				1			1		1			1	1			41
1	1	1		2	2	1		2		1		1				33
			4	1								1				33
		1	1	1	1		2		1			3				46
			3				1									42
1	1		3				3			1						33
2			3				2									45
			1				1					2				43
			1	1			4		1			1	1			36
			4				2					3				56
1	1						1					1				49
2	2	2	3				1		1	1		3				50
			3				3		1	1		1		4		45
		1	6				3					2	1			42
			2				1			1						52
2	1	1	4	1	1		3	1				2				56
			3	2			2	1	1	1						39
			2				4	1	1			2				25
		1	4	2			3	1					1			41
							1					1				59
			8	4	2				1	1						33
2			1	1	2			2	1	1	1			7		33
	2		4	2			2									43
		2				2	2		1				1			44
1		1	2	2	1	2	3					1		4		42
15	9	13	71	31	16	65	45	3	15	9	1	46	5	75	3	1,535

HENRY BREWERTON, Capt. Corps Eng'rs, Supt. Mil. Academy.

Statement showing the number of Cadets admitted into the United States which

Years.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.
1838 ..	1	1	2	2	1	2	9	...	8	1	3	10	4	3	6	3	...
1839 ..	2	1	2	2	1	2	12	4	7	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	...
1840 ..	4	...	...	6	2	...	16	1	7	1	2	5	7	4	4	...	1
1841 ..	3	2	2	7	...	4	12	...	10	3	...	10	3	4	5	1	...
1842 ..	2	1	1	7	1	1	12	3	11	...	4	9	4	6	5	3	1
1843 ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	1
1844 ..	1	2	...	2	1	1	7	2	7	...	2	3	4	2	1	4	1
1845 ..	3	1	1	3	...	3	12	1	6	...	1	6	1	2	2	3	2
1846 ..	3	1	2	5	1	2	14	1	10	1	4	7	5	1	5	4	2
1847 ..	3	1	2	2	...	1	10	1	8	...	1	5	3	3	...	1	...
1848 ..	1	1	...	1	1	1	9	4	7	...	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
1849 ..	3	1	1	3	...	2	11	3	7	2	...	8	1	1	3	3	3
1850 ..	3	2	3	4	1	...	8	1	11	...	1	7	4	4	4	2	2
1851 ..	1	...	1	5	...	1	13	...	8	1	1	3	3	...	1	1	1
Total .	30	15	18	50	9	20	150	21	112	10	25	78	44	38	41	33	16

B.

Military Academy since July 1, 1838, and the States and Territories from appointed.

Louisiana.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Arkansas.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Texas.	Iowa.	California.	Oregon.	Minnesota.	Utah.	New Mexico.	At large.	Total.	
2	7	2	1	6	6	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	111
...	3	2	...	5	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	76
1	6	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	84
2	8	3	1	4	7	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	113
...	4	2	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	107
2	6	4	3	...	3	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	60
2	5	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	75
2	7	2	1	5	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	81
4	4	2	2	4	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	103
1	7	3	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	74
...	10	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	81
...	8	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	89
3	2	3	3	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	90
2	5	2	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	71
21	82	34	28	52	51	7	13	11	7	12	4	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	172	1,215	

Report of the Committee on Police to the Board of Visitors.

The Committee on Police report, that in the discharge of our duties, which we have attempted to perform most carefully, we have received polite attentions from the commandant, surgeon, and other officers of the academy, who have afforded us every facility by which we might inform ourselves or lessen our labors.

In all that appertains to the *moral, physical, and sanitary* condition and government of the cadets, we are delighted to say that we find nothing to condemn—nothing of which to utter loud complaints—and nothing, much, in the way of amendment to offer, so far as any action of the officers or students is concerned.

There appears to be a high tone of *moral sense* existing in the academy. The cadets are all required to parade under arms, with music, and be inspected, every Sunday morning. Until within the last two years it was the custom to have a dress parade, with the music of the band, every Sunday at sunset; but owing to the influx of visitors who collected to witness the parade, it was deemed proper by the superintendent, with the advice of the commander-in-chief of the army, to suspend the Sunday evening dress parade, and to substitute a company inspection under arms. In reference to this police regulation, we address you in the language of the experienced and accomplished commandant now stationed at this post: "As cadets are bred for the army, it has always been considered expedient and proper to accustom them (on their initiation here into the military life) to the usages they would find in practice in their regiments after they leave the academy; and experience has satisfactorily demonstrated that inspections on Sunday morning, and a dress parade under arms every Sunday evening, exercise a wholesome influence and restraint upon the *common soldier*. As the day is a holiday to the soldier, the knowledge that he must appear, with gun, accoutrements, and dress in the best order, at evening dress parade, exerts its influence throughout the day to keep him sober and orderly."

In this we heartily concur, and hope the superintendent will henceforth adopt the suggestion.

The cadets are required to attend religious worship once on Sunday in the forenoon, when they hear the Scriptures read and expounded with much force and beauty by the present worthy and talented chaplain of the post. The chapel is a neat, handsome edifice, with comfortable pews for seats, and an organ to aid the choir, which is composed of a dozen or more cadets, who make music equal to most singing heard in the large churches of our cities. No profanation of Sunday is allowed, and any violation of this rule is punished, as it should be, with severe penalties. Cadets are permitted to walk upon the grounds within their limits on that day, during the hours of recreation, and no attempt is made by the authorities to interfere with their reading or studies on Sundays; but further than what is proper, they are not permitted to go. In addition to the usual religious services on Sunday, the chaplain gives voluntary instruction to a Bible class of cadets in the afternoon, which, we are proud to state, is generally very well attended. Although few of the cadets are professors of religion, yet their general moral characters

compare well with those of any equal number of young men engaged in similar or different pursuits. Perfect decorum at church, circum-spection of speech, and polite and dignified deportment in the ordinary walks of life, may be attributed to them in an eminent degree. The regulations of the academy in these respects are admirably adapted to produce the state of morals that seems to exist, whilst the system of military education, addressing itself to the pride and honor of the pupil, habituates him to a course of conduct that challenges the admiration of every beholder. The crime of telling an untruth, or prevaricating in the slightest degree, is punished by dismissal; the use of profane and im-polite language is visited with a high demerit; quarreling or fighting is also strongly reprehended, and the introduction of intoxicating drinks is prohibited on pain of proper penalties;—indeed, no immoral or irregular habit is allowed in the institution with impunity, but is attended with such consequences as in almost every case forces the student to become a better and more genteel member of society after admission than he was on entering the academy. The commandant and professors—indeed, all the academic corps—are competent, learned, discreet, wise, firm men, who seem well qualified to discharge all the duties that may in any wise devolve upon them; and we feel no hesitation in saying that by virtue of the police regulations from experience here adopted, and other influences exerted by precept and example, a state of things exists that reflects honor upon the officers and students, for which they all deserve our high commendations.

To two points of police regulation we would refer: 1st. The present rule in regard to the use of tobacco. It is made a high demerit in the cadets to chew and smoke tobacco, and yet its use is found very extensive among them. In one class, upon a thorough private inquiry, it was ascertained that fifteen-sixteenths, or nearly all, were in the habitual use of tobacco, and that half of the demerits of some of the cadets were for the use of tobacco.

2d. The regulation of the gateways at West Point. This keeps out of the grounds any person whatever in a carriage during the study hours of the cadets, except the carriage is a private one, or belongs within the public grounds.

The *physical* condition of the cadets is excellent. It could not well be otherwise, from the very nature and character of their pursuits, together with the comforts that surround them. The barracks are new, clean, and comfortable, with a full supply of pure water, and all necessary rooms and appliances for bathing. The studies of the academic course furnish rich, varied, and ample food for the mind, whilst the body is compelled to exercise enough to make it healthy and robust. That the system of education is a good one, no one can doubt who witnesses an examination; and its healthfulness is well attested by the report of the surgeon, which shows that not a single death has occurred here during the past year. The new mess-hall is now nearly completed, which will be very perfect in all its parts, and has been much needed for some time past. The food purchased for the cadets is healthy, and seems to be, in quantity and variety, as it ought to be, judging from the rosy cheeks and bright eyes and cheerful faces of those whose pleasure it is to partake of it. We thought, upon inspection of several

meals, which we made on different occasions, that there might be some more pains taken by the *procurator*, both in quality and variety of the food; but as this is a matter pretty much under the control of the cadets themselves, at whose solicitations or complaints it would doubtless be changed by the officers who superintend it, we deem it useless to suggest any alteration, especially when we know, from experience, that students boarding in common will be ever ready to grumble if their food is not, at least, *tolerably* satisfactory.

As a matter pertaining, we think, to our duties, we cannot omit to refer to the location of the rooms of assistant professors and other officers of the academy, as being, in our opinion, highly objectionable, and we strongly urge a change in this respect. Several of these are, at present, at different parts of the student barracks, a location well calculated to deprive the officer of many pleasures in social and intellectual life, and, by constant, close contact, detract from the respect due to him by the student, whilst, at the same time, it greatly lessens the joys derived from numerous innocent amusements and hilarious sports that might very properly be indulged in by the cadet. Some provision should be made for quartering these officers elsewhere. It would cost but little, comparatively, and could not fail to add much to the convenience, comfort, and profit of all concerned.

In this connexion we likewise deem it proper to state that the comfort certainly, and, in the opinion of the surgeon, the health of the dwelling-houses of the several professors, would be greatly enhanced by additional room—say a study, with a chamber or two and bath-room above. It is hardly to be expected of these gentlemen that they build their own houses, and maintain their families, (some of them already large, with young ladies among them) out of the salaries at present paid them. The government certainly procures the services of these distinguished scholars at a price sufficiently moderate, and it does seem to us that they should be well provided for, with convenient dwellings. Their present residences are too small for comfort or convenience, having but two small parlors, and two small chambers, with an attic next their tiled roofs. The professor has no room in which to place his library and retire for study; so that more than one of them has to use his back parlor, (where, in summer, his children are compelled to sleep,) his chamber, or an attic room, for the purpose of reading and reflection. Of course he must be constantly interrupted and annoyed, and enjoy literally none of those high pleasures derived from deep, and profound, and silent thought—a treasure to scientific minds of more value than many rubies. An appropriation, as we learn, has been recommended by the present cautious and experienced superintendent, and, we believe, asked for by the honorable Secretary of War, for the purposes just hinted at, and we earnestly hope it will be immediately made. It would not require more, altogether, than five thousand dollars; and the comfort, convenience, and healthfulness of such improvements can hardly be conceived of. So very necessary has this matter been deemed, that the additional room has been made to one of the dwellings by the voluntary contribution of some kind friend of the professor occupying it, which, it strikes us, is a blur upon the escutcheon of our beloved country.

We have most carefully examined into the sanitary regulations and condition of the cadets, and are highly gratified at being able to report so favorably of the health of the students.

The hospital building for the cadets is very indifferent, and we agree with the surgeon in believing it entirely too small, confined, and choked up. The rooms are extremely small, low in ceiling, badly ventilated, and inconveniently furnished. We append hereto a letter received from Dr. Cuyler, touching this and other similar subjects, and ask that it be made a part of our report. The steward, who has charge of the cadet hospital, with two male attendants who act as nurses for the sick, keep the building in perfect order. The culinary department is in charge of a female, the wife of the steward, who deserves great credit for the condition in which everything under her charge was found, although, as she said, our visit was "entirely unexpected to her." We were astonished to observe that not a single room of the building was completed, nor were there curtains to a single window; both of which are deemed by us almost indispensable. There must be cases of sickness wherein the patient would absolutely require as much quiet and as little light as possible; neither of which conditions could at present be enjoyed in the hospital. The size of the beds, as a universal thing, seemed to us highly objectionable. They are all single, made of iron, and very narrow. We advise that at least three of double size be procured immediately; for, in many cases, patients would necessarily suffer much, and might die, by being stretched upon these procrustean pallets. There seems to be a necessity for a female nurse or matron, as is urged upon our consideration by Dr. Cuyler in the annexed letter.

We visited the quarters and hospital of the enlisted soldiers stationed at this Point, of whom we learn there are one company of "sappers and miners," a detachment of "dragoons," and one of "artillery," unassigned to regiments, and a "band." We found the hospital for the sick soldiers here the most complete and perfect building you can well imagine. Indeed, it is decidedly the most comfortable and well arranged public edifice at West Point, and speaks volumes in favor of the liberality and humanity of the government. It needs but an ice-cellar to make it complete. It is admirably kept by the steward. But there would be much less need for such an hospital here, if the soldiers were otherwise well cared for. The sleeping quarters of the dragoons—that most important branch of our army force—as also those of the artillery forces, deserve to be noticed, as being altogether the most uncomfortable and unwholesome places we have ever met. They consist of two small rooms in the attic, next the very roof of a small, dirty old building, hardly one story high, located in a low, hollow place, along which must necessarily run all the filth drained from the surrounding grounds. We were astonished at the utter want of anything like comfort thus extended to those poor fellows; and that, too, from present necessity, for there is no other house for them. Twenty and thirty, and even more of them, are crowded, in the heat of summer, into one of these little lofts, horribly ventilated and miserable in all respects; such, in truth, as hardly any negro on the meanest plantation of the South would be permitted to occupy. Their mess-room is better, but even

that is but tolerable. They live pretty well, for food is abundant here, and not very costly; and they enjoy a luxury in the article of ice in summer, for which they are indebted to their own industry and economy. The means necessary, besides their own labor, to build their ice house, they saved by creating a sinking fund, and placing it in the hands of the officer having them in charge. The government, on learning that these brave, daring soldiers are made of such material, ought certainly to appropriate the few thousands it would cost to build them ample and comfortable quarters. Visitors from other and much less free countries are amazed to see the miserable condition in which we permit our soldiers to breathe out their existence, and emit no sigh for republican institutions. The brave officers, Sackett and Porter, who accompanied us, begged us to implore the attention to their men and horses which they so richly merited, and so much required; and we do most heartily join in supplicating for their relief.

The miners and sappers are in somewhat better condition than the dragoons and artillery, but even theirs is nothing to boast of in a government like ours; and such as it is, in some good degree is due to their own industry and frugality. We are a numerous, rich, and intelligent people, and by such soldiers as those alluded to, guided and governed and led by such officers as West Point alone has educated in America, we have become freer and more powerful every year for half a century; and by the fostering and protecting arm of the government, the time will speedily come when, through this academy alone, by our very superiority in military science and prowess, we shall not only be, but forever remain, at peace with the world. To insure this, we earnestly and respectfully ask the aid of the dispensers of public bounty.

WILLIS L. WILLIAMS.
T. FARRELLY.
JOEL EASTMAN.

WEST POINT, *June 15, 1852.*

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, New York, June 12, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following answers to the questions propounded to me in your communication received a few days since:

1. There are two hospitals at this post—one exclusively for cadets, the other for the enlisted men of the command. A new hospital for the cadets is very desirable, as the one now occupied is very defective in the number, the arrangement, and the ventilation of the wards, and wanting in many of the comforts and conveniences so important to such an establishment. There are but five rooms that can be occupied by the sick, and these are only capable of accommodating ten patients, two in each room.

2. During the current year, *three hundred and twenty-six* patients have been admitted. Of this number, *three hundred and twenty-two* have been returned to duty; *one* is on sick leave; and *three* were remaining in hos

pital on the 31st day of May, 1852, the last day of the current year. The accompanying document, marked A, will show the States from which the above-mentioned cadets were appointed, and their diseases.

3. The hospital for enlisted men, erected about two years since, is admirably arranged for comfort and convenience, and I do not know that I can suggest any alteration or improvement in the building, or its arrangements. It contains *four* rooms for the accommodation of the sick, capable of holding, in the aggregate, *twenty* beds. During the current year, *one hundred and forty-one* patients have been admitted; and of this number, *one hundred and thirty-five* have been returned to duty, *three* discharged from the service, and *three* were remaining in hospital on the 31st day of May, 1852. The accompanying document, marked B, will show of what States or countries they are natives, and their diseases.

4. The health and comfort of the enlisted men at this station absolutely require that their quarters be enlarged, or new ones erected. Those now occupied are, at best, very indifferent, and in some instances are unfit to be used as quarters. This is particularly the case with those tenanted by the artillery and dragoon detachments.

5. I may also add, that all the houses of the professors, and some occupied by the officers, are too small for comfort; and if they were less crowded, the health of the inmates would, no doubt, be benefited. A study and a bath-room ought, at least, to be added to each house, and this can be done at a trifling expense to the government.

6. I am not aware that there are any local causes of disease about West Point.

7. I beg leave, in recurrence to the cadet hospital, to invite your attention particularly to the subject of *nurses* and *attendants*; and again to suggest that suitable persons be employed, more especially an experienced female nurse. Great trouble and inconvenience have been felt whenever any cadet or officer is very ill in the hospital, for the want of experienced attendants.

As there are no means of creating a "hospital fund" at this post, as in other army hospitals, I would suggest that a small appropriation be recommended for the purchase of such articles of diet as may be required for the use of cadets in hospital.

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

JNO: M. CUYLER,

Surgeon U. S. A.

Colonel WILLIAMS,

Chairman of the Committee of Board of Visitors on Police.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1852.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY,
Tuesday, June 1, 1852.

The Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination of the Military Academy met at Rider's Hotel, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Present: Hon. Joel Eastman, of New Hampshire; Professor Alexis Caswell, of Rhode Island; Lewis H. Delano, esq., of Ohio; Hon. John P. Jackson, of New Jersey; Joseph P. Comegys, esq., of Delaware; Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia; Colonel Marcus C. M. Hammond, of South Carolina; Nathaniel Wolfe, esq., of Kentucky; Professor Caleb Mills, of Indiana; Rev. John T. Worthington, of Illinois; Wm. H. Howard, esq., of Michigan; General Memucan Hunt, of Texas.

The meeting was called to order by General Hunt; and, on his motion, Colonel Hammond was unanimously elected president of the board.

On motion of Mr. Delano, Professor Caswell was appointed secretary.

At half-past 11 a. m., pursuant to previous notice, Captain Henry Brewerton, superintendent of the academy, accompanied by the academic and military staff, called upon the board. After the ordinary courtesies of introduction, the board, on the invitation of the superintendent, proceeded to the inspection of the academic buildings, and their several departments; after which they attended a review of the corps of cadets under arms, the president acting as reviewing officer. The board then adjourned.

5 o'clock p. m.—The board met at the call of the president. The following members having arrived during the day, took their seats, viz: General Lucius J. Polk, of Tennessee; Willis L. Williams, esq., of Missouri; Terence Farrelly, esq., of Arkansas.

The president laid before the board a communication from the superintendent of the academy, containing a programme of the examinations, which are to be held in the hall of the library, from the hours of 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., and offering to the board every facility for such information as they may desire in the discharge of their duties; which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, it was

Resolved, That committees, of three each, be appointed by the president, to take into consideration the several subjects to which the attention of the board is specially called by the honorable Secretary of War, in his letters of appointment, and that they report upon the same in writing.

The president asked leave to postpone the announcement of the committees till to-morrow.

On motion of the secretary, it was

Resolved, That when the board adjourns, it shall be to meet at half-past 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The board then adjourned.

A true record:

A. CASWELL, *Secretary.*

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Agreeably to adjournment, the board met at 8½ o'clock a. m.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Jackson, Goggin, Comegys, Wolfe, Mills, Worthington, Howard, Hunt, Polk, Williams, and Farrelly.

After a brief discussion upon the most convenient times of meeting, and the best mode of discharging the duties of the board, it was

Resolved, That when the board adjourns, it shall be to meet at 5½ this afternoon.

The board then adjourned, to attend the examination of cadets at the hall of the library.

*Library hall, 9 a. m.**—The examinations commenced with cadets of class 1st—that is, the graduating class in military and civil engineering. The class consists of forty-seven members, and was divided into four sections in the order of rank in scholarship and good conduct. Section 1st was examined from 9 to 11 a. m., section 2d from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., by Professor Mahan and Assistant Professor Captain G. W. Smith. Section 3d was examined from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. by Professor Mahan and Assistant Lieutenant C. S. Stewart.

Each cadet was examined in both departments of the course—that is, civil and military—being required to give a demonstration, or construction, on the black-board, pertaining to the one, and answer questions with respect to the other. They were also, in several cases, required to illustrate their subjects by the explanation of models, such as those of the steam-engine, wooden bridges, trusses for roofs, &c.

During the examination, questions were proposed by members of the board—sometimes directly to the cadet, *viva voce*; at others through the professor, in writing.

5½ o'clock p. m.—The board met, agreeably to adjournment—the members all present.

The president announced the several committees required by the resolution of yesterday, as follows:

1. *On Discipline*.—General Hunt, General Polk.
2. *On Police*.—Mr. Williams, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Farrelly.
3. *On Instruction*.—Mr. Mills, Mr. Caswell, Mr. Worthington.
4. *On Administration*.—Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Comegys, Mr. Delano.
5. *On Fiscal Affairs*.—Mr. Goggin, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Howard.

After a somewhat extended though informal discussion upon topics connected with the interests of the academy, without any formal action, the board adjourned, to meet at a quarter before 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A true record:

A. CASWELL, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, June 3.

The board met, agreeably to adjournment, at a quarter before 9 o'clock a. m.

* For the purposes of information and convenience, daily notices of the examinations are inserted in connexion with the proceedings of the board.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Comegys, Goggin, Wolfe, Mills, Howard, and Hunt.

On motion of Mr. Mills, it was

Resolved, That the board meet for the transaction of business at 8 o'clock a. m. daily, (Sundays excepted,) until otherwise ordered.

The board then adjourned, to attend the examinations at the library.

Library, 9 a. m.—The examination in civil and military engineering was continued in section 4th, class 1st; examination conducted by Professor Mahan and Assistant Professor Lieut. C. S. Stewart.

11 o'clock a. m.—The examination of the third class in mathematics was commenced. This class, now completing its second year in the academy, consists of sixty members, and was divided into six sections.

The subjects embraced in the examination were analytical geometry, spherical projections, warped surfaces, shades, shadows and perspective, the differential and integral calculus, and surveying.

Section 1st was examined from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., by Professor Church and Assistant Professor Lieut. Wm. G. Peck. As a general thing, each cadet was required to give a construction or demonstration at the black-board, in one of the branches pursued, and answer questions in another. The same general method was followed in all of the sections.

Section 2d was examined from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., by Professor Church and Assistant Professor Captain E. K. Smith.

The members of the board participated in the examination by proposing questions, *virâ voce*, and in writing.

A true record :

A. CASWELL, *Secretary*.

FRIDAY, June 4.

The board met at 8 a. m. Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Comegys, Goggin, Mills, Hunt, Worthington, Howard, and Wolfe.

On motion of General Hunt, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Polk, Williams, and Farrelly, in consequence of lodging at the distance of a mile and a half from the place of meeting, be excused from attending the morning session of the board.

Mr. Wolfe gave notice that he should embrace an early opportunity to introduce a resolution, the object of which would be to test the proficiency of the graduating class of cadets in English composition.

There being no further business, the board adjourned, to attend the examinations.

Library, 9 a. m.—Section 3d, of class 3d, was under examination from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. The subjects and mode of examination as in section 1st. The examination was conducted by Professor Church and Assistant Professor Captain E. K. Smith.

Section 4th was examined from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., by the same.

Section 5th was examined from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

After the close of the examination, the board, on invitation of the superintendent, attended the exercises in the riding-hall from 5 to 6 p. m.

A true record :

A. CASWELL, *Secretary*.

SATURDAY, June 5.

The board met at 8 a. m. Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Comegys, Goggin, Wolfe, Mills, Worthington, Howard, Hunt, Polk, Williams, and Farrelly.

Mr. Williams gave notice that he should, at an early day, introduce certain resolutions, with a view of obtaining full and authentic information respecting the academy.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Wolfe :

1. *Resolved*, That the superintendent of the academy be respectfully requested, at as early a period as may be practicable and convenient, to require of the first class of cadets, in a suitable room in the academy, in the presence of some person to be deputed for that purpose, each for himself, to write his views on any subject he may select, within three hours; which compositions shall be submitted to the inspection of the Board of Visitors, and returned to their respective authors after they have been read.

2. *Resolved*, That the president be charged with the execution of this resolution.

A discussion arose upon the first resolution; pending which, the board adjourned, to attend the examinations in the library.

A true record :

A. CASWELL, *Secretary*.

MONDAY, June 7.

The board met at 8 a. m. Present: Messrs. Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Comegys, Goggin, Mills, Worthington, Howard, Williams, and Farrelly.

In the absence of the president, on motion of Mr. Williams, Mr. Eastman was called to the chair, which was shortly after relinquished on the arrival of the president.

Joseph R. Curtis, esq., member of the board from California, appeared and took his seat, and was by the president appointed a member of the Committee on Police.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Williams, was passed, viz:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the Military Academy be requested to furnish the Board of Visitors with information on the following subjects:

1. What number at the present time constitutes the full complement of cadets?
2. What is the present number of cadets connected with the academy?
3. What was the number at the commencement of the current academic year?
4. If any have left the academy since that period, for what cause?
5. What number has been added during the present year? How, by whom, and from what States or Territories were they appointed?
6. What number at present constitutes the academic board, and what is the compensation of each member?

7. What time is occupied by the classes respectively, during the full course, in the various branches of study and accomplishments, and each of them, taught in the academy?

8. How are cadets furnished with board and clothing?

9. Is there any charge made for their board beyond the actual expense incurred in procuring and preparing the food?

10. Are cadets allowed any spending money? If so, what amount?

11. Are parents allowed to send them money?

12. Is their present pay sufficient to meet their absolute demands for money? If not, what increase would make it sufficient?

13. What number of enlisted men are employed at West Point by the United States? In what capacity, and what is the compensation of each, respectively?

14. What other persons are regularly employed at West Point, and the compensation of each, respectively?

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Williams and referred, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the superintendent of the Military Academy be requested to inform the board whether the books mentioned on pages 22 and 23 of the "Official Register of the Officers and Cadets," and dated June, 1851, comprise the full list of text-books of the academy; and if not, that he furnish the Board of Visitors with the titles of those not named in the said register.

[This resolution, on motion of Mr. Goggin, was referred to the Committee on Instruction.]

2. That the superintendent of the Military Academy be requested, if he have them printed, to furnish each member of the Board of Visitors with a copy of the rules and regulations of the academy. If they are not printed in quantities sufficient, that he then furnish as many as he conveniently can with such copies.

3. If such rules and regulations do not contain the causes of demerit and the amount of demerit for each offence, the superintendent is requested to furnish these also.

The last two resolutions were referred to the Committee on Discipline.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Williams, was passed, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Police be directed to inquire into, and report to the board, the propriety and importance of erecting a wall, with gates, around the academy grounds, including an estimate of cost, &c.

The board then adjourned, to attend the examinations at the library.

Library, 9 a. m.—The examination of the second class was commenced. The class consists of 57 members, and was divided into four sections. They were examined upon philosophy, embracing the following subjects, viz: mechanics, optics, spherical astronomy, and electro-dynamics, including magnetism. Section 1st was examined from 9 a. m. to 12 m., by Professor Bartlett and Assistant Professor Lieutenant J. J. Reynolds.

Each cadet was required to give a demonstration at the black-board, in one of the above specified branches of the course and answer ques-

tions in another. Questions were proposed by members of the board, as well as by the professors.

Section 2d was examined from 12 m. to 1 p. m., and again from 3 to 5 p. m., by Professor Bartlett and Assistant Professor Lieutenant J. H. Wheelock.

The subjects and manner of examination were the same as in section 1st.

By invitation of the superintendent, the board, at 5 p. m., attended a battalion drill on the plain.

A true record :

A. CASWELL, *Secretary.*

TUESDAY, June 8.

The board met at 8 a. m.; the members all present.

The president submitted to the consideration of the board the following paper, viz:

1. That an appropriation be made, according to the estimates, for building permanent stables for the use of the horses of the light artillery and the dragoons.

2. That the corps of cadets be increased by sixty cadets, two to be taken from each State, to be selected, or recommended to the President, by the senators, in the same manner that those now sent are chosen by the State representatives, in view of the probable increase of the army, and for national benefits.

3. That the pay of the superintendent, now fixed at \$2,000, be increased to \$2,500 or \$3,000, for the reason that the commandant of cadets and the professors receive the same amount, while the necessity, and the consequent expense, of entertaining distinguished scientific and other men, at home and abroad, is thrown almost exclusively upon him; and his station, in other respects, is the most responsible at the institution.

4. That the first assistant professor of French and drawing be allowed the same pay as the first assistants in other branches, and the other assistants be allowed extra pay of \$10 per month, for the substantial reasons that officers are at greatly more expense in dress and board here than elsewhere in service, and that the best of officers *may* not always be procured for duty here, since they usually fill positions in the army as quartermasters, commissaries, and adjutants, with an increased compensation, which they are unwilling to relinquish.

5. That the pay of the cadets be increased to its original sum of \$28 20 per month, since few, if any of them, with the most rigid economy, pass through the academy without incurring debt, which has to be drawn from their lieutenant's pay, on receiving their commissions in the army.

6. That the professors of practical engineering and of artillery, &c., be placed on the same footing, with regard to pay, as the principal instructor of tactics.

7. That the fencing-master, who now receives \$720 per annum, and teaches two classes, be allowed \$1,000 per annum.

8. That, if another dragoon officer be placed in service at the academy to instruct in riding—the double duty being too onerous for one officer—there would be no need of an employé riding-master.

9. That cavalry tactics be introduced into the course of instruction, since there are three mounted regiments in the army, besides mounted infantry, and every graduate should be acquainted with the manœuvres of all the arms of the service.

10. That the course of instruction be extended to five years, with the view of increasing the branches of study, and of enlarging those now taught.

11. That cadets, in graduating, be allowed, in practice as well as in theory, the privilege of selecting the arms of the service of the grade to which the academic board may recommend them, and to those of lower grades, since, otherwise, he who prefers the dragoon or infantry arm will not strive for his position in his class, for the reason that it would compel him, against his will, to enter the engineer or the artillery corps.

12. That quarters be built for the unmarried officers, who now occupy rooms in the cadets' barracks, since their comfort would be promoted, the facilities of study would be increased, and the respect of the cadets would probably be higher by a separation, while, if the corps be increased, these rooms would be required for the additional number of cadets.

After the reading of the foregoing paper and some informal discussion, on motion of General Hunt, it was

Resolved, That the several topics of inquiry therein contained be referred to their appropriate committees.

And, on motion of Mr. Comegys, it was

Resolved, That the president designate the committee to which each particular subject shall be referred.

The board then adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Library, 9 a. m.—Section 3d, of class 2d, was examined from 9 a. m. to 12 m., by Professor Bartlett and Assistant Professor Lieutenant J. H. Wheelock.

Section 4th, of class 2d, was examined from 12 m. to 1 p. m., and again from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., by Professor Bartlett and Assistant Professor Lieutenant Joseph J. Reynolds.

In sections 3d and 4th, the subjects and modes of examination were the same as in section 1st.

From 5 to 6 p. m., the board, on invitation of the superintendent, attended the exercise of fencing by the 1st class, in the fencing hall.

Tuesday, 8 o'clock, p. m.—The board met agreeably to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Comegys, Goggin, Mills, Jackson, Worthington, Polk, and Hunt.

The following resolution, offered by General Hunt, was passed, viz:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the Military Academy be requested to furnish the Board of Visitors with a statement, showing the number of cadets to which each State and Territory of the United States has been entitled, from time to time, since the establishment of the Military Academy; and the number of cadets who have graduated

from each State and Territory, from time to time, since its establishment.

The board then adjourned.

A true record:

A. CASWELL, *Secretary*.

—
WEDNESDAY, June 9.

The board met at 8 o'clock a. m.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Jackson, Comegys, Goggin, Wolfe, Mills, Worthington, Hunt, Williams, and Farrelly.

Mr. Wolfe stated that illness detained him from the meeting of the board last evening.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wolfe on Saturday, June 5, was called up by the mover. A discussion arose upon the resolution; pending which the board adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Library, 9 a. m.—Class 1st, consisting of forty-seven members, and divided into four sections, was examined in mineralogy and geology from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., by Professor Bailey and Assistant Professor Lieutenant F. N. Clarke.

Three p. m.—The examination of class 3d in mathematics was commenced. The class comprises sixty members, and was divided into six sections.

The subjects embraced are geometry, plane and solid trigonometry, plane and spherical and descriptive geometry. The first section was examined from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., by Professor Church and Assistant Professor D. D. Perkins.

At 5 p. m., on invitation of the superintendent of the academy, the board attended a battalion drill of cadets on the plain.

Eight o'clock p. m.—The board met agreeably to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Jackson, Comegys, Goggin, Mills, Worthington, Wolfe, Polk, Williams, Hunt, Farrelly, and Curtis.

The consideration of Mr. Wolfe's resolution, requiring of the 1st class of cadets an exercise in English composition, was taken up, and was passed in form, as recorded under date of June 5.

Two communications, marked A and B, received from the superintendent, were presented by the president, and read; and, on motion of Mr. Williams, it was

Resolved, That said communications be referred by the president to the appropriate committees for their consideration.

There being no further business, the board adjourned.

A true record:

A. CASWELL, *Secretary*.

—
THURSDAY, June 10

The board met at 8 a. m.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Caswell, Delano, Comegys, Mills, and Hunt.

There being no business on the table, the board adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Library, 9 a. m.—The examination of section 1st, of class 1st, was continued. Sections 2d, 3d, and 4th were examined during the day by Professor Church and Assistant Professor Lieut. C. McKeever.

At 11 a. m., by invitation of the superintendent, the board witnessed a cavalry exercise of the 3d class of cadets, and an artillery drill at 5 p. m. by the same class.

Eight o'clock p. m.—The board met agreeably to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Goggin, Jackson, Mills, Worthington, and Wolfe.

The president laid before the board a communication from the superintendent, accompanying a file of compositions written by the 1st class of cadets, pursuant to the resolution of the board, passed yesterday, calling for the same.

Before the reading of said compositions had been completed, the board adjourned.

A true record:

A. CASWELL, *Secretary,*

FRIDAY, June 11.

The board met at 8 a. m.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Jackson, Goggin, Wolfe, and Worthington.

The report of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs was presented and read by Mr. Goggin, chairman of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, the report was accepted. The board then adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Library, 9 a. m.—Sections 5th and 6th, of class 1st, were examined from 9 a. m. to 12 m., by Professor Church and Assistant Professor Lieut. Mebane.

At 3 p. m. Captain Alden examined the class in infantry tactics.

At 11 a. m., by invitation of the superintendent, the board witnessed a cavalry exercise of the first class of cadets, and at 5 p. m. a practice at the mortar battery.

Eight o'clock p. m.—The board met agreeably to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Caswell, Delano, Jackson, Goggin, Wolfe, Mills, Worthington, Howard, Polk, Farrelly, and Curtis.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, in was

Resolved, That when the board adjourn, it shall be to meet at 8 p. m. on Monday evening, June 14.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Curtis, was passed, viz:

Resolved, That this board recommend as a suitable study and proper exercise for the first class during the ensuing academic year, an actual topographical survey of the ground belonging to, and occupied by the institution; and that they be required to furnish maps of the survey and plans for a wall and line of fortifications to surround the whole, with specifications and estimates of the entire cost. Also, such architectural views of the buildings as will best display their extent and situation.

The report of the Committee on Instruction was presented and read by the secretary, and, by request of the committee, was referred back for revision.

Messrs. Goggin and Caswell asked and obtained leave of absence from the duties of the board after to-morrow.

On motion of General Polk, Mr. Jackson was appointed secretary for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Farrelly, the board then adjourned.

A true record:

A. CASWELL, *Secretary.*

—
SATURDAY, June 12.

Board met at the library room, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The examination of the second, third, and fourth sections of the first class in infantry tactics, conducted by Captain Alden, was continued till 12 o'clock. From that hour the examination of the third class in French, conducted by Professor Agnel and Assistant Lieutenant Greland, occupied the remainder of the day.

—
MONDAY, June 14.

Board met at the library room, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The examination of the third class in French, by Professor Agnel and Assistant Lieutenant D'Orémieux, was resumed, and finished at 12½ o'clock. The examination of the first class in artillery tactics, by Major Thomas, commenced at 12½, and occupied the remainder of the day. At 5 p. m. experiments in target firing were exhibited, under the direction of Majors Thomas and Porter.

Eight o'clock p. m.—Board met.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Delano, Jackson, Wolfe, Mills, Worthington, Howard, Williams, Farrelly, Curtis, and Hunt.

On the motion of the president, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the superintendent of the Military Academy, that to the present graduating class, and to all future ones, the diplomas conferred by the academic board shall be delivered with impressive ceremony, in presence of the Board of Visitors, and all the officers, professors, and cadets, connected with the institution.

A communication on this subject was received from the superintendent, and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, it was

Resolved, That on the occasion of delivering the diplomas to the graduating class, Mr. Williams be requested to address them in behalf of the Board of Visitors.

The Committee on Administration, by their chairman, Mr. Wolfe, presented their report, which was read and unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee on Instruction was presented by their chairman, Mr. Mills, and read, and, after full discussion, was amended and adopted.

The board then adjourned, to meet to-morrow (June 15th) at 8 o'clock a. m.

A true record:

J. P. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

TUESDAY, June 15.

Board met at 8 o'clock a. m.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Eastman, Delano, Jackson, Mills, Worthington, Hunt, Curtis.

There being no business, the board adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Nine o'clock a. m.—The board met in the library room, and the examination of the 1st class in artillery tactics was continued, under the directions of Majors Thomas and Porter, until 11½ o'clock a. m. The examination of the 4th class in "English studies" was then commenced, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Sprole and Lieutenant Gilbert, and the 1st and 2d sections finished at 1 o'clock. At 1 p. m. the examination of the 4th class was resumed by Rev. Mr. Sprole and Lieutenant DuBarry.

At 5¼ p. m. there was a ponton drill near the quarters of the company of engineer soldiers.

A true record:

J. P. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Eight o'clock p. m.—Board met.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Delano, Jackson, Mills, Worthington, Howard, Williams, Farrelly, Hunt, Curtis.

The president not being present at the opening of the meeting, Mr. Delano was called to the chair.

The Committee on Discipline, by their chairman, General Hunt, presented their report, which was read and unanimously adopted.

The president having come in, took the chair.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Police, presented their report, which was read.

Mr. Howard moved that so much of the report as objects to the present regulation of the gateways at West Point be stricken out.

After full discussion, the ayes and noes were called, and resulted as follows:

For striking out: Ayes—Messrs. Hammond, Delano, Jackson, Worthington, Howard—5.

Noes—Messrs. Mills, Williams, Farrelly, Hunt, Curtis—5.

So the motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. Howard also moved to strike out all that part of the report which relates to the use of tobacco by cadets.

This motion was discussed at length; pending which, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Jackson, and accepted by Mr. Howard as a substitute, and passed:

Resolved, That the portions of the report of the Committee on Police subjoined to this resolution be stricken out, and that the Committee on Police state in their report the facts as they exist with regard to the regulation of the gateways and the use of tobacco by the cadets, without comment, and that with these amendments the report of the Committee on Police be unanimously adopted.

Portions of report stricken out:

“Upon two points of police regulation we beg to make a remark, for the consideration of those who govern the academy.

“1st. We feel called upon to notice and object to the present rule in regard to the use of tobacco. It is made a high demerit to chew or smoke; and so hardly has this regulation operated upon those who had contracted the habit before entering the school, that it has greatly lessened their standing and influence *scholastically*, whilst in all other respects they could scarcely be complained of. It is a habit, however vulgar in the opinion of the most fastidious, that is inveterate—very difficult, indeed, to shake off—but there is in it nothing immoral or highly derogatory, and we feel convinced that no law can prevent its use while it is in the power of the consumer to procure it. So that the enactment upon this subject only drives the young man upon whom it operates into some secret place, where he may and will indulge, at the hazard of his standing and respectability. If it be known, he suffers severely; and hence he makes every effort to conceal the offence, the very effect of which is to degrade and debase to some extent a high-minded man, and particularly one educated to be an officer of the American army. But despite every exertion, we know the regulation will be violated, and consequently visited upon the violator quite as serious as if he had been guilty of crime, to which we most seriously object. We have not time to argue this point at length, but suggest that it would be better to permit a moderate use of the article outside of the public parade grounds and outside the barracks; taking care, of course, to prevent any introduction of it into the recitation-rooms or other buildings of the institution. Our views may be readily seen, and easily met and complied with, if those who make the rule will calmly consider the subject which we have deemed of sufficient dignity and importance to bring to their consideration.

“2d. The second point is in respect to the regulations of the gateways at West Point. We unqualifiedly condemn the system that keeps out of the grounds any person whatsoever, citizen or foreigner, on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage. The institution is a public one, composed of students made up from any and all families throughout the length and breadth of our widespread land—of professors and officers, and soldiers and servants, selected from the four quarters of the globe, all residing in houses built, and living upon salaries paid, by the common treasure of a common and well-beloved country, and we can see no reason or propriety that can exist for preventing the ingress and egress of any one who shall so deport himself as not to endanger the peace, harmony, and good government of the school. In many European countries it may be allowed to post a sentinel—often of very doubtful and inferior degree—at the gate of such a school, to stop the carriage of a gentleman and lady, and require them to find their way through the interior roads as best they can; but in a free, republican people's government, like ours, it is in our opinion absolutely ridiculous, and well calculated to render the institution unpopular with the masses, who do their full proportion to foster and support it, and to whom, in every trying emergency of its existence that may occur, an appeal has at last to be made. We cannot say more in this place than to urge the propriety of such a change in this respect as shall not only secure, but shall

absolutely better comport with the genius and spirit of our blessed form of government."

On motion of General Hunt, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Secretary of War to apply to Congress for an appropriation for the erection of a dock and road on the southerly side of the public square, nearly opposite the barracks, so as to afford a steamboat landing, and the most convenient ferry from West Point to the easterly side of the Hudson river, at "Garrisons."

Board adjourned to the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m.

A true record:

J. P. JACKSON,
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Board met at 8 o'clock p. m.

Present: Messrs. Hammond, Delano, Jackson, Mills, Worthington, Howard, Hunt.

The board, during the day, attended the examination of the fourth class in "English studies," under the direction of Rev. Mr. Sprole and Lieutenant DuBarry, which was completed; and also the examination of the second class in chemistry, under the direction of Professor Bailey and Lieutenants F. N. Clarke and Boynton. On the 17th instant, the examination of the second class in chemistry was conducted by Professor Agnel and Lieutenant D'Orémieux; after which followed the second and third classes in drawing, by Professor Weir and Lieutenants Smith and Seymour.

At the evening meeting of June 16, 1852, the president submitted the general report of the Board of Visitors, which was read and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the president of the board do respectfully request the Secretary of War to make a separate communication to Congress of the report and proceedings of the Board of Visitors, in order to secure the printing of the same as a separate public document.

On motion of General Hunt, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be tendered to the president and secretaries, for the able, impartial, and courteous performance of their laborious duties.

The members of the board, on motion for final adjournment, having feelingly referred to the great harmony and cordiality that had prevailed among them in the discharge of their duties, and in all their associations, did, accordingly, adjourn *sine die*; and after interchanging an affectionate farewell with each other, separated on the 18th of June, 1852.

A true record:

J. P. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Table showing the circumstances of the parents of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1862.

Orphans.	Mothers only.	Occupation of parents.	CIRCUMSTANCES OF PARENTS.												Total.		
			Indigent.			Reduced.			Moderate.			Affluent.					
			Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.	City.			
		FIRST CLASS.															
		No profession or occupation.....						1				1					2
		Planters.....									2						2
1	2	Farmers.....				3			11	6							20
		Governors.....								1							1
		Lawyers.....							1	3	1						5
		Physicians.....							2	2							4
		Merchants.....							1	6							7
		Clergyman.....								1							1
		Editor.....										1					1
		President of bank.....										1					1
		Officer in bank.....										1					1
1		Officer in marines.....										1					1
		Clerk, (general government).....										1					1
		Type-founder.....										1					1
		Coal-dealer.....										1					1
		Contractor.....								1	1						1
		Auctioneer.....									1						1
		Manufacturer of cotton.....										1					1
		Boarding-house keeper.....										1					1
		Cabinetmaker.....										1					1
		Carriagemaker.....									1						1
		Carpenter.....										1					1
		Shoemaker.....					1	1									2
2	2				3	1	2	16	23	13						58

H. Dec. 1.

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TABLE—Continued.

Orphans.	Mothers only.	Occupation of parents.	CIRCUMSTANCES OF PARENTS.										Total		
			Indigent.			Reduced.			Moderate.			Affluent.			
			Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.	City.	Country.		Town.	City.
		SECOND CLASS.													
1	2	No profession or occupation.....							2	2					
1	1	Lawyers.....							3	5	2				
		Farmers.....							10						
		Physicians.....							1	3					
1		Merchants.....								2	4				
		Clergymen.....								2					
	2	Officers in the army.....								2	5				
	1	Officer in the U. S. navy.....									1				
		Officer in bank.....								1					
		President insurance company.....								1					
		Agent (pension claims).....									1				
		Land agent.....									1				
		Engineers.....								1	1				
		Pilot.....								1					
		Brokers.....								1	1				
		Conveyancer.....								1					
		School teacher.....									1				
		Mason.....									1				
		Mechanic.....								1					
		Blacksmith.....								1					
		Machinist.....								1					
3	6								14	25	20				
															59

		THIRD CLASS.													
		No profession or occupation.....								1			1	2	
		Planters.....							3	1	1			5	
		Farmers.....			1				5					6	
	1	Judge.....							1					1	
5	2	Lawyers.....							4	5	1			10	
		Physician.....							1	1				1	
1	1	Merchants.....							1	4	1	1	1	8	
2	1	Officers of the army.....							1	1	2			5	
	1	Officer of marines.....									1			1	
		President of university.....										1		1	
		President of railroad.....											1	1	
		Cashier of bank.....										1		1	
1		Iron master.....							1					1	
	1	Iron merchant.....							1					1	
		Coal merchant.....									1			1	
	1	Sea captain.....								1				1	
		Justice of peace.....								1				1	
	1	Civil engineer.....									1			1	
		Editor.....												1	
		Hotel keeper.....									1			1	
		Miller.....									1			1	
		Grocer.....									1			1	
	1	Saddler.....			1									1	
6	13				1	1			16	15	11	2	3	4	53
		FOURTH CLASS.													
	2	No profession or occupation.....								2	2	1			5
		Planters.....							2			1			3
	5	Farmers.....			1				12	4		2	1	1	21
	2	Lawyers.....							1	4	2				7
		Physicians.....							1	3			1		5
	2	Merchants.....							2		4				7
		Manufacturers.....								1					2
		Editors.....								2	1				3
	6	Officers of the army.....							3	1	2				7

TABLE—Continued.

Orphans.	Mothers only.	Occupation of parents.	CIRCUMSTANCES OF PARENTS.											Total.	
			Indigent.			Reduced.			Moderate.			Affluent.			
			Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.	City.	Country.	Town.		City.
1	1	Officers of the navy.....							1		1				2
		Register, United States Land Office.									1				1
		Receiver, do							1						1
		Naval agent.....								1					1
		Indian agent.....											1		1
		Railroad agent.....								1					1
		Clerk Supreme Court U. States...										1			1
		Clerks.....										*2			2
		Deputy collector.....									1				1
		Steward of Naval Academy.....									1				1
		School teacher.....								1					1
Mechanics.....									3				3		
Hotel keeper.....									1				1		
8	13					1			24	25	16	4	3	4	77

* One a clerk in the service of the general government, and one a merchant's clerk.

NOTE.—In the statement for July, 1851, of the two reported in the first class, under the head "Clerk," one was a clerk in the service of the general government, and one in the service of a State government; and the one reported in the second class, under the same head, was a clerk in the service of the general government.

HENRY BREWERTON,
Captain Corps of Engineers, Superintendent of Military Academy.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, New York, August 23, 1852.

XI.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,

Washington, November 18, 1852.

SIR: In accordance with established usage, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Survey of the Lakes.—This extremely interesting duty has been conducted by Capt. J. N. Macomb, with that industry, intelligence, and sound judgment which are properties of his mind. The base line in the vicinity of Mackinaw has been measured by Capt. T. J. Lee, assisted by Capt. Macomb and all the officers of the lake survey. The apparatus used on this occasion was made in this city by Wm. Wurdemann, under the direction of Capt. Lee, after the principles of the one used in the survey of the coast, and was found admirably to fulfil the desirable requirements of expedition and accuracy. Capt. Lee has returned from the duty and has been preparing his report, but has not yet been able to complete it. It will be ready, however, during the ensuing session, for any call that may be made for it. On this account I hope to be excused from any description or details in reference to the apparatus or its use, which I have no doubt will be better explained in Capt. Lee's expected report.

The estimate for the lake surveys, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be found to be rather greater than heretofore. This has been occasioned by extending these operations to Lake Superior, and from wants which will be found stated in the detailed estimate and report from Captain Macomb, hereto appended and marked A.

The report of the expedition to the Salt Lake has been completed and published.

The report of the expedition from Santa Fé, by the Zuni and the Colorado, to the Pacific, under Captain Sitgreaves, has not yet been completed.

The ill health of Captain Humphreys having continued, his expected report of his operations on the survey in reference to the inundations of the Mississippi has not yet been received. From conversation with him, his views will embody the two ideas of embankments and outlets. The cost, extent, number and positions of these, are the problems he proposes to solve. As the expense will be very great, but not disproportioned to the objects to be accomplished, care and labor in the preliminary investigations will, I feel assured, result in a real economy.

The further investigations intimated in my last report, are being made, and will be pressed with all proper activity.

Two officers of the corps are yet occupied in completing the destroyed maps of the northeastern boundary, which, by report of Col. Graham of 26th August last, will be completed during the ensuing January.

The surveys of the several roads in Minnesota having been completed, the work of construction by contract has been attended to as far as the small balances of appropriations would admit. But as the estimates for

further progress on these roads have not met the approbation of Congress, now twice submitted to its consideration, work on these roads will be closed, as soon as existing small appropriations are exhausted. On these accounts, the estimates for these roads are not repeated in the estimate with this report.

Rivers and Harbors.—The very late period at which appropriations were made on these accounts, precluded the possibility of doing much at them this year. And because of the absence of appropriations for fortifications, which left one of the corps of engineers comparatively unemployed, the Honorable Secretary divided the duties under that law, limiting those of this corps to the lake harbors and to the western rivers.

The lake harbors being in a region which soon feels the rigors of winter and the interruptions from storms, nothing more has been done there than to advertise for materials. But, as appropriations in each case were extremely small, these advertisements are not for great quantities, and additional appropriations will be required for more materials, and to work up the materials that will be procured.

An agent for the construction of snag-boats was duly appointed, and is now engaged upon the duty. Heretofore the superintendence of this work has been under Lieutenant Colonel Long, and his report is hereto appended.

Of the light-houses which have been directed to be built by this bureau, all have been completed and delivered over to the Treasury Department except the one at Sand Key, which is yet in progress, under the general superintendence of the Light-house Board, by which the customary report will be made.

The board of engineers in reference to the improvement of the falls of the Ohio at Louisville has been employed at that place since about the first of October. By unofficial information, I understand that it has adjourned. So soon as the report of its proceedings is communicated, the department will be informed.

The duty of making a survey of a canal route across the isthmus of Florida is being attended to. Five officers of the corps have been assigned to the duty.

Advertisement has been made for proposals in reference to removing the Red river raft.

The appendices to the report are: a report and estimate from Captain Macomb, upon the survey of the lakes; and a report and estimate from Lieutenant Colonel Long, in reference to the western river improvements.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, *Secretary of War.*

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *October 19, 1852.*

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to present, for the information of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, the following account of the operations of the force under my command during the past year:

After leaving the field, last October, the officers and assistants were busily occupied, during the winter, with constructing and drawing, in detail, the maps of all their surveys of the last season. In the spring I made numerous observations, with the zenith telescope, upon stars passing within a degree of the zenith, for the correct determination of the latitude of Detroit. I was assisted by Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds in these observations, the result of which was duly reported, and was found to agree, to within two and a half seconds, with the position of Detroit as given upon the engraved chart of the "West end of Lake Erie and the Detroit river," just then issued by the bureau—a verification which was very satisfactory, in view of the limited means, in the way of instruments, at our disposal at the time of making a portion of the surveys upon which that chart is based.

In the course of the winter, application was made to me, by some of the captains of lake steamers, to place a beacon upon the sand-spit projecting into Lake Erie two miles to the southward from Point Peleé, a danger which it was very desirable to have conspicuously marked, as it is within half a mile of the proper turning point for steamers running between Buffalo and the west end of Lake Erie. In compliance with the request above alluded to, on fitting out the steamer Surveyor, in the early part of the summer, I placed a temporary beacon upon the shoal, in about six feet of water, so contrived as to remain undisturbed by the storms during the season of navigation. I had neither means nor time at my disposal to enable me to build anything calculated to withstand the effects of running ice. The mark which I left was simply a tripod, with a circular disk of cast-iron, thirty inches in diameter, at each foot, to prevent too great a settling into the sand. I have had the satisfaction of hearing, quite recently, that the beacon was still to be seen there, although it was run into by a schooner quite early in the season, and thrown considerably out of the perpendicular.

I was given to understand, in the spring, that the bureau would be provided with a suitable apparatus, by the month of August, for measuring the base line for the survey of the Straits of Mackinac, as this operation could, in that section of the country, be properly carried on in the autumn alone; and as there was not money enough on hand applicable to the survey to enable me to carry on the detail surveys for the *whole* season, it was found necessary to defer taking the field until the month of July, whereby we lost several weeks of the season most favorable for the hydrography.

The parties being organized in the early part of July, I directed Lieutenant Gunnison, with a small force, to repair to Green Bay, and make preparations for the determination of the latitude of a point of the triangulation upon which he was formerly engaged there, and also to determine the azimuth of one of the lines of that triangulation.

Lieutenant Scammon was, at the same time, directed to take up the survey of the north shore of the western section of the Straits of Mackinac, at its western limit, and to work to the eastward, that his party might be at hand at the proper time for service upon the base line.

Lieutenant Reynolds was charged with the hydrography about the island of Mackinac and Round island, with directions, on completing that portion of the work, to encamp at the northwest end of the base line, where he was to take up the survey of the south shore of the western section of the straits, and to occupy his party in the clearing of that end of the base whenever the high winds should prevent his carrying on the operations upon the water.

Having made these arrangements, I left Detroit on the 19th of July, with the steamer belonging to the survey. When off Saginaw bay, in Lake Huron, I tried the depth of the water, and found it very much less than it is generally supposed to be; the deepest sounding which I obtained being but two hundred and seven feet, the bottom of fine sand mixed with clay. I also observed the temperature of the water, with the following result:

Surface temperature of water.....	63° Fah.
Temperature at the depth of 120 feet.....	44° “
The temperature of the air at the same time being.....	71° “

This is in accordance with the observations which I have heretofore made when taken in the open lake; but I have found a very different result in the Straits of Mackinac, where the waters are so mingled by the changing currents that it is not uncommon to find the same temperature at the surface and at the bottom, even in water of the depth of thirty fathoms.

I visited the encampment of Lieutenant Gunnison, at Green island, in Green bay, where, with his assistance, I determined the latitude with the zenith telescope, by observations upon stars passing within a degree of the zenith. After which we were engaged in extending the triangulation of that part of Green bay, and in recovering, and more permanently marking, some of the old triangulation points, with a view of connecting that work with surveys which may be required to the northward about the region of the Great and Little bays “de Noquet,” as well as with the work at which we are now engaged in the Straits of Mackinac.

On completing the above operations in Green bay, Lieutenant Gunnison returned with me to the Straits of Mackinac, where our attention was given to the preparation of the southeastern section of the base line, which work was attended to by Lieutenant Gunnison, whilst I occupied myself with the theodolite in measuring angles at the southeastern station. We also made some measurements with the levelling instrument, to compare the stage of water in the straits with the heights observed on former years, when it was found that, in the present year, the water is two feet and two-tenths of a foot higher than in the season of 1849—the first season of the survey. In the year 1851, or the second season of the survey, the water was found to be one foot and one-tenth of a foot higher than in 1849.

For the remainder of the season I was engaged, with the whole force under my command, in assisting Captain T. J. Lee in the measurement of the base line, in accordance with your orders.

It became possible, however, to relieve Lieutenant Reynolds's party from this duty for a few days, which was done, and he was thus en-

abled to push his shore-line work and hydrography to the most western point, in easy reach of his encampment.

In consequence of the delay in taking the field, arising from the smallness of the amount of funds applicable to our work, as above explained, it has been impossible to accomplish, this year, all that I promised myself at the time of making my last annual report.

There yet remains to be done in that portion of the field embracing the Straits of Mackinac and the approaches thereto, in Lakes Huron and Michigan, a large part of the deep-water or off-shore soundings, including the survey of eight detached shoals, the positions of which have been merely reconnoitred as yet; the survey of the entrance of the St. Mary's river, including the southwestern coast of Drummond's island; ten miles of coast-line and in-shore soundings around Point la Barbe; forty miles of coast-line, on both sides of Waugoshance Point, with much intricate hydrography near the same; the extension of the general triangulation westward from the recently measured base line through about ten principal triangles; also the determination of the requisite astronomical positions and azimuths in the same field, and the measurement of some angles of the triangulation in the eastern section; the accomplishment of all of which will probably be sufficient to occupy the force at present upon the work for the whole of the next season.

It is to be regretted that the force and means at our disposal are so limited as to prevent the more rapid extension of our surveys into fields where growing interests are urgently calling for them. Saginaw bay and the bays "de Noquet" are both of them positions the commerce of which must soon be greatly increased, to afford outlets for the wealth of the forests and mines on their borders.

Little bay "de Noquet" is about to be connected with Lake Superior by a railway of forty miles in length, when it will probably become at once a favorite route for passengers.

Experience has shown that the only way in which we can produce a useful result is by confining our operations to one section, or field, of this great work, until the particular portion is completed. I would therefore recommend that we confine our attention to the Straits of Mackinac, until the work is finished there, and that we then repair to such other position as may be deemed most necessary to have surveyed.

With this report I beg leave to forward an estimate for carrying on our operations for the next year.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. N. MACOMB,

Captain Topographical Engineers.

Col. J. J. ABERT,

Chief Top. Engs., Washington.

OFFICE WESTERN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS,

Louisville, September 1, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report on the improvement of the western rivers, and on various other operations com-

mitted to my direction and superintendence, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1851, and ending June 30, 1852.

The several topics claiming attention will be considered separately, and in the following order :

1. *Improvement of the Western Rivers.*

Comparatively but little has been done during the past year towards the prosecution of the important works under this head, for want of appropriations by Congress for this purpose. The duties have comprised, mainly, the safe-keeping of the imperishable portion of the machinery pertaining to three snag-boats, and to the resurvey and drawings of the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville.

In accordance with instructions from the Topographical Bureau, additional surveys, soundings, &c., at this locality, have been made by my assistant, Lieut. J. W. Abert, topographical engineers. His report and drawings thereon were transmitted to the bureau under date of the 18th ultimo, and to these I take leave to refer you for all details in connexion therewith.

I take occasion in this place to notice two considerable mistakes which a committee of Congress have been led to commit in a late report (see report of House Committee on Roads and Canals, dated August 2, 1852) on the improvement of the Falls of the Ohio by canal or otherwise.

1st. The committee represent, in their report, that the cost of a marine wall in the bed of the Ohio, at the falls, deemed an essential appendage to a canal on the Indiana side of the Ohio, as estimated by me, is "over \$400,000;" whereas my estimate, so far as relates to that particular part of the work, is \$128,168.

2d. The committee have inferred, from certain representations on the map of the falls, submitted by me, that the depth of the lower water channel, from the Big Eddy downward, to the foot of the Louisville and Portland canal, varies from eight to twelve feet; whereas, the greatest depth in the shoalest part of the channel, in extreme low water, does not exceed five feet, as determined by soundings, made with care, in 1851. This mistake appears to have been occasioned by using certain figures intended to represent iso-level curves, supposed to be drawn on the water surface, in coincidence with determined elevations above the lower miter sill of the Louisville and Portland canal, as representations of the depths of the channel, instead of elevations mentioned.

On the 10th January, 1851, I was directed to report on "the comparative cost of renewing or repairing the dam at Cumberland island;" and also, what would be "the better plan of curing the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river at that point." To my report in answer thereto, transmitted under date of January 19, 1852, I take leave to refer you for any information required.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the improvement of the western rivers, for the last fiscal year, are as follow :

Unexpended balance on hand, and applicable to this service, July 1, 1851.....	\$6,214 39
Remittance from U. S. treasury, September 1, 1851.....	1,481 39
	<hr/>
Amount of receipts for the year.....	7,695 78
Amount of expenditures for the 3d quarter, 1851..	\$424 00
Do. " " 4th " " ..	690 00
Do. " " 1st " 1852..	397 00
Do. " " 2d " " ..	498 55
	<hr/>
Amount expended for the year.....	2,009 55
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance July 1, 1852.....	<u>5,686 23</u>

2. *Mississippi Delta Survey.*

In consequence of the sickness of Captain A. A. Humphreys' corps topographical engineers—the officer to whose charge the important duty had been confided—I was directed to repair to Philadelphia early in October last, for the purpose of obtaining from him “such information, or notes, in connexion with his survey, in reference to the inundations of the Mississippi, as might be had, to enable me to prepare a report thereon.” At the same time the Board of Topographical Engineers, consisting of Captain Humphreys and myself, was to be considered as reorganized.

In accordance with these instructions I repaired to Philadelphia, and on my return to this station prepared and forwarded the report required, under date of November 26, 1851; to which I take leave to refer for any information touching the progress of the survey to that date.

On the 30th of November, the appropriation for this work being nearly exhausted, the civil assistants who had been engaged in plotting the field-work, making topographical drawings, &c., were discharged, and this part of the work temporarily suspended.

The hydrographic operations at Carrollton, Louisiana, under the superintendence of C. G. Forshey, esq., civil engineer, were continued, on a very limited scale, to the 30th April last, at which date they were suspended, and the boats and other public property stored for safe-keeping, in charge of C. G. Forshey, esq.

One of the quarter-boats was found, on inspection, to be in so leaky and damaged condition, that it was deemed advisable to dispose of it. A sale was effected at a reasonable price, and the proceeds thereof, together with those of sundry other articles disposed of in like manner and for similar reasons, were duly credited to the United States in my account-current for the 2d quarter of 1852.

In the event that no appropriation shall have already been made by Congress for the further prosecution of this survey, I would respectfully suggest that all the boats, and other perishable articles pertaining thereto, be disposed of as soon as practicable; while the imperishable articles may be stored for future use.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the Mississippi delta survey, from December 1, 1851, to June 30, 1852, are as follows, viz:

Remittance from United States treasury, January 3, 1852..	\$1,000 00
Remittance from United States treasury, February 25, 1852	1,000 00
Remittance from United States treasury, March 29, 1852..	111 11
Amount of receipts from sales of public property pertaining to this branch of the service.....	200 50
	<hr/>
Amount of receipts.....	2,311 61
Amount of expenditures for the 1st quarter of 1852.....	\$1,721 64
Amount of expenditures for the 2d quarter of 1852.....	384 51
	<hr/>
Amount expended.....	2,106 15
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance, July 1, 1852.....	205 46
	<hr/> <hr/>

3. *Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.*

All operations on this hospital have been suspended since the date of my last annual report, September 1, 1851, for want of adequate appropriations to carry on the work.

The works remaining to be completed are as follows, viz:

The construction of two hot-air furnaces, with their heaters, boilers, &c. Flues, &c., connecting the same with the chimneys and rooms to be warmed. The tubing connecting the same with the bath-rooms, water-tanks, and evaporating pans. The construction of a balustrade fence along High street, in front of the hospital. The construction of a similar fence enclosing a hospital yard of suitable size. Surface grading in front, rear, and at both ends of the hospital. Paving of brick walks on all sides of the same. Surface drains, &c., &c.

The probable amount required for accomplishing these and other items of work, was estimated, in my report already referred to, at \$5,000.

The building having been so far completed as to admit of the reception of patients, was, in so far as relates to the finished portions thereof, informally taken into custody by the collector of customs at this port, during the 4th quarter of 1851, and still remains so.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the marine hospital at Louisville, for the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance on hand, and applicable to the service, July 1, 1851.....	\$1,132 36
Amount received on account of cement transferred to Paducah hospital.....	10 00
Amount received from sales of lumber, &c., pertaining to this hospital.....	88 00
	<hr/>
Amount of receipts for the year.....	1,230 36

Amount of expenditures for the 3d qr. 1851....	\$1,104 05
Do.....do...4th qr. 1851....	4 00
Do.....do...1st qr. 1852....	14 70
Do.....do...2d qr. 1852....	00 00
	<hr/>
Amount expended for the year.....	\$1,122 75
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance, July 1, 1852.....	107 61
	<hr/>

4. *Marine Hospital at Paducah, Kentucky.*

The condition and progress of this work on the 1st of September, 1851, were fully explained in my annual report of that date, to which I take leave to refer for any details that may be required in relation to these topics.

The items of work done, materials, &c., procured since that date, are as follows, viz :

Procuring and setting iron railings on the piazzas, setting fire-fronts, grates, &c.; procuring and applying a double force-pump, to serve as a fire-engine, &c., with conduits for the purpose of conveying water to all parts of the building; procuring and setting the flag-staff, lightning-rod, and cardinal pointers, vane, &c.; painting the interior of the hospital with three coats, and portions of the exterior with one coat; the construction of two hot-air furnaces, with their flues, &c., for warming the building; surface grading in front of the hospital, &c.

The work remaining to be completed is as follows :

Procuring and attaching two copper boilers to the hot-air furnaces; the tubing connecting the same with the bath-rooms, water-tanks, and evaporating pans; the brick pavements around the building; the construction of a balustrade fence, enclosing a hospital yard of suitable size; the completion of the surface grading; together with terraces, drains, &c.

An estimate for completing the work referred to, amounting to \$5,000, was made in my last annual report.

The building having been reported as ready for the reception of its furniture, &c., the finished portions thereof were, by direction of the chief topographical engineer, delivered, on the 26th of April last, into the charge of J. Campbell, esq., of Paducah, superintendent, reserving the unfinished portions to be completed under my directions, whenever an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for that purpose.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the marine hospital at Paducah, for the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz :

Remittance from U. S. treasury, July 14, 1851.....	\$4,000 00
Do. do. August 26, 1851.....	2,000 00
Do. do. September 9, 1851....	3,000 00
Do. do. November 18, 1851....	2,000 00
	<hr/>

Amount of receipts for the year..... 11,000 00

Outstanding balance, chargeable to the United States, July 1, 1851.....	\$973 22	
Amount of expenditures for the 3d quarter 1851.....	5,400 09	
Amount of expenditures for the 4th quarter 1851.....	2,334 72	
Amount of expenditures for the 1st quarter 1852.....	1,044 08	
Amount of expenditures for the 2d quarter 1852.....	707 20	
	<hr/>	
Amount expended for the year.....		\$10,459 31
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance, July 1, 1852.....		540 69
		<hr/> <hr/>

5. *Marine Hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas.*

At the date of my last annual report, in consequence of the sickness prevailing among the workmen, and the general unhealthiness of that locality during the summer months, all operations upon the work had been suspended, except in so far as related to its custody and safe-keeping, and of the public property pertaining thereto, and remained in the same condition until the following month. On the 13th of October, active operations were resumed, and prosecuted with vigor until the 28th of May last, at which date, the appropriations being nearly exhausted, the work was again suspended.

The items of work done, materials, &c., procured, since the resumption as above, are as follows, viz:

Two large rain-water cisterns, containing about five hundred and seventy barrels each, have been formed beneath the surface of the ground; also two privy sink-vaults, walled with brick, twenty feet deep, and connected with the privies by under-ground brick drains. The entire cellar of the hospital has been paved and grouted. The brick walls around the building have been laid. Four tanks of iron, containing more than two thousand gallons each, have been prepared and placed beneath and contiguous to the roof; together with the lead-pipes and other plumber's work connecting the same with the cisterns, wash-stands, water-closets, &c. The exterior of the building has been pointed with hydraulic cement. The iron railings and iron door-steps have been procured, and appropriately set. The plaster grounds have been applied, and the entire building plastered. The hot-air and ventilating registers have been procured and set. All the floors have been laid, and the stair-cases, with their balustrades, &c., have been completed throughout the entire building. The interior and architrave-finish, and the hanging of the doors, windows, &c., have been partially completed. The fire-fronts, grates, &c., have been procured and set. The brick hearths have been laid; a double-acting force-pump has been procured and applied, together with its conduits, and connecting it with the cisterns and all parts of the building. The flag-staff, lightning-rod, vane, &c., together with the locks, hinges, &c., requisite for the comple-

tion of the building, and the probable quantity of white-lead, oil, &c., required for painting the exterior and interior of the building, have all been procured and delivered. The terrace in front, rear, and at the ends of the building, has been enlarged, together with various other items of work that need not here be enumerated.

The work remaining to be done, and for which the appropriation called for in my last annual report, viz: \$6,000, is deemed sufficient, is as follows, viz:

Completing the interior and architrave-finish, including the hanging of the doors, windows, &c.; ceiling two piazzas with pine ceiling-boards; setting the flag-staff, lightning-rod, &c.; painting the interior and exterior of the building with three coats each; preparing and arranging proper bathing-rooms; completing the grading and terracing around the building, together with the necessary drains; constructing a balustrade fence in front of the hospital and around the hospital yard, &c., &c.

The original intention of placing the bath-rooms and heating-furnaces in the cellars of this hospital has been entirely frustrated, by reason of the impracticability of excluding the water of high freshets from the sub-basement story. Accordingly, arrangements have been made for preparing bath-rooms on the ground-floor, contiguous to the wash-room, while it is expected that the furnaces must unavoidably be dispensed with, for want of suitable spaces for their introduction. No very serious inconvenience is likely to result from this omission, however, for the chimneys all draw well; and the wash-room may be arranged in such a manner as to furnish requisite facilities for heating the water occasionally required for the purposes of a warm bath.

Although a considerable reduction in the cost of the building will accrue on these accounts, yet the hindrances to its progress, occasioned by the peculiarities of the place, will be likely to enhance the expenditures on other parts of the work remaining to be done, to the full extent of the appropriation that has been called for.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the marine hospital at Napoleon, for the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance on hand and applicable to this service				
July 1, 1851.....				\$2,269 55
Remittance from U. S. treasury, September 29, 1851...				5,000 00
Do. do. do. January 1, 1852.....				3,000 00
Do. do. do. March 17, 1852.....				4,000 00
				<hr/>
Amount of receipts for the year.....				14,269 55
Amount of expenditures for the 3d quarter, 1851, \$521 05				
Do. do. 4th do. 1851, 7,661 78				
Do. do. 1st do. 1852, 4,511 15				
Do. do. 2d do. 1852, 1,384 51				
				<hr/>
Amount expended for the year.....				14,078 49
				<hr/>
Unexpended balance, July 1, 1852.....				<u>191 06</u>

6. *Marine Hospital at Natchez, Mississippi.*

My annual report of September 1, 1851, heretofore cited, explains the condition and progress of the work, in furtherance of the construction of this hospital, at that date; since which time, much of the work therein reported as in progress has been completed.

The work done from that date to the present time is as follows, viz:

The interior and architrave-finish, including the hanging of the doors, windows, &c., has been completed. The stair-cases of the entire building, with their balustrades, have all been completed. The iron water-tanks have been placed in their positions, beneath and contiguous to the roof, and the lead pipes and other plumber's work, connecting the same with the cisterns, wash-stands, water-closets, &c., have been procured and applied. The plastering of the entire building has been finished. The painting of the interior of the building with three coats has been completed. The grates, fire-fronts, &c., have been set. The flag-staff, lightning-rod, vane, &c., have been procured and set. The iron railing for the piazzas has been procured and applied. The grading around the building has been partially done, &c.

The items of work remaining to be completed are as follows, viz:

Procuring and applying a double-acting force-pump, to serve as a fire-engine, &c., with conduits for the purpose of conveying water to all parts of the building; the construction of two hot-air furnaces, with their heaters, boilers, tubing, and other connexions with the water-tanks, bath-rooms, &c.; the grading around the building; the brick pavements for walks, avenues, steps and drains, in connexion with the terraces; the construction of a balustrade fence in front of the hospital and around the hospital yard; the fencing of a portion of the hospital lot, &c.; all of which still remain to be completed, whenever the amount called for in my annual report, viz: \$5,000, shall have been appropriated by Congress for that purpose.

In accordance with instructions from the chief topographical engineer, the finished portions of the hospital building were, on the 19th of June last, delivered into the charge of C. R. Railey, esq., collector of customs at the port of Natchez, reserving the unfinished portions thereof to be completed under my directions.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the marine hospital Natchez, during the last fiscal year, are as follows:

Remittance from United States treasury, July 14, 1851..	\$6,000	00
Do do do August 26, 1851	4,000	00
Do do do Sept'r 29, 1851	3,000	00
Do do do Nov'r 18, 1851	5,000	00
Do do do Dec'r 15, 1851	2,000	00
Amount received on account of lumber, transferred from this hospital to the hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas.....		21 00

Amount of receipts for the year..... 20,021 00

Outstanding balance, chargeable to the United States, July 1, 1851.....	\$6,686 51
Amount of expenditures for the third quarter of 1851	7,024 62
Amount of expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1851	4,300 26
Amount of expenditures for the first quarter of 1852	1,696 99
Amount of expenditures for the second quarter of 1852	217 00
	<hr/>
Amount expended for the year.....	\$19,925 38
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance, July 1, 1852.....	95 62
	<hr/> <hr/>

The duties likely to occupy my attention, and that of my assistants, from and after the close of the last fiscal year, comprise the safe-keeping of the public property pertaining to the improvement of the western rivers and to the survey of the Mississippi delta, the completion of the drawings relative to the survey of the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Kentucky, together with the construction and outfit of boats, &c., for the prosecution of the snag business expected to be authorized and resumed in conformity to anticipated appropriations by the present Congress for the improvement of the western rivers.

To these several duties must be added the superintendence of the works necessary to the completion of the several hospitals now in progress under my direction, whenever the appropriations shall have been made by Congress for that purpose.

In conclusion, it becomes my duty to submit an estimate of the sums required for the prosecution of the various works committed to my charge within the next fiscal year, beginning on the first of July, 1853, and ending on the 30th June, 1854, which is briefly as follows, viz:

Amount required for the prosecution of the snag business on the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, during the next fiscal year.....	\$200,000 00
Amount required for the prosecution of the surveys of the Mississippi delta.....	50,000 00

For information in regard to the item last mentioned, I beg leave to refer to my report and estimate touching this service, dated November 26, 1851, as before stated.

Respectfully submitted.

S. H. LONG,
*Lieut. Col. Topographical Engineers,
 Supt. Western River Improvements, &c.*

Col. J. J. ABERT, *Chief Topographical Engineer.*

XII.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, November 2, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance department during the last fiscal year, with such remarks and suggestions as the affairs of the department appear to call for.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Amount, as per last year's report, undrawn from the treasury on the 1st July, 1851.....	\$710,128 81
In the hands of disbursing officers at the same date....	110,181 76
Amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1851-'2, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.....	982,186 00
Received during the year from damages to arms in the hands of troops, chargeable to them, and from all other sources not before mentioned.....	113,397 51
Total.....	<u>1,915,894 08</u>
Amount of expenditures during the year.....	\$1,241,982 48
In hands of disbursing officers 30th June, 1852.....	97,019 54
Remaining in treasury undrawn, same date.....	576,892 06
Total.....	<u>1,915,894 08</u>

The accounts of all the disbursing officers of the department have been regularly rendered, examined, and transmitted to the proper accounting officer of the treasury for settlement. The estimates for the next fiscal year have been carefully prepared, and include only objects of primary importance, fully explained in the remarks appended.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

There was no appropriation made for this object for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1852. The operations of the department under this head were, therefore, limited to the means furnished by unexpended balances of former appropriations. Those means have been applied to repairing and keeping in good order the armament at the forts; to furnishing the regular supplies of ammunition; to paying for heavy cannon, shot, and carriage timber, delivered on previous orders, and to the manufacture of seacoast and garrison carriages at the arsenals, so far as the seasoned timber on hand, and the available means for employing workmen, would permit. The principal articles procured by purchase and fabrication at the arsenals are as follows, viz:

- 32 32-pounder guns.
- 28 32-pounder barbette carriages, complete.
- 8 24-pounder barbette carriages, complete.
- 11 24-pounder howitzer carriages, for flank defence.
- 1 8-inch columbiad barbette carriage.
- 1 10-inch columbiad carriage.
- 30 32-pounder barbette top carriages.
- 16 24-pounder top carriages, for flank defence.
- 41 32-pounder casemate upper carriages.
- 1 18-pounder barbette chassis.
- 1 pent-house.
- 20,977 32-pounder shot.
- 30,928 cubic feet of timber for seacoast carriages.

The expenditures from the appropriation for armament of fortifications during the year, amount to \$77,999 74.

In my last annual report I remarked on an erroneous idea apparently entertained by those not conversant with the subject, that the operations of the Ordnance department, under this head, were so intimately connected with the system of fortifications, that a discontinuance or abridgment of the system affected in a similar degree the necessity of providing the means estimated for under the designation of "armament of fortifications." As this idea seems to have influenced the provision last made for this object, I fear the matter is still misunderstood, and therefore take occasion to repeat here that portion of my last report relating to it, as I have also done, in substance, in the remarks on that item of the estimate: "Although the designation of this appropriation seems to connect it entirely with the system of fortifications, and the work under it has been carried on in reference to that system, it is by no means dependent on it; and the providing of heavy artillery, with its appropriate carriages, ammunition, and equipments, will not be the less necessary for the defence of our harbors and seacoast, even if the system of fortifications should not be prosecuted to completion. On the contrary, if permanent fortifications should be dispensed with, resort must be had to temporary batteries thrown up, as occasion may require, to guard and protect the approaches to our cities on the seaboard, unless it be determined—which is not to be supposed—to leave all points open to attack, and make no preparation for protection or defence. These batteries will require the same kind of armament as it is intended to provide from the appropriation for 'armament of fortifications,' and to a far greater amount, without being as affective for attack or defence. Whatever substitute it may turn out to be the policy of the government to make for the system of fortifications (and no substitute will, in my judgment, answer the same purpose,) the use of artillery certainly cannot be dispensed with; and so far as the quantity of artillery is concerned, less will certainly be requisite with permanent fortifications than without them. It does not, therefore, follow, as seems to have been supposed, that because no means are provided for carrying on the system of fortifications, it is useless to appropriate for the armament; but the reverse is true—the fewer the points that are fortified, the greater the need of armament. Although neither forts nor guns may ever be brought into actual use

in war, it by no means follows that it is therefore useless to provide them, or that expenditures on such account are wasteful: although they may never *repel* an attack, they may prevent one."

In this connexion I desire to call attention to the subject of a national armory for the fabrication of cannon and projectiles. This subject has heretofore been one of repeated inquiry, and is of acknowledged importance. The beneficial results in the manufacture of small-arms, which have been derived from the national armories established for that purpose, leave no doubt as to the expediency of a similar national establishment for the fabrication of cannon. The question has been so fully investigated, and elaborately discussed, in Congressional and Executive reports, as to leave its warmest advocate nothing more to do than to refer to the facts and arguments in favor of the measure, therein adduced. But, while the expediency, if not the absolute necessity of the measure, seems to have been generally conceded, no definite action has been taken for its accomplishment. I recommend it to your notice and attention as a measure of great importance, and with the hope that it may meet your approbation, and secure your aid towards its speedy execution.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, AND SUPPLIES.

The expenditures from this appropriation, during the year, amount to \$180,711 38. They have been applied to the objects for which the appropriation was made, viz: the preparation and furnishing of ordnance supplies to the United States troops; the alteration of flint-lock arms to percussion; experiments with artillery and small-arms; and repairs of field and siege batteries. The principal articles procured by purchase, and fabrication at the arsenals, are the following, viz:

- 2 10-inch columbiads, experimental.
- 2 8-inch columbiads, experimental.
- 18 6-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.
- 35 caissons, with tools and spare parts.
- 1,500 percussion rifles, with appendages.
- 1,000 percussion pistols, with appendages.
- 510 cavalry sabres.
- 584 foot officers' swords.
- 150 field officers' swords.
- 1,008 infantry cartridge boxes.
- 7,500 infantry cartridge-box belts.
- 1,866 gun-slings.
- 3,366 cap-pouches.
- 10,650 waist-belts.
- 10,814 bayonet scabbards, with frogs.
- 1,949 cavalry sabre belts.
- 2,700 carbine slings.
- 2,250 carbine swivels.
- 198 pairs of holsters.
- 1,484 sabre-knots.
- 412 artillery sword belts.
- 820 sword shoulder belts.

- 2,000 sword-plates.
- 22 8-inch cannon balls.
- 42 24-pounder conical shells.
- 2,207 stands of field artillery ammunition.
- 89,080 cartridges for small-arms.
- 2,000 friction primers.
- 72,500 percussion caps—small size.

The number of flint-lock arms altered to percussion, during the year, is 25,274, of which there were 20,545 muskets, 3,813 rifles, and 506 pistols. The arms, ammunition, and other ordnance supplies, furnished to the United States troops during the year ended 30th June, 1852, are shown in the statement hereto annexed, marked C.

Experimental firing, to test, practically, the classification of iron cannon, as heretofore made according to the relative tenacity and density of samples of the metal, and also to test the advantages of different methods of casting, has been commenced. Sufficient progress has not been made to authorize definite and reliable conclusions, but the experiments to that end are going on.

There have been also many experiments with small-arms of novel construction, represented to possess great advantages over those in use. These arms, while exhibiting much mechanical ingenuity on the part of their inventors, have not been found to possess the requisite qualities for military weapons to be used by troops. The general objects of these inventors have been to increase, first, the rapidity of fire; and secondly, the range and accuracy of small-arms. While the first may well be regarded of doubtful utility, and even of positive injury, without a degree of coolness in the ranks and a strictness of discipline not often to be met with, and never to be calculated on, there can be no doubt of the great importance of the latter object. The French arm, "à la tige," and Sharp's method of loading at the breech, appear to promise better success, in effecting this object, than any other methods which have been suggested. Accordingly, the necessary experiments have been ordered, and are in progress, to fix the details of altering the musket and cavalry carbine on the "tige" system, with the intention, that when they are properly arranged, some arms of each kind be altered and placed in the hands of troops for trial. Some of Sharp's arms have also been ordered for a similar trial. This practical test, of actual use by troops in service, is the only reliable one, and no arm should be adopted for government use until it has been proved by a full and complete trial in this way.

A new fuze for spherical case-shot has been tried at the Washington and Fort Monroe arsenals, and the results of these trials indicate a superiority of this kind of fuze, for such projectiles, over that now in use. The perfection of this description of shot is important to enable field artillery to contend successfully with small-arms of long range; and with a view to this end, I have directed some of the shot prepared with the new fuzes to be issued to the artillery for trial and practice.

ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

Statement A, hereto annexed, shows the apportionment of arms to the militia under the law of 1808. That apportionment is made an-

nually, according to the number of effective militia in each State or Territory, as far as it can be ascertained, from the latest militia returns made to the Adjutant General of the army. From some of the States no returns have been received, and from others none for many years back. The requisite data, for apportioning the arms as the law contemplates, being thus defective, the issues cannot be made in just proportion to the existing militia force. The defect can only be remedied by regularity and uniformity in the returns, or by changing the prescribed rule for the apportionment. Experience fully shows that the former is not to be expected, and I therefore repeat my former recommendation that the law be so modified as to make the distribution of arms and equipments according to population by the latest census, or according to representation in Congress. I also repeat the suggestion in regard to a special provision for supplying arms to the new States, which have not participated in the issues heretofore made under the law of 1808.

The expenditures during the year from the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia amount to \$263,586 68.

The principal articles obtained on this account, by purchase and fabrication at the arsenals, are as follows, viz:

- 10 6-pounder bronze guns.
- 3 12-pounder bronze howitzers.
- 24 6-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.
- 4 caissons, with tools and spare parts.
- 4 battery wagons.
- 4 travelling forges.
- 2,000 cadets' muskets, with appendages.
- 9,500 percussion rifles, with appendages.
- 1,000 percussion carbines, with appendages.
- 3,900 percussion pistols, with appendages.
- 2,000 Colt's pistols, with appendages.
- 2,550 cavalry sabres.
- 1,000 bayonet scabbards, with frogs.
- 150 cap-pouches.
- 30 sword shoulder belts.
- 1,000 copper powder flasks.
- 375 pairs of holsters.
- 375 sabre belts.

The quantity and kind of arms and equipments furnished to the militia during the year, are shown by the annexed statement marked B.

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The following table exhibits the expenditures at the national armories, during the fiscal year, for manufacturing arms and for all other objects :

	Harper's Ferry.	Springfield.	Total.
For the manufacture of arms, appendages, tools, &c., and purchase of materials for the same.....	\$197,478 29	\$169,074 78	\$366,553 07
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery, including buildings, dams, &c....	44,631 80	34,440 89	79,072 69
	242,110 09	203,515, 67	445,625 76

The manufactures at Harper's Ferry armory include 13,400 percussion muskets and 3,227 steel-barrel percussion rifles, with appendages for the same—consisting of extra cones, wipers, and screw-drivers; 2,072 assorted components for repairs of arms at other posts, and 48,473 hammers, cones, and screw-drivers, for altering flint-lock arms to percussion. For the last two months of the year, manufacturing operations at this armory were entirely suspended in consequence of the overflow of the grounds and workshops by the flood of April 19th and 20th. This suspension has diminished the product of the year. To make good the damages of the flood has caused an expenditure not foreseen and not provided for in previous estimates, to cover which an item has been included in the estimate last rendered. The manufactures at Springfield armory include 21,800 percussion muskets, of which 2,000 are of the model in use by the cadets, with 56,620 appendages for the same, and 216,205 hammers, cones, and screw-drivers, for altering flint-lock arms. Work on buildings and machinery has also been done, the description and extent of which are stated in the annexed reports of the commanding officers of the armories, which are referred to for information in detail respecting the operations of the year. The cost of the finished muskets manufactured at Springfield armory during the year, averaged \$8 74½; at Harper's Ferry armory, the cost of the muskets averaged \$9 99¼, that of the steel-barrel rifles \$11 60½. The inspector of arsenals and armories, during the past year, has visited and minutely and critically examined the condition and management of the two national armories. His inspection reports represent their general condition to be excellent; the operations to be conducted with skill and system; the buildings and machinery to be kept in the best order; the artisans and other workmen employed to be intelligent and to perform their work willingly, diligently, and skilfully; and all in authority to exert their energies for the promotion of the public interest. I annex hereto copies of these inspection reports in full, to which I invite attention for a proper understanding of the condition of these public establishments under their present system of superintendence. A recent personal inspection of the Springfield armory enables me to speak in similar terms of the excellence of its condition and management; and my experience in the affairs of these

establishments for many years convinces me, fully and entirely, that, since they were placed under the present system, many important improvements have taken place, which are, in my judgment, due to the system. The change has produced a great, if not entire, reformation of the abuses formerly existing. Like all other reformations, it has met with opposition, and the reformers have had to encounter the ill-will and hostility of those who had profited by the abuses and are interested in restoring the former state of affairs, and to contend against their personal endeavors to effect that end, as well as the influence they could command in other quarters. A full and thorough inquiry into the merits of the two systems will, it is confidently believed, convince any unprejudiced person of the superiority of the present system over that which preceded it. Such has been the effect of the two investigations heretofore made—the one by a board composed exclusively of civilians, the other by a military court of inquiry. I refer with confidence, in support of my opinion, to the facts elicited by those investigations, to be found recorded in public documents, (Executive Doc. No. 207, second session Twenty-seventh Congress, and Senate Doc. No. 344, first session Twenty-ninth Congress,) and ask that no action calculated to effect a change may take place, at least until preceded by such an inquiry, and found therefrom to be expedient.

The number of serviceable small-arms at the armories and arsenals on the 30th June, 1852, was about 629,745; of which there were 193,061 new percussion muskets; 281,509 percussion muskets altered from flint-lock, and 73,992 flint-lock muskets—in all 548,562 muskets; 45,599 new percussion rifles; 4,700 percussion rifles altered from flint-lock, and 3,885 flint-lock rifles—in all 54,184 rifles; 9,435 new percussion pistols; 6,450 percussion pistols altered from flint-lock, and 11,114 flint-lock pistols—in all 26,999 pistols. The opinion expressed in my last annual report, in regard to the number of small-arms that would constitute a proper provision for the nation, is still entertained, and, in support of it, I refer to the views therein expressed.

ARSENALS AND DEPOTS.

There has been no change in the number of arsenals and ordnance depots during the year. The expenditures from the appropriation for arsenals, during that time, have amounted to \$153,888 80, which have been applied to the objects stated in the estimates on which the appropriation was based. The work done consists of repairs and preservation of buildings and sites, the erection of new and additions to old buildings, and all improvements of a permanent character. The reports of the commanding officers accompanying this give a detailed account of this work and of other principal operations at each, and are referred to for particulars. The annual inventories, which are rendered to include the 30th June of each year, show the aggregate valuation of all property in charge of the Ordnance department to have been, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, about 19,000,000 of dollars.

I again recommend that such of the arsenals as are not required for military purposes be disposed of. There are several of them of which little or no use can be made as arsenals, and their maintenance is a

source of constant expense. The views on this subject expressed in my last report, as also those in regard to the transfer of the arsenals at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and Mount Vernon, Alabama, to other sites, are unchanged. No action in reference to them having been authorized, I respectfully repeat my former suggestions and recommendations touching these points. There appears to be a necessity for extending the present limits of the ground assigned to the arsenal at Greenleaf's Point, in this city. The measure suggested as best calculated to effect this object is to obtain a restoration to the arsenal of the ground which was taken from it as a site for the penitentiary. This measure has heretofore been proposed, and I think might be effected with advantage to the public interest. I refer to the report of Major Mordecai, and to an extract from Lieut. Col. Baker's last inspection report of Washington arsenal, hereto annexed, for further information in regard to the subject.

During the last session of Congress I made a report in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the establishment of suitable depôts for the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the United States. That report, dated March 23, 1852, was transmitted to the Senate, but no action was had on the subject. The public service, in my opinion, requires the establishment of such depôts; and I understand that the site formerly selected by a board of officers as most suitable for the main depôt may be purchased by the government, if it be soon authorized; otherwise, it is likely to be sold, in small parcels, to individuals, which will render its acquirement by the government difficult, if not impossible. I therefore beg leave to bring the subject again, through the War Department, to the notice of the legislature, believing that it was favorably received when heretofore before them, and not acted on only from the pressure of other business demanding their attention. My report and the document therein referred to, which are on the Congressional files, contain full information on the subject.

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

H. K. CRAIG, *Colonel Ordnance.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

A.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1851, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.

States and Territories.	For what years returns received.	No. of militia.	No. of arms apportioned, in muskets.
Maine.....	1851	62,533	413
New Hampshire.....	1851	32,151	213
Massachusetts.....	1851	119,690	791
Vermont.....	1843	23,915	158
Rhode Island.....	1851	14,443	95 ⁵ / ₁₃
Connecticut.....	1851	51,649	341
New York.....	1851	265,293	1,754
New Jersey.....	1829	39,171	259
Pennsylvania.....	1847	276,070	1,825
Delaware.....	1827	9,229	61
Maryland.....	1838	46,864	310
Virginia.....	1851	125,128	827
North Carolina.....	1845	79,448	525
South Carolina.....	1848	55,209	365
Georgia.....	1850	78,699	520
Florida.....	1845	12,122	80
Alabama.....	1851	76,662	507
Louisiana.....	1847	43,823	290
Mississippi.....	1838	45,385	300
Tennessee.....	1840	71,252	471
Kentucky.....	1851	81,840	541
Ohio.....	1845	176,455	1,166
Michigan.....	1850	63,938	423
Indiana.....	1832	53,913	356
Illinois.....	1851	170,359	1,126
Wisconsin.....	1848	32,203	213
Iowa.....			
Missouri.....	1844	61,000	403
Arkansas.....	1843	17,137	113
Texas.....	1847	19,766	131
California.....			
Minnesota Territory.....	1851	2,003	13
Oregon Territory.....			
Territory of Utah.....	1851	2,575	17
Territory of New Mexico.....			
District of Columbia.....	1832	1,249	8
		2,211,174	14,615 ⁵ / ₁₃

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, Nov. 2, 1852.*

H. K. CRAIG, *Colonel Ordnance.*

B.

Statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia under the act of April, 1808, from the 1st July, 1851, to the 30th June, 1852.

- 2 12-pounder bronze guns.
- 15 6-pounder bronze guns.
- 1 12-pounder bronze howitzer.
- 1 10-inch mortar.
- 1 8-inch mortar.
- 18 carriages for field artillery, with implements and equipments complete.
- 1 10-inch mortar bed, with implements and equipments complete.
- 1 8-inch mortar bed, with implements and equipments complete.
- 8 caissons, with tools and spare parts.
- 13 sets of artillery harness for two wheel-horses.
- 5 sets of artillery harness for two lead-horses.
- 15 extra sponges.
- 12 extra thumbstalls.
- 6 extra gunners' gimlets.
- 10 extra priming wires.
- 4 extra linstocks.
- 4 extra portfire stocks.
- 12 extra drivers' saddles.
- 12 extra bridles.
- 2,852 muskets and appendages.
- 550 cadets' muskets and appendages.
- 1,526 rifles and appendages.
- 50 Hall's carbines and appendages.
- 100 artillery musketoons and appendages.
- 3,006 percussion pistols and appendages.
- 889 Colt's pistols and appendages.
- 1,197 cavalry sabres.
- 24 artillery sabres.
- 349 non-commissioned officers' swords.
- 60 musicians' swords.
- 680 artillery swords.
- 6 cadets' swords.
- 5 field officers' swords.
- 6,105 sets of accoutrements for infantry, riflemen, and cavalry.
- 635 infantry cartridge boxes.
- 510 infantry cartridge box belts.
- 1,130 bayonet scabbards.
- 1,180 waist belts.
- 620 brushes and picks.
- 60 cap pouches and picks.
- 764 sword belts for non-commissioned officers and artillery.
- 349 belts for cavalry and artillery.
- 24 sabre knots.
- 500 cartridge-box belt plates.

- 500 rifle pouches.
- 250 flask and pouch belts.
- 250 copper flasks.
- 643 pairs of holsters.
- 122,000 percussion caps for small-arms.
- 500 cannon percussion primers.

H. K. CRAIG, *Colonel Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 2, 1852.

C.

Ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the army, and to the several military posts, for the year ended June 30, 1852.

- 29 32-pounder guns.
 - 1 24-pounder siege gun.
 - 2 12-pounder siege guns.
 - 5 6-pounder bronze guns.
 - 2 12-pounder bronze howitzers.
 - 10 12-pounder bronze mountain howitzers.
 - 2 10-inch siege mortars.
 - 1 8-inch siege mortar.
 - 41 32-pounder casemate carriages.
 - 1 24-pounder barbette carriage.
 - 1 8-inch barbette carriage.
 - 1 24-pounder siege carriage.
 - 1 8-inch siege howitzer carriage.
 - 2 10-inch mortar beds.
 - 1 8-inch mortar bed.
 - 7 6-pounder carriages.
 - 2 12-pounder howitzer carriages.
 - 8 prairie carriages.
 - 9 caissons, with tools and spare parts.
 - 225 32-pounder cannon balls.
 - 120 24-pounder cannon balls.
 - 33 6-pounder cannon balls.
 - 70 10-inch shells.
 - 200 8-inch shells.
 - 25 spherical case-shot.
 - 1,989 stands of fixed ammunition, for field service.
 - 1,700 stands of ammunition, for siege and garrison service.
 - 790 muskets.
 - 17 rifles.
 - 10 cavalry musketoons.
 - 7 artillery musketoons.
 - 606 percussion pistols.
 - 89 Colt's pistols.
 - 37 cavalry sabres.
- Part ii—16

- 11 horse-artillery sabres.
- 71 non-commissioned officers' swords.
- 37 musicians' swords.
- 408 sets infantry accoutrements.
- 2,981 cartridge-box belts.
- 643 infantry cartridge boxes.
- 3,206 waist belts.
- 3,178 bayonet scabbards, with frogs.
- 400 cap pouches.
- 318 gun slings.
- 906 sabre belts.
- 784 sword knots.
- 615 carbine slings.
- 255 carbine swivels.
- 475 sword shoulder belts.
- 1,250 cartridges for field service.
- 4,100 cartridges for siege and garrison service.
- 213,100 cartridges for small-arms.
- 192,800 percussion caps for small-arms.
- 14,200 cannon percussion primers.
- 7,000 friction primers.
- 34,000 pounds cannon powder.
- 2,963 pounds paint.
- 527 gallons oil.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 2, 1852.*

INSPECTION REPORT OF SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

UNITED STATES ARMORY,
Springfield, Mass., October 20, 1852.

SIR: Having made an inspection of the United States armory at Springfield, I have the honor to report:

1. That the annual estimate, to June, 1854, made by the commanding officer, for "improvements and repairs," amounts to \$118,094 10, inclusive of \$99,094 10, which he supposed had reverted to the surplus fund, but which he has since been informed only amounted to \$46,094 10, leaving the sum of his estimate at \$65,094.

The new objects for which the estimates were made, are—

1st. Purchase of land, \$9,000.

2d. For boilers, shafting, &c., for new engine, \$10,000.

The first of these objects includes three small parcels of land for the purpose of straightening the boundary lines of the public tract, and ultimately, should private improvements advance towards the arsenal grounds, of enabling the United States to interpose a road all around the public grounds, between it and the city. It is undoubtedly desirable to acquire these small parcels of land for these purposes; and, in my opinion, the fifteen-acre lot, immediately east of the armory

square, might be sold at a price far exceeding the cost of the land proposed to be purchased. This fifteen-acre lot is separated from the rest of the public land by a road, is not used for any public purpose, nor can I conceive of any use to which it can be applied hereafter.

The second item in the estimate, of \$10,000, for purchasing boilers and shafting for a new engine—intended for shops to be built—is necessary, and is probably not too great, as it includes the building of the boiler-house. As I understand from Lieutenant Colonel Ripley, these two sums, with that which has reverted, make the foregoing total of the annual estimate.

2. The system of improvements at this armory contemplates a complete renovation. It has been pursued for several years to the great benefit of the establishment and the public interest. When the present old and crowded shops shall be replaced by more capacious and convenient ones, and the enclosing fences shall have been finished, this will undoubtedly be one of the most complete manufactories of arms in the world; and the commanding officer having nearly perfected a *plan* for the principal shops, the improvements should be hastened to completion.

The plans and sites selected for the buildings appear to me to be excellent and judicious. In carrying the plans into effect it will become necessary to remove the old frame dwellings and barns, which are of very little value. It is intended to execute the work in such manner as will not interfere with the manufacturing operations for any considerable time. These three old frame buildings are condemned, on the list of condemned stores forwarded by me on the 19th instant. The two dwelling-houses had been previously condemned.

3. The hired force at the armory, by the September return, was three hundred and thirty-six men, including clerks, foremen and assistants; in August the number was three hundred and thirty-five, and the pay-roll for this latter month amounted to \$13,016 52, as follows, viz: Under the appropriation for "*national armories*"—

For manufacture of arms.....	\$9,357 53	
“ special work.....	1 75	
“ miscellaneous.....	601 58	
“ work on machines, &c.....	1,258 25	
		<hr/> \$11,219 11
“ repairs and improvements.....	994 30	
“ machinery.....	656 48	
		<hr/> 1,650 78
“ ordnance stores.....		146 63
		<hr/>
Total.....		<hr/> <u>13,016 52</u>

The wages earned by mechanics on piece-work are found to range from about \$1 50 to \$3 per day, and at almost all the intermediate amounts. These may be considered liberal wages, but probably not above those paid at large private establishments; and the amounts earned may be ascribed to the system of paying by the *piece* instead of the *day*, which induces greater activity and industry.

It will be observed, on reference to the monthly returns from this armory, that quite a large number of carpenters, masons, painters, and

laborers, are temporarily employed in the improvements in progress of execution.

That the number of persons employed is not more numerous than required, is evident from the industry and attention to duty observable in every branch of the establishment; and it is equally evident that their services, as well as all the material purchased and expended, are applied exclusively for public purposes.

4. The number of public horses kept at the armory is *six*, and that number appears to be necessary.

5. In all the public storehouses the arms and other public property are neatly arranged, so as to secure their safety and preservation.

6. All the books and papers required by the regulations, and all that are necessary to account for the operations of such an establishment, are kept with the greatest accuracy and system of accountability, which is well known to the department, and appears to be as perfect as it is practicable to render it.

7. The interchange of the parts of the Harper's Ferry and Springfield muskets resulted as in a similar trial on my inspection at Harper's Ferry. The exceptions to perfect uniformity, in all the components of the arms, were not of any practical *importance*.

I observed, however, at this armory, that the adopted increase in the length and width of the comb of the hammer has been omitted, but the improvement will soon be made.

The arms continue to be of excellent quality, and are, undoubtedly, equal to any manufactured elsewhere; and, in the rigid system of inspections, there is hardly any possibility of any falling off in the quality of the material or workmanship.

8. An examination of the annual report shows the manufacture for the year ending June 30th last to have been 19,800 muskets, and 2,000 cadets' ditto, at a cost of \$8 74 and \$9 75 each, respectively. It likewise exhibits an annual expenditure of \$229,633, and the value of property amounting to \$3,690,597.

9. The balance due the United States from the paymaster was, on the 1st October..... \$44,796 59

Which is thus accounted for, viz:

Expended in October..... 24,670 76

Leaving due to the United States, October 16..... 20,125 83

Which is balanced as follows:

Paid on September roll..... \$502 00

Paid on contracts 1,043 00

Cash in specie..... 18,580 83

20,125 83

10. There are about 8,000 6-pounder cannon balls, apparently of good quality, at this armory, which, not being required here, I recommend should be inspected; and if found of good quality, that they be sent to the Watervliet arsenal, where they can be expended, as required, for fixed ammunition.

11. The general condition of this large establishment is almost unexceptionable. The shops at the river, and on the hill, are conducted

with skill and system; and everything connected with the place exhibits the most perfect neatness and care. Every person employed seems to understand his duty, and to perform it willingly, diligently, and skilfully.

The buildings and machinery are kept in the best order, and all those upon whom any responsibility rests seem to exert their energies for the promotion of the public interests.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. BAKER,

Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance, Inspector, &c.

Col. H. K. CRAIG,

Ordnance Department.

INSPECTION REPORT OF HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1852.

SIR: Having finished, on the 17th instant, an inspection of the armory at Harper's Ferry, its several workshops and mechanical operations, I am satisfied that the system under which they are conducted is a very excellent one. There are few, if any, private manufactories of arms, requiring as much intelligence, and so general a knowledge of mechanics, theoretical and practical, as the command and management of one of our national armories. Private manufacturers of arms are, comparatively, copyists: they have models furnished them, and their instructions and interests require a close imitation of them; but those models are results of a knowledge of the sciences—of study in the investigation of principles—and an application of that knowledge to the examination, tests, and selection of materials which compose them, and to those forms of construction which impart to them the qualities and peculiar characteristics required. Hence, without a scientific education, no person could conduct the concerns of this armory with a certainty of success. It would not be enough, that a system had been established; that governing rules were known, acquiesced in, and followed; that an armory was complete in all its parts; its mechanical operations a simple routine; and that, from these causes, similar results with the past would necessarily follow. Were the perfection of the arts already attained, the experience of the past might be safely and exclusively followed; but, in the *machines* and general material of war, there is an increasing effort at improvement all over the civilized world. Every nation, by means of the investigations and experiments of its educated officers, is on the search for new elements in the construction, that shall produce new and important effects in the several fire-arms for the military service; and discoveries have been made, and are frequently appearing, which are changing, very materially, their character and power. Some of these causes were accidentally developed, but always in the course of investigation and experiment; and unimportant as they may appear to an inexperienced observer, their effects have been traced to scientific causes. To avoid the danger of falling behind other nations in improvements connected with this branch of our military service,

those intrusted with its management should possess an appropriate military education, and likewise a practical acquaintance with mechanical operations, and of business transactions. To provide successors in the command of this armory, I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that a subaltern officer should be stationed at it, as assistant to the commanding officer.

The completeness of the present system, so far as *uniformity in construction* is concerned, is made manifest by the late submersion of some 20,000 arms during the highest flood ever known at the place. In cleaning those arms, 9,000 percussion muskets have been stripped and completely dismantled, their parts being thrown into great masses; and after being repaired, the arms are re-assembled from those lots of 9,000 components, having no distinguishing mark, every limb filling and fitting its appropriate place with perfect exactness. Had not this perfect uniformity existed, the parts of each arm must have been separately distributed; boxes must have been provided for these several and numerous parcels; great care would have been requisite, to avoid a mixture; every limb, of every musket, must have been numbered; and the expense of the operation would have been greatly increased.

All these inconveniences have been obviated by that system of uniform dimensions, even in the simplest and minutest components of the arm, which obtains in such perfection at this armory.

To determine whether this general uniformity extended to the fabrications of both national armories, I caused a musket of the manufacture of 1851, of either armory, to be taken to pieces, and then applied all the components of one to the other, mixing them in almost every possible manner, and applying the parts likewise to the receiving gauges. The result was, the *components*, as well as the *whole*, were identical, for every practical purpose. Only one, almost inappreciable, variation, was the length of the front end of the lock plates being detected, and this did not prevent a perfect assembling of the arms.

The system embraces all the various operations and transactions of the armory—the hours and distribution of labor, the regulation and police of the workshops, the duties and responsibilities of foremen and workmen, the accountability for public property—for its purchase, manufacture, receipt, issue and expenditure—the receipt, keeping, disbursing, and accounting for all moneys appropriated for the service of the establishment. Each foreman is required to keep—

- 1st. An account-book with the workmen.
- 2d. A tool-book.
- 3d. A stock-book.
- 4th. A book of fabrication.

In the first an account is opened with each man, by the foreman in whose department he is employed, charging him with the parts of the arm upon which he works. When his labor has been performed upon them, he returns them to his foreman for inspection; after which he is credited with all that have been approved, as well as for all rejected for bad material or bad workmanship, under their respective heads. From these books the monthly returns of work are made and handed to the master-armorier, to be by him approved, previous to making up the pay-rolls in the office of the commanding officer.

In the second, or "tool-book," an account is kept with each workman, charging him with all the tools he receives, and he is held accountable for their return, should he leave the armory. Should any be lost, or injured, their value is deducted from his pay. These books are consolidated quarterly and annually in others, kept in the master-armorer's office, and from the annual consolidation the annual inventory is, in part, made up.

The "stock-book" exhibits a statement of all materials, &c., received from the military storekeeper—the quantities expended, and the purposes of expenditure—and they are closed quarterly, and handed in to the book-keeper for examination and comparison with the military storekeeper's account of issues; after which their contents are consolidated in a book for the "quarterly consolidation of stock," and at the expiration of the year into an "annual consolidation of stock," which exhibits the total issues and expenditures, and the purposes for which they were made.

The fourth, or "book of fabrication," is one of much importance. It exhibits the total number of the various parts of the arm on hand from the previous month, the number fabricated during the month, and the various stages of finish to which they have advanced; the number received from and delivered to other foremen and the military storekeeper, and their stages of finish, and the number condemned for workmanship or material. At the expiration of each month these books are handed to the master-armorer, to be compared with the monthly returns of work from each foreman, and are consolidated monthly in a book kept by the master-armorer. Quarterly and annually they are likewise consolidated, the last being used in making up the annual inventory. All the accounts of the armory are settled quarterly, and correct inventories rendered by the foremen to the master-armorer of all tools, machines, &c., in the current service, and of all stock expended, and for what purpose.

It is obvious that the degree of accountability to which the workmen and foremen are subject, prevents all deception, inasmuch as the former are strictly accountable to the latter, and the latter, in turn, to the master-armorer, for all the details of duty, and the faithful performance of the work assigned them. From this system of accounts, information may, at any moment, be obtained of the operations in detail, by reference to the books in the master-armorer's office.

The gradual advance to these improvements has not escaped opposition, which almost every reform has to encounter, yet they have been attained notwithstanding; and are so strikingly evident, that no one who observes them can refuse his approval of the measures and means that have been employed so successfully. As far as I can learn, the only objection, perhaps, that still exists among the workmen, to this improved system, is to the rule which requires an observance to fixed hours for labor in the shops. The work is done by the piece; and provided it be done, and well done, it is contended by some that the operative should enjoy the privilege of laboring as few or as many hours, and during such parts of the day, as might best suit his interests or convenience; but under such a rule the public interests would inevitably suffer. There could be no reliable estimate of the amount of work

by a fixed number of workmen, during a given time. The most industrious would advance their particular parts of the arms beyond the required number, whilst others, less ambitious or industrious, would fail to supply the necessary amount, and all would be uncertainty and confusion; the year closing with a great surplus of some components, and a great deficiency in others. There can be no complaint as to wages, which are as good, and, I suppose, better than at most private manufactories. Taking the month of March last, for instance, I found that—

Barrel-forgers averaged	per day ..	\$2 25
Bayonet, lock, and mounting forgers.....	" ..	2 4
Barrel-finishers	" ..	1 77
Lock-filers	" ..	1 95
Mounting-filers.....	" ..	1 89
Borers.....	" ..	2 03
Stockers	" ..	1 82
Polishers	" ..	1 98

And these prices appear to have a very just proportion to the relative skill and severity of labor required in the several branches of the work.

A reduction in the number of muskets manufactured monthly, which, prior to the great flood, was about 1,667, is a consequence of that disaster, by which more than 20,000 arms were injured. Labor has been diverted from the manufacture to the repair; and the work of reparation is proceeding at the rate of about 250 per day. This change in employment has enabled the commanding officer to add to the number of workmen on rifles, so as to increase the manufacture of that arm to about 250 per month. One shop more will finish the rifle factory, and make it complete in its buildings. Many of its machines are of old, clumsy models, that have been many years in use. They should be replaced gradually by others better adapted to the service required of them. This last shop, for machines, is already commenced, and built up to the water-table, with its wheel-pit, &c. All the modern shops are well adapted to the work of manufacturing arms, being spacious, well lighted, and ventilated.

There are at the present time 354 men employed at this armory, as follows, viz:

- 1 master-armoror.
- 4 clerks.
- 1 assistant clerk.
- 16 foremen.
- 32 machinists.
- 5 barrel-forgers.
- 5 lock-forgers.
- 3 bayonet-forgers.
- 8 mounting-forgers.
- 4 trip-hammer men.
- 12 assistant forgers.
- 4 annealers.
- 9 borers.
- 34 turners and drillers.

- 3 grinders.
- 12 lock-filers.
- 29 mounting-filers.
- 7 polishers.
- 19 stockers.
- 23 barrel finishers.
- 1 arm assembler.
- 7 blacksmiths, for jobbing.
- 1 job filer.
- 9 carpenters.
- 103 laborers.

Many of the laborers are temporarily employed in cleaning the wet arms, &c., and will be discharged when that work shall be finished. The amount of the pay-roll for May is as follows, viz :

Manufacture of muskets.....	\$4,515 80	
Tools and machines.....	846 27	
Miscellaneous.....	448 16	
	<hr/>	\$5,810 23
Manufacture of rifles.....	1,928 54	
Tools and machines.....	168 98	
Miscellaneous.....	203 84	
	<hr/>	2,301 36

Special work.

Repairing damages by flood.....	1,957 56
Fabricating cones and polishing.....	298 72
Buildings and improvements.....	538 58
New machinery.....	720 28
	<hr/>
	<u>11,626 73</u>

Col. Huger proposes to include in his annual estimate to be made in August, the following items, viz :

1. Completion of new arsenal.....	\$10,000
2. Enclosing wall of arsenal yard and for grading grounds.....	3,700
3. Building a stock-house.....	8,000
4. Converting present stock-house into millwright, &c., shop.....	1,000
5. Canal walls, railing, &c., at the musket factory.....	5,000
6. Paving smiths' shop.....	1,000
7. Sheet-iron stacks to 13 forges.....	700
8. Repairing buildings, culverts, &c.....	1,500
9. Making and improving roads, walks, and grading grounds.....	2,500
10. Building rolling-mill.....	7,000
11. Purchase and repair of machines.....	10,000
12. Two water-closets, rifle factory.....	150
13. Repairs of canal and revetment along where there is none, at both establishments.....	3,500
14. Opening new waste-way, and closing old; repairing canal bridge, &c.....	1,500
15. Repair of storehouse at rifle shops.....	650

16. Removing old buildings at rifle shops, and grading the grounds.....	\$1,500
17. Repairing Potomac dam, injured by floods.....	1,500
	<hr/>
	58,500
	<hr/> <hr/>

All these proposed improvements, I have no doubt, are very necessary to complete the establishment.

The reserved (from sale) site, on which it is proposed to build the arsenal, is large enough to contain other buildings which are required, and which I recommend should be constructed. 1st. A stock-house, for the large supply of stocks stored for seasoning. The present stock-house in the armory yard was overflowed, and that building being convenient and required for a work-shop, another stock-store should be put up on the ground above all floods. The site for the arsenal is such; but it is very rough, and will require much labor and expense to put it in order. By suitable grading and draining, the *wash* down the ravine passing through these grounds will be prevented, and the annual labor and expense of cleaning out the canal, at this point, saved.

The principal improvements required, after the construction of the new arsenal, canal walls, rolling-mill, &c. and the arrangement of the adjoining grounds, will be to establish a lumber yard, above high water; a stable yard, adjoining the stables; grading and improving the roads, which are very bad between different parts of the establishment, &c.

The reservation of the land between the quarters of the commanding officer and the military storekeeper affords good lots for such quarters as may be necessary at a future time for the officers of the armory, which might be erected, perhaps, from the proceeds of the sales of the public lots and houses. I examined all the grounds belonging to the United States, at this armory—the lots arranged for sale, and those reserved for the use of the armory. The whole arrangement appears to me to be a good one.

The necessary preparations are in progress to construct the experimental rifle, on the "Minié" and "à la tige" methods. A rifling machine, and other fixtures, have been completed, and many preliminary arrangements made; but it will require some time to get fully in operation, as such constructions require much study and care. Col. Huger is pursuing the subject with all diligence.

I made a strict examination of the books and accounts of the paymaster of the armory, and found that, on the 31st March last, there was a balance due him of.....	\$1,149 72
That he has on hand cash vouchers.....	47,833 76
Cash in Baltimore	\$5,440 16
And in his safe	15,992 59
	<hr/>
	21,432 75
	<hr/> <hr/>
Making a total of.....	70,416 23
	<hr/> <hr/>

And that he had received during the quarter, including a warrant,
 July 9th—

April 22, war warrant	\$500 00
May 13, do.	45,000 00
June 8, proceeds auction sale	5,909 37
July 9, war warrant.....	19,000 00
Total.....	<u>70,409 37</u>

The paymaster makes his payments in specie.

The balance of cash on hand, including \$5,440 16 deposited with Alberts & Co., Baltimore, amounts to \$21,467 75, which is on hand.

I examined the annual inventory of 1851, for the purpose of comparing prices of the principal articles with similar ones at the Springfield armory.

The number of horses kept at the armory is six, which is no greater than is required for the public service.

The arrangement of the public property is according to regulations, and the issues and uses of it are exclusively for the public. I am satisfied that there is no misapplication of materials or labor at the place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. BAKER,

Inspector of Armories and Arsenal.

Col. H. K. CRAIG, *Ordnance Department.*

Statement of the principal operations at the armories and arsenals during the year ended June 30, 1852.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, COMMANDED BY BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. W. RIPLEY.

The principal operations at this armory during the year ended June 30, 1852, were as follows:

Arms and appendages fabricated.

- 19,800 percussion muskets, model of 1842, complete.
- 2,000 do do cadet “
- 177,805 cones, extra.
- 13,020 wipers { 10,785 for model of 1842.
- { 2,235 for cadet, do.
- 11,053 hammers for percussioning flint muskets.
- 70,947 compound screw-drivers.
- 101 arm chests.
- 136 packing boxes.

Machinery fabricated and in progress.

- 2 boring banks, complete.
- 1 punching and shearing machine, complete.

1 turning engine, complete.
 4 tilt hammers, "
 4 stocking machines, "
 2 do do in progress.
 1 milling do "
 1 shaving do "
 2 water wheels, "

About 45,000 muskets have been cleaned and oiled, which completes the number remaining at the close of the preceding year, exclusive of those in the third story of the middle arsenal.

Various experiments in machinery, having for their object the improvement of the musket and the reduction of its cost, have been conducted during the year.

Buildings.

The gun-racks in the third story of the new arsenal, represented as in progress in last year's report, have been completed, and are partially filled with arms. The racks in the middle arsenal, and other parts of the building requiring it, have been repaired and put into complete order.

The painting of the new arsenal has been commenced, and is now in progress.

Grounds.

Gas-pipes have been laid around the principal square, and with little additional labor and expense the offices, shops, and other buildings can be furnished with the fixtures necessary for lighting them.

The work of constructing an iron fence, to enclose the public grounds on the hill, has been commenced; the grading and foundation for the same along the line of State street and a part of Byers street being nearly completed, and the whole work urged forward with as much expedition as is compatible with durability and the permanent character of the structure.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, COMMANDED BY BREVET COL. B. HUGER.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1852.

Musket factory.—Arms, appendages, &c., fabricated.

13,400 percussion muskets.*
 9,793 cones, extra.
 29,524 screw-drivers.
 21,371 wipers.

* Owing to the damages caused by the flood of 20th April, no muskets were completed during the two last months of the year, May and June.

1,886 ball screws.
 1,553 spring vices.
 2,072 components, assorted, for issuing to other posts.
 35,415 cones for percussioning flint-lock muskets.
 6,313 screw-drivers do. do. do.
 6,745 hammers do. do. rifles.

Machines fabricated and in progress.

93 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet main line of shafting.
 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet counter line of do.
 2 trip-hammers, iron frame, for forging bayonets.
 3 do. do. do. barrels.
 1 trip-hammer, do. do. ramrods.
 5 trip-hammers, wood frame, do. barrels.
 1 machine for draw-polishing barrels.
 3 force-pumps, with fixtures.
 12 cast-iron forges for components.
 10 machines for cutting components, purchased.
 1 machine for milling cones, purchased.
 2 machines for punching and trimming, purchased.
 2 fan-blowers and fixtures, purchased.

The wood frames for belt tilt-hammers have been found to stand much better than iron ones. They answer perfectly well. Solid platforms of stone masonry have been placed under these hammer frames and the two punching presses. Much of the old machinery has been repaired and improved.

Buildings.

1. The new annealing and brass foundry, described in last report as ready for the brick masonry, has been completed.
2. A new wash-house between the bell-shop and boring-mill has been erected of brick, with a tin roof.
3. A new brick building on stone foundations, adjoining the new machine shop, and of the same style of architecture, has been erected as an office of the foreman of that shop.
4. A new lime-house of wood has been erected.
5. An outside store-room of brick, on stone foundation, erected at commanding officer's quarters.

Grounds, &c.

6. Fifty-four panels of fence, sixteen feet high, have been constructed around the wood-yard and along the south side of armory canal.
7. Two drains, about 300 feet long, and a stone wall, built on the hill-side, about 217 feet long, seven feet high, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, have been finished along the south side of the armory canal, to prevent the wash of earth from the hill and road into it.
8. The open space under the trestle-work of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 13 feet deep by 17 feet, has been filled in with rubbish and earth, for eight coal-bins, or places of deposit for other heavy materials.

The armory yard and shops were overflowed by the flood of April 20. The water was about ten feet deep over the yard, and six feet over the shop floors, leaving a large deposit of mud. All was cleaned off, and the walks and roads laid off and re-made; and near 400 feet of stone flagging, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, laid in front of the workshops.

RIFLE FACTORY.

Arms, appendages, &c., fabricated.

- 3,227 percussion rifles, steel barrels, brass mounting.
- 3,227 cones, extra.
- 6,118 screw-drivers.
- 5,592 wipers.
- 615 ball-screws.
- 161 bullet-moulds, round balls.
- 74 bullet-moulds, conical.

Machines fabricated, in progress, &c.

- 1 for milling swivels, completed.
- 2 for drilling, purchased.
- 1 for turning guard plates, purchased.
- 1 for milling cones, purchased.

The construction of some special rifles, of musket calibre, has been commenced, for the purpose of experimenting with the à la tige and Minié bullets.

Buildings, &c.

9. The annealing proof-shop, described in last report as having its foundation ready for the brick masonry, has been completed.

10. A two-story machine-shop has been commenced, basement of stone, $87\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 35 feet wide, with a projection in the centre of 14 by 36 feet, for an office. The foundations are ready for the brick masonry.

11. A new bridge, 32 feet span, 12 feet wide, has been constructed over the canal to the workshops.

Grounds, &c.

The principal workshops at the rifle works were not injured by the flood of April 20. The lower buildings and ground were covered. These works were suspended a day only. The grounds have been cleaned up and partially graded.

Remarks.

The flood of 20th April overflowed the old arsenal, which is built on low ground, and damaged over 20,000 stand of arms. These had to be stripped and cleaned, and no muskets were manufactured during

the two remaining months of the fiscal year. All the force that could be so employed were set to repairing these damaged arms, among which there were 9,000 new percussion muskets, all of which were stripped and the parts thrown into boxes. When they had been cleaned and repolished, they were put together again without any difficulty, all the parts fitting and interchanging perfectly, thus showing the great accuracy of the work.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY MAJOR J. SYMINGTON.

Report of operations at Watervliet arsenal during the year ended 30th June, 1852.

1. The timber storehouse, 185 × 50 feet, commenced last year, completed, and exterior walls and wood-work painted. This building is of brick, two stories high, and covered with slate.

2. A palisade fence 12 feet high and 152 × 83 feet, enclosing new west magazine, constructed, with two lightning conductors adjusted to high posts.

3. An iron truss bridge, crossing the Erie canal, designed by Lieutenant Symmes, of the ordnance corps, constructed. This bridge is 95 feet span, and 17 feet width of roadway; the abutments and wing wall of cut stone.

4. Three hundred and twenty yards of new fencing made and painted.

5. Three hundred square yards of pebble gutter laid, and four cess-pools of brick covered with cut stone, with iron grating, constructed.

6. Lattice enclosing gallery made, and interior walls of north stone quarters painted.

7. The whole interior wood-work and walls of barracks painted, and 16½ squares of new flooring laid in two end rooms.

8. Extensive excavations in the slate rock in rear of north stone quarters made; rubble removed, to make and repair roads, &c.

9. The whole interior of south brick quarters painted, and basement floor paved; a new brick privy erected, and the garden lot raised one foot high with earth, to turn off the water.

10. One thousand and nine feet of lightning conductor fitted to new timber storehouses.

11. All necessary repairs to buildings, roads, fences, &c., made; also to machines, tools, &c., in use, including a new driving (main) shaft to blowing cylinders, and cut-stone head-blocks and foundations to geared driving-wheels of punching machine.

The principal stores fabricated and work executed, consist of the following:

- 51 field carriages and caissons.
- 51 carriages and chassis, for garrison and sea-coast guns.
- 141 sets of irons, for do. do.
- 1 barbette pintle and twelve bolts.
- 64 rammers and worms, with staves—various calibres.

- 3 tompions.
- 149 sponge, tar, and water buckets.
- 84 tarpaulins.
- 479 linstocks, and other artillery implements.
- 18 prolonges.
- 10 pendulum hausses, mountain howitzer.
- 55 tangent scales, various calibres.
- 94 lanyards, friction tubes.
- 22 breech-sights for heavy artillery guns.
- 65 sponge covers, various calibres.
- 3 tongs, loading.
- 24 fuze plug reamers.
- 3 pack-saddles and harness.
- 4 nose-bags.
- 2,296 bolts, rings, and stands for grape and canister shot.
- 1,951 cap-pouches.
- 100 6-pounder cartridges for cannon.
- 17,900 cartridges for small-arms.
- 8,700 bullets for small-arms.
- 400 fuze plugs.
- 500 signal rockets.
- 56 poles, wheels, and stocks for gun carriages.
- 174 handspikes, trail and manœuvring.
- 50 siege carriage linch-pins.
- 13 implement straps.
- 74 curb bits, plated, artillery harness.
- 100 bridles.
- 61 breechings.
- 9 girths, breast-straps, &c., for pack harness.
- 24 hip and breast-straps for artillery harness.
- 93 quoins, blocks, chocks, &c., for heavy artillery.
- 1 furnace for shot.
- 1 gin-head collar, fall, and blocks.
- 4 lifting jacks.
- 5 prolonges, double and single.
- 12 rollers for heavy artillery.
- 1 sling cart.
- 550 tin canisters for shot.
- 30 pounds hard and soft solder.
- 570 pounds paints, mixed.
- 13 pickaxes.
- 14 tin cans. ●
- 1 two-horse wagon.
- 367 packing boxes.

Altered and repaired.

- 138 priming wires from gunner's bits.
- 9 sets of harness, for two wheel-horses.
- 276 cadets' muskets, *repaired.*
- 500 do. do. *browned.*

40 swords repaired.
213,000 musket ball and buck-shot cartridges altered to percussion,
from flint.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY MAJOR W. H. BELL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT ALLEGHENY ARSENAL,
DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1852.

Articles fabricated.

20 6-pounder stock trail carriages.
4 travelling forges.
544 implements and equipments for gun-carriages.
42 sets of artillery harness.
858 infantry cartridge boxes.
2,232 accoutrement belts.
198 pairs pistol holsters.
3,366 gun slings.
1,050 carbine swivels.
1,204 percussion cap pockets.
260 sabre knots, (buff leather.)
8,691 cartridges for cannon.
3,520 sabots and straps.
40 hand spikes, assorted.
19 barbette carriage pintles.
2,000 infantry box and bayonet belt plates.
1 casemate gin, with blocks, fall, &c.
4,069 pounds sheet lead.
19 pounds copper tacks, hinges and straps.
43 packing boxes, assorted.
1 wagon.
1 roller press, for stamping leather.
6 shot and shell gauges.
9 patterns, for castings.
10 ammunition boxes.
1 instrument for inspecting cannon.

Miscellaneous.

The erection of the new smithy and machine-shop well advanced
towards completion.

The barracks, armorer's shop, and stables, extensively repaired.

New lightning conductors erected at the two magazines, and two
brick warehouses.

94 barbette carriages, pent-houses, &c., altered and repaired.

32 pounder 8-inch and 10-inch iron cannon tested.

The proving ground and proving apparatus thoroughly repaired.

A house thirty feet by twelve, and covered with earth, erected, for

the protection of persons employed in testing cannon at the proving-ground.

220 muskets repaired, and altered from flint-lock to percussion.

8,800 muskets cleaned, oiled, &c.

3,300 pistols cleaned, oiled, &c.

800 square yards of protection wall pointed with cement.

9,050 cart-loads of earth, stone, gravel, cinders, &c., hauled and used in repairing the roads and walks, and in levelling the public grounds.

75 lineal feet of barrel sewer, and 1,988 square feet of paved gutters, constructed.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR A. MORDECAI.

The operations at this arsenal during the year ended June 30, 1852, have not been of sufficient importance to require special notice in an annual report of operations, but a small amount of funds having been assigned for work here during that time. Of the several experiments and trials of new inventions which I have been required to make during the year, special reports have been made from time to time.

In my annual report for several years past I have referred to the dilapidated condition of the principal workshops, in consequence of their having been built on made ground and insecure foundations. On the nineteenth of December, 1850, I made a special communication on this subject to the Colonel of Ordnance; suggesting, as the best remedy for the evil, that measures should be taken to procure again, for the use of the arsenal, the ground which was injudiciously taken from it to build the penitentiary upon. Unless this is done, there is no really suitable place in the arsenal grounds to build such workshops as would be well adapted to the operations of the arsenal, and creditable to the department, in an establishment at the seat of government. I therefore earnestly renew the recommendations heretofore made on this subject; and under the present circumstances I refrain from proposing any estimate for permanent improvements during the year ending June 30, 1854, except to ask for \$1,000 to be applied to contingent repairs and preservation of buildings.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN R. H. K. WHITELEY.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, DURING
THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1852.

1st. Permanent improvements.

New carriage-maker's shop, built complete, except painting. This building is seventy feet long, forty-two feet wide, and thirty-one feet ten inches high from top of foundation to eave-gutter; built of brick

and covered with slate. The window-shutters are of sheet-iron; the sashes of cast-iron; and the doors covered with sheet-iron.

New stable, built complete, of brick and stone, and covered with slate.

Two quarters for enlisted men, built complete. These buildings are of brick, with stone caps and sills, and covered with slate. Each building divided into eight rooms.

One steam-engine, twenty-four horse power, with boiler and forty-six feet of shafing, put up complete in armory shop.

Chimney-stack for engine, sixty feet high; built of brick and stone.

One powder magazine, erected on the Jefferson Barracks reserve. This building is one hundred and eight feet two inches long; thirty-five feet ten inches wide; thirteen feet high from top of foundation to top of wall; built of stone and covered with slate.

Keeper's house, laborers' house, and stable, erected on the Jefferson Barracks reserve; built of brick or stone, and covered with slate.

Quarters, storehouses, and workshops have been painted, and all necessary repairs have been made to the several buildings requiring them.

2d. Work done.

The principal work executed in the workshops since the last annual report consists of the following constructions, viz:

- 2 tangent scales fabricated.
- 1 die for pressing plates fabricated.
- 3,859 pounds bar-lead cast.
- 297 arm-chests and ammunition-boxes fabricated.
- 16,697 flint-lock arms altered to percussion.
- 1,662 cartridge-bags and cartridges for field-guns made.
- 156 canisters shot and shells fixed.
- 242,990 blank and ball cartridges for small-arms made and altered.
- 20 case-hardening boxes fabricated.
- 22 smiths' tools fabricated.
- 35 artillery carriages repaired complete.
- 5,830 small-arms cleaned, repaired, and oiled.
- 12,851 accoutrements and appendages for small-arms repaired, cleaned, and oiled.
- 3,407 shot and shells lackered.
- 43 iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, lackered.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY MAJOR E. HARDING.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT WATERTOWN ARSENAL, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1852.

1st. Permanent improvements.

One new brick stable, 70 by 32 feet, reported in progress last year, completed in a substantial manner, with appropriate bins for forage, hay-lofts, &c.

One new brick timber shed and storehouse, 190 by 55 feet, two stories high, slate roof, and composed of other materials of the most permanent kind, all of which has been erected in pursuance of plans from the Ordnance department.

Extensive alterations to the privies of the right block of officers' quarters. These privies had been regarded as nuisances until these alterations were made, which were absolutely necessary to preserve the proper health of the post.

One granite pavement, 50 by 13 feet, laid in front of the north pediment of the south arsenal.

Several buildings re-slatted; quarters, barracks, and shops repaired and kept in order, as the service required.

2d. Machinery, &c.

1 mortising machine manufactured.	
12 feet shafting complete,	do.
1 cannon-scraper,	do.
1 sled,	do.
1 wagon,	do.

3d. Miscellaneous, fabricated, &c.

1,496 cannon-cartridges and wads.
2 siege mortar platforms, complete.
3 gun-skids and chairs.
349 bolts and nuts and washers.
116 feet conductors.
2,933 wrought nails and spikes forged.
297 hangers, nuts, and fastenings for machinery, pent-houses, &c.
1 cistern, capacity 2,000 gallons.
2,126 lights of sash.
108 doors, blinds, and sashes.
205 pounds paint and putty.
140 horse-shoes.

4th. Work done.

8,188 small-arms altered from flint-lock to percussion.
266 cannon, various calibres, cleaned, oiled, and lackered.
34,492 cannon-balls and shells lackered.
2,429 pistols cleaned and oiled.
730 feet skidding put down.
560 feet water-pipe put down.
195 feet brick pavement laid.
3,000 musket blank cartridges altered.
4 six-pounder bronze guns proved and inspected.

In addition to the foregoing, various lots of small-arms and accoutrements were altered and repaired for the army, with other jobs, such as improvement of public grounds, police, &c., and receiving and issuing stores.

FORT MONROE ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR G. D. RAMSAY

Since the last annual report, the operations of this arsenal have been carried on in regular course, under general and special instructions from the Ordnance office.

Experiments have been made by firing flanged shells from a grooved or rifle gun, 32-pounder, of the calibre of 24. The gun has two grooves or rifles of one turn in 40 feet; the shell is of cylindro-conical form, its whole length nine inches—the cylinder three inches; it has two flanges, corresponding in inclination with the groove of the gun. The windage of the body of the shell is the usual windage—that of the flanges 100. The sides of the flanges fit the groove.

These experiments were commenced on the 2d of December, 1851, and continued at intervals up to the 30th of May. An injunction from the courts of Virginia, growing out of the suit of James French against the United States, in reference to our operations at this post, has greatly embarrassed the trials of the rifled gun at long ranges; and as the experiments have in consequence been suspended, it is not deemed worth while giving the partial results obtained.

These experiments will be continued as soon as possible.

Experiments are now in progress to test the classification of iron cannon, under your instructions of May 10, 1852. For this purpose, in view of the extensive firing, three suspension frames, after the manner adopted by Lt. Rodman, at Pittsburg, have been constructed, and three 24-pounder guns, from the Bellona foundry, Va., the classes 1, 2, and 3, are now undergoing trial with service charges. The number of rounds sustained by each gun, up to the present time, is 300.

There are 24 each of 24 and 32-pounder guns, and two 8-inch and two 10-inch columbiads, to be subjected to extreme proof. A journal, in detail, is kept of each day's proceedings. The result will doubtless be highly interesting as testing the correspondence between the powder proof and the analysis on which is based the present classification. The arrangements for conducting the extensive firings are in all respects complete. The duration of the experiments will greatly depend on the character of the guns.

A timber shed, near the ordnance wharf, fifty-six by twenty feet, has been built, and a shed seventy-six by twenty-seven feet, near the experimental battery, for the storage of gun-carriages, is in progress of completion. Extensive filling in with sand from the beach has reclaimed a portion of the low grounds bordering on the ordnance stables and shed; this work has, however, been suspended, owing to the injunction of the courts of Virginia, as previously alluded to.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR P. V. HAGNER.

Statement of principal operations at Frankford arsenal, during the year ended June 30, 1852.

The buildings in progress at the date of the last annual statement have been completed; the one intended at that time for a guard-house

has been enlarged, by the addition of one room, and is now the office, its position making it more convenient for that purpose.

A fuel-shed, 41 by 16 feet, having brick ends connected by lattice sides, and a tin roof, has been erected in rear of the men's barracks, for the storage of coal and wood; and a yard enclosed, 100 by 28 feet, with the necessary outhouses for barracks.

The iron cannon have been collected and arranged upon cast-iron skidding, in the east arsenal square, and the shot repiled on new platforms in the west square.

Nitre storehouse.

In order to provide suitable and sufficient storage for the nitre and sulphur, kept here as the reserve supply, in case of war, a building is in course of erection, disconnected from others, and nearly fire-proof, intended for the storage of nitre only. It is of brick, in the arch style, of one story. The window and door frames are of cast-iron, and the roof of slate, supported by trusses, chiefly of iron. The floor will be paved with brick, laid on edge, grouted with cement. The building is nearly ready for paving.

Percussion-cap factory.

As the shop erected last year for armorer's and smith's work was nearly in the position deemed most suitable for the cap machinery, it was decided to unite the new building for the steam-engine and cap machines with it; thus collecting under one roof all the arsenal operations requiring power.

The plan of the machine-shop will be in the form of the letter H; the present building, forming one limb of the letter, will be used as at present, and will contain the necessary machines for repairs of arms and tools. A parallel building, sixty feet distant, of the same size, will contain a packing and counting-room, for caps; a passage and wash-room, and a room for varnishing caps, and additional operations. The central stem of the letter will contain boiler and engine-room, and room for cap-machines. The chimney stack will be detached from the main building, and be surrounded by a shed, containing bins for coal, a wash-room for copper, and a privy.

The necessary buildings for the other operations will be—

A retort house, 40 feet by 16 feet.

A mixing house, 22 feet by 12 feet.

A drying house, 22 feet by 12 feet.

A magazine, 10 feet by 10 feet.

These are separated from each other, and from other buildings, and may be further secured from accidental injury by traverses of earth, if deemed necessary.

The buildings are all of brick, one story high, with slate roofs, and in the arch style; window-frames of the machine-shop, of cast-iron; of the other buildings, of wood. It is expected that the machinery will all be in place and the buildings ready for use on the 1st October. A steam-engine, of eight-horse power, (about) has been purchased, and a

turning-lathe and planing-machine. Other necessary machines have been ordered to be transferred from the Watervliet and Washington arsenals.

River wall and embankment.

At the date of the last report, a contract had been entered into by my predecessor, for the erection of a wall and embankment along the river and creek fronts of the arsenal property. This work, requiring 2,260 perches of stone wall and 6,267 cubic yards of mud embankment, was completed in March last. Since that date, an additional length of wall and embankment, 933 feet long, has been made on the east front, across the low lands; thus completely securing the whole tract from overflow, and leaving but 356 yards of wall to be built, to finish the permanent enclosure of the whole grounds.

NEW YORK ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR W. A. THORNTON.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS AT THE NEW YORK ARSENAL, FOR THE YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1852.

Fabricated.

200 6-pounder cartridge bags.
133 cone picks, steel.
911 pounds of paint and putty.
93 implements and parts, for mortar beds and siege carriages.
2 large screw-drivers, for issue.
34 stone chisels and drills, for masons.
122 boxes, for packing stores.

Repaired.

98 barbette chassis, } In forts; replacing many parts; paint
93 do. top carriages, } ing, &c.
3 mortar beds, by new transoms.
12 muskets, percussion, for troops in the field.

Other work.

126 guns dismantled and re-mounted, in the repairs of carriages, in
forts.
26 cannon locks re-adjusted to guns, in Castle Williams.
42 gun carriages, mortar wagons, sling carts, and gins.
13,141 small-arms cleaned, oiled, and repacked.
3,100 cavalry sabres do. do. do.
5,230 accoutrements do. do. do.
40 yards of sea-wall, for extension of ordnance yard.
2,220 yards of earth excavated and hauled, for backing sea-wall and
enlarging ordnance grounds.

- 100 feet of picket enclosure fence, put up
 350 do. do. do. do. painted.
 850 feet of flooring put down in barn.
 1,350 feet of stalls and racks put up in barn.
 2,100 yards of whitewashing, in buildings.
 134 mortars and heavy guns; and } hauled to and from wharf, in the
 1,319 loads of boxes, &c., } receipt and issue of stores.
 718 50-pounder balls, } removed and re-piled in preservation of
 5,871 24-pounder shells, } stores.
 500 feet of iron skidding for guns, raised and re-laid in ordnance
 yard.
 211 heavy guns assorted, classed, and arranged on skidding.
 44½ feet of platform put down for skidding mortars.
 25 mortars and 22 mortar beds skidded.
 481 iron guns and mortars oiled, interior and exterior, in preserva-
 tion of stores.

Inspected.

- 4,000 infantry cartridge boxes and plates.
 5,000 infantry bayonet scabbards.
 4,000 infantry waist-belts.
 3,000 infantry waist-belt plates.
 1,000 non-commissioned officers' waist-belts.
 3,000 non-commissioned officers' waist-belt plates.
 540 non-commissioned officers' shoulder-belts and plates.
 375 pairs holsters, with soft leather caps.
 1,225 sabre-belts, and 375 plates.
 1,224 sword-knots.
 1,200 carbine slings and swivels.
 224 horse-artillery sabre-belts.
 100 sappers' waist-belts and frogs.
 48 pieces of iron skidding.
 10,900 percussion rifles.
 4,900 percussion pistols.
 2,000 Colt's pistols.
 1,000 carbines.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. A. J. BRADFORD.

*Report of the chief operations at Charleston arsenal during the year ended
 June 30, 1852.*

The buildings erected during the year are, permanent sheds for fuel and for police implements, on the west and south sides of the southwest angle of the arsenal square; a prison-room and a laboratory; very extensive repairs done to the buildings and fences to make good damages caused by the severe gale of last summer. The fabrications, alterations, and other work on ordnance stores, include—

2 24-pounder pent-houses made.

- 2 copper powder-measures made.
- 1 copper powder-scoop made.
- 200 cannon cartridges made.
- 3,000 percussion-musket cartridges made.
- 574 cannon cartridge-bags made.
- 1,000 paper fuzes made.
- 60 cone picks made.
- 9 pounds quick-match made.
- Furniture and tools complete for laboratory, and many smith's tools, made.
- 13 barbette and casemate carriages repaired and re-painted.
- 205 implements and parts of garrison carriages cleaned, painted, and lackered.
- 8 tarpaulins painted.
- 2,978 small-arms cleaned, oiled, and packed.
- 28 sets of artillery harness cleaned, oiled, and packed.
- 12 iron cannon inspected, cleaned, and lackered.
- 270 infantry and artillery accoutrements cleaned and repaired.
- 12 muskets, received from troops, repaired and returned.
- 330 artillery swords inspected and cleaned.
- 43,500 musket cartridges altered from flint to percussion.
- A circular saw and bench, and a whip-saw, fitted up for service.
- A platform made in the old arsenal building to store the heavy carriages, and carriages arranged in the same.

BENICIA ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY BREVET CAPTAIN C. P. STONE.

During the year the following buildings have been erected :

1. Powder storehouse, 40 feet by 20 feet, of wood.
2. Carriage maker's, blacksmith's, armorer's, saddler's, and painter's shops, and quarters for twenty men, in one building 140 feet by 28 feet, of wood, one story high, with basement under one half.
3. Stable and timber shed, 100 feet by 20 feet, of rough boards.
4. Storehouse and gun-carriage shed, 140 feet by 20 feet; forty feet in length of this building is left open in front, to serve as a gun-carriage shed.

The mechanical labor on the last two named buildings, and much of that on the second, was performed by the enlisted ordnance men.

Buildings 2, 3, and 4, are distant about one quarter of a mile from Suisun bay, to which a good road has been constructed.

The small force at the post has been occupied during the greater part of the year, in the construction of buildings, and the securing of the ordnance and ordnance stores brought with the command from the Atlantic States, and those found in the division.

Besides these duties, there have been fabricated—

- 40,530 cartridges for small-arms.
- 362 pounds leaden bullets, for Colt's repeating-pistols.
- 300 cartridges for cannon.
- 45 gallons gun-lacker.

- 48 pounds wrought nails, and various tools, chests of drawers, &c.
for fitting up the shops.
Repaired and transferred from unserviceable to serviceable—
- 16 artillery carriages and caissons.
12 32-pounder tompions.
4 sets artillery harness, for two wheel-horses.
592 small-arms of different kinds.
12 cavalry and artillery sabres.
298 accoutrements for cavalry, riflemen, and infantry.
6,000 rifle cartridges.

Other work done.

- 9 32-pounder garrison guns mounted in old fort, at the entrance
of San Francisco bay.
41 barbette and siege carriages cleaned and oiled.
26 garrison guns placed on skids, cleaned and lackered.
5 platforms, for shot, laid.
13,011 shot and shells scraped, lackered and piled.
1,500 cartridge boxes cleaned, oiled, and repacked.
2,395 percussion-cap pockets oiled and repacked.
8 sets of artillery harness, for two horses, oiled and repacked.
540 bridles, collars, and other parts of harness, oiled and repacked.
1,648 muskets, rifles, and carbines taken from boxes, oiled and re-
packed.
382 swords and sabres taken from boxes, oiled and repacked.

*Extract from Lieutenant Colonel Baker's inspection report of Washington
arsenal.*

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August 9, 1852.

SIR: * * * I would respectfully bring to your notice the dilapidated state of the old workshops at this arsenal, and the necessity for constructing others, larger and better adapted to the large operations that, during war, would be indispensable at such an important point.

Judging from the fractures in the walls of these shops, I consider it dangerous to continue work in them much longer, especially those that have heavy machines in them.

It is known to the department that these shops were built upon *made ground*, and that it has resulted in insecure foundations and consequent settling and cracking in the walls. The limited area of the public grounds is such, that all sites suitable for new buildings are already occupied, and it is not possible, without a dangerous contiguity with the storehouses, to find room on which to place such workshops as the public interest requires. An extension of the arsenal grounds further north, in the direction bounded by the district penitentiary, seems to be the only remedy for the evils resulting from this contracted space. Could the penitentiary be purchased, or in any other legal way be re-transferred to the arsenal, it might either be converted into workshops,

or its materials might be used in constructing others. I would strongly recommend that application be made for such transfer, for the purpose of enlarging this important arsenal.

I append to this report a copy of a letter, dated December 19, 1850, from Major Mordecai to the Colonel of Ordnance, recommending this improvement.

* * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. L. BAKER,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance, Inspector, &c.

Colonel H. K. CRAIG,
Ordnance Department.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.,
December 19, 1850.

SIR: I feel it to be my duty to call the attention of the Ordnance department, by a special communication, to the representations which I have heretofore made of the condition of the principal workshops at this arsenal, in the hope that some measures may be adopted for improving them.

When the extension of this establishment was begun, about twenty years ago, a portion of the public reservation belonging to it was already occupied by the penitentiary; and in consequence of this limitation of the grounds, it became necessary to place the new workshops on made ground, which was gained from the river, and which furnished but an insecure foundation for the buildings. The settling and cracking of the walls which ensued from this cause made it necessary to rebuild the principal shop, about eight years ago; but the evil was not entirely remedied thereby, and the same causes continue to operate, not only of producing a very unsightly appearance in the buildings, but interfering seriously with the operations of the machinery: the buildings are also too small for the due accommodation of the proper number of workmen for the arsenal.

Under these circumstances it is highly expedient, I may say necessary, to build new workshops, and I should have offered a plan and estimate for the purpose this year, but for the great difficulty of finding within the present limits of the arsenal a suitable site for their erection. The object of this communication is, therefore, to urge you to recommend that proper measures be taken for again transferring to the arsenal the ground which was wrongfully assigned for the penitentiary.

It would not be proper for me, perhaps, to suggest the manner in which this object might be accomplished; but I may remark that it has already been proposed in the House of Representatives, as a measure of economy, to transfer the convicts from this District to the State penitentiary of Maryland; and it is probable that, on proper representation, the object which I propose may be effected, either in that way or by an appropriation for building another penitentiary in a more suitable

place. The present buildings might be converted into storehouses or shops for the use of the arsenal.

Earnestly recommending this subject to the attention of the department,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. MORDECAI,

Captain Ordnance and Brevet Major.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE TALCOTT,

Colonel of Ordnance.

XIII.

REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, October 23, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you, herewith, the annual statement required to be made of the number of accounts of disbursing officers and agents presented at this office in the three last years which remain unsettled, and which will not be included in my annual report to be made to the Comptroller of the Treasury, under the act of March 3, 1809, and act of March 3, 1817. The statement exhibits the number of disbursing officers and agents; the number of quarter-yearly accounts presented in each year ending 30th September, 1850, 1851, and 1852; and the bureau of the War Department through which they were received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. S. GALLAHER, *Auditor.*

HON. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing the number of quarter-yearly accounts of disbursing officers and agents presented at the office of the Third Auditor for settlement in the last three years, each ending on the 30th September, which remain unsettled, and which will not be included in the annual report required to be made to the Comptroller of the Treasury, in pursuance of the second section of an act approved March 3, 1809, chap. 28, and the fourth section of an act approved March 3, 1817, chap. 45.

Whence received.	No. of officers and agents.	Received in 1850.	Received in 1851.	Received in 1852.	Total.
Quartermaster's department	344	101	635	652	1,388
Subsistence department.....	214	45	307	177	529
Engineer bureau.....	28	28	60	102	190
Topographical bureau.....	39	45	109	98	252
Total.....	625	.....	.....	.....	2,359

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, October 23, 1852.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, *Auditor*

COMPENDIUMS OF THE REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE
CHIEFS OF BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

COMPENDIUM OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The efforts of the department principally directed, and with success, to the defence of our own frontiers, and those of Mexico, from Indians. About 8,000 of the 11,000 officers and men, borne on the rolls of the army, employed for this purpose, and in the protection of emigrants to California and Oregon.

Disorders on the Rio Grande occasioned by lawless persons from our own territory and that of Mexico, as well as by the Indians. The exertions of the commanding officer of the eighth military department to put a stop to them partially successful.

In New Mexico, Indian depredations entirely arrested, and expenditures greatly reduced.

The 4th regiment of infantry sent to California to replace the regiment of mounted riflemen which had been ordered to Texas.

The Yuma Indians of California have agreed to a peace.

The attempt to cultivate farms by the troops attended but in a few instances with beneficial results.

The expenditures of the army greatly reduced, particularly in the quartermaster's department—must continue to be great in proportion to its numbers.

Suggestions as to policy to be pursued towards the Indians in Texas, California, Oregon, and New Mexico.

That Texas be asked to set apart a portion of her territory for their occupation; and

That the inhabitants of New Mexico be induced to abandon that Territory, and be remunerated for their property in money or in lands situated in more favored regions.

The annual cost of maintaining the troops in New Mexico nearly equal to half the value of the whole real estate of the Territory.

Recommends that an additional regiment of mounted men be authorized.

Remarks upon system of coast defence, and recommends appropriation for the completion of at least the most important of the works already commenced. Appends statement showing amounts required to complete all the unfinished works.

Recommends works for protection of New Bedford and San Francisco, now entirely defenceless.

Also one at Sandy Hook, to complete defences of the city of New York.

Calls attention to omission of Congress at last two sessions to make appropriations for the purchase of heavy ordnance used in coast defence.

States progress made in carrying out the provisions of the river and harbor bill, passed at the last session.

The work has been assigned to the two corps of engineers, and boards formed of three officers of each corps, to aid the head of the corps in preparing, &c., plans and estimates, and to act separately as inspectors of the works in progress.

The works on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico assigned to the corps of engineers, and those on the northern lakes and western and south-western rivers to the corps of topographical engineers.

The estimates for all these works for the next fiscal year will be submitted as soon as they can be prepared.

Captain Sitgreaves has returned from his exploration of the headwaters of the Red river, but has not yet prepared his report.

Captain Marcy has returned from his exploration of the headwaters of the Red river, but has not yet prepared his report.

Commends the good order and discipline which prevail at the Military Academy.

Concurs in opinion with the Colonel of Ordnance, that no benefit would be likely to result from a return to the former mode of governing the national armories.

Renews former suggestions—

That the department be authorized to abolish such arsenals as are no longer needed ;

That an additional number of commissaries be authorized ;

That a retired list of the army be established ; and that the distribution of arms to the militia of the States, under act of 1808, be made on the basis of free white male inhabitants of age to bear arms, as shown by the last census, instead of on the returns of the militia.

Recommends that any minor above the age of eighteen, who shall enlist, representing himself of age, shall be compelled to serve out his term of enlistment.

Recommends increase of officers of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, of three second lieutenants per annum for six years ; also of the medical corps.

Concurs in the recommendation of the General-in-chief that books of military tactics be distributed for the use of the militia of the States, and that the pension laws be so amended as to place the widows and orphans of officers of the army on an equal footing with those of naval officers.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, DATED WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1850.

Transmits six returns from the Adjutant General's office, marked and described, respectively, as follows :

A.—Organization of the army as established by law, showing, in detail, 959 commissioned and 12,380 enlisted men, as now posted, to be the authorized force.

B.—General return of the army, showing, in detail, 957 commissioned officers and 10,245 enlisted men to be the actual strength.

C.—Distribution of troops in the eastern division, showing 25 companies in that division.

D.—Distribution of troops in the western division, showing 105 companies in that division.

E.—Distribution of troops in the Pacific division, showing 28 companies in that division.

F.—Statement of the number of recruits enlisted, from October 1, 1851, to September 30, 1852, to be 4,174.

Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon.

During the past twelve months the troops on the frontiers have been actively employed, and have had several sharp combats with parties of Indians in Texas, New Mexico, and California. All is now quiet, and likely, under judicious arrangements of commanders, to remain so.

General Smith, in Texas, has 48, and Col. Sumner, in New Mexico, 21 companies, respectively.

The 4th infantry sent from the northern lakes to the Pacific to meet hostile manifestations on the part of Indians in that quarter. Post at the mouth of the Gila reoccupied, and the whole force (28 companies,) under General Hitchcock, posted so as to awe the Indians and keep open communications between Oregon and California.

Other movements of less importance.—Portion of the 4th artillery sent from the seaboard to northern lakes, and two companies 2d artillery from Charleston harbor to Florida, in connexion with proposed removal of Indians.

Recruiting service and enlistment of minors.

Officers engaged show zeal and ability; *minors*, near full age, impose themselves upon the recruiting officers, and get discharged, under a recent act, to the great vexation and pecuniary loss of the service. New legislation suggested to guard against such frauds.

The 3d section of the act of June 17, 1850, to encourage enlistments, a failure. Repeal suggested.

Farm culture, as directed by general orders No. 1, January 8, 1851, has not met expectations. Field cultivation may be, for reasons, abandoned, but the cultivation of kitchen gardens continued.

Revision of the rules and articles of war recommended, through a board of officers to report to Secretary of War, and, if approved, the report laid before Congress.

Tactical instruction of the militia.

Existing laws require the militia to observe the same systems of instruction adopted for the army. Appropriations annually made for arming the militia; but, without the books, arms nearly useless. Annual appropriations of \$20,000, for a few years, sufficient.

Military asylum.

For progress made in carrying out the beneficent intentions of Congress, reference is made to recent report of board of commissioners, created by that act, made to the Secretary of War for Congress.

Retired list for superannuated and disabled officers.

Creation of such list ought not to be mistaken for extension of pension system; officers would be placed on it who are now in full pay and do no duty. The system so often recommended would retire them on reduced compensation, promote efficient officers, to the great benefit of the service, and no new burden on the treasury.

Additional cavalry recommended.

Present cavalry force insufficient; no troops so efficient against Indians. At least another mounted regiment needed. Number of privates allowed to the companies of all arms should not be less than 64, with a sliding scale upwards to 84, at discretion of the Executive.

Inequality of army and navy pensions.

Widows and orphans of deceased naval officers, seamen, and marines receive five-year pensions, practically renewable every five years, whether the deaths occurred in battle or were caused by disease contracted in service; while widows of army officers receive pensions only when their husbands have been killed in action, and then but for five years, and the period never extended. Widows of enlisted men of the army receive no pensions, no matter what the circumstances, although the laws allow pensions to the widows and orphans of volunteers who may have been killed, or have died, from any cause, in service. The five-year pensions granted to widows, &c., of the Mexican war, have just expired, or are about expiring, and these relicts and children of gallant officers are nearly all in the humblest circumstances. On the subject of pensions, see Senate Document No. 43, first session 29th Congress, and extracts from annual reports, (herewith,) dated November 22, 1841, and November 26, 1846.

COMPENDIUM OF THE REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF
THE ARMY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Fiscal exhibit.

Apparent balance to be accounted for, as shown by last report.....	\$728,185 00
To which add remittances in fiscal year.....	2,927,342 57
Amount received for property sold, and rents of public lands and buildings.....	79,089 29
Amount of drafts the proceeds of which were applied to the service within the year, which were not paid within the year, but have since been paid from the appropriation for deficiencies.....	148,698 65
Making the whole amount to be accounted for....	3,883,315 51

From which is to be deducted—

Expenditures and disbursements prior to the fiscal year, including drafts drawn in 1850 and paid in 1851, but not included in last report.....	\$762,828 34
Expenditures in fiscal year.....	2,646,907 43
Amount deposited to credit of Treasurer.....	30,924 09
	\$3,440,659 86
Leaving to be accounted for.....	442,655 65

There is included in the remittances from appropriations other than those for the Quartermaster's department proper—

From the appropriations for clothing.....	\$161,000 00
From the Mexican war appropriations.....	218,700 00
From the contingencies of the army.....	840 00

The second of these sums will be required to settle outstanding claims; but as it comes into the treasury by the settlement of accounts, it will be carried to the surplus fund if not re-appropriated. In addition to this sum the following balances have already been carried to the surplus fund, viz:

Mexican hostilities.....	\$10,569 06
Contingencies of the army.....	4,804 75

They will be required, and it is requested that they be re-appropriated.

Included in the reported expenditures are, on account of various appropriations other than that for the Quartermaster's department proper, sums amounting, in the aggregate, to \$239,276 74, viz: for "clothing and equipage;" "contingencies of the army;" "barracks at Newport, Kentucky;" "Texan volunteers;" "Indian department;" "recruiting service;" "Ordnance department;" "Subsistence department;" "Medical department." To settle accounts for "Texan volunteers," an appropriation will be necessary, or authority by law to settle them.

Captain Reynolds, who was reported last year for having failed to render his accounts, has reduced the apparent balance against him to \$3,053 62. He is ready to pay that, or any other balance that may be found against him, should he not recover certain lost or mislaid vouchers in a reasonable time.

Captain Folsom is the only officer of the department from whom accounts are due for the year ending on 30th June, 1852. He has rendered accounts to 31st March, at which time the balance against him on his former account, the vouchers for which are supposed to have been destroyed by fire at San Francisco in 1850, was \$112,757 31; and on account of the present fiscal year, at date of his last account, \$41,086 53; but the latter amount was reduced by transfers to Major Allen and Captain Miller, as shown by their accounts for the 4th quarter of the fiscal year, \$36,107 08, leaving the actual balance \$117,736 76. He has been relieved, and is now endeavoring to collect evidence of his payments previous to the fire.

Lieutenants Hawkins, Russell, and Irwin, are still delinquent. The two latter are out of service, and it is not known where either is to be

found. If their accounts could be received, the balance against them would, it is believed, be small.

Accounts are due from seventeen acting assistant quartermasters, whose joint liability is \$34,825 86.

The regular supplies, with means of transportation, horses, &c., have been furnished to the extent of the means at the disposal of the department. A gradual reduction of expenditure is taking place. In New Mexico expenses have been reduced one-half, though five new posts have been established, with lengthened routes of transportation. Reference for details in New Mexico to reports, appended, of Major Sibley, Captain Bowman, and Lieutenant Moore.

From Texas no report has been received: it is, however, known that the officers acting in the department have been prompt in the performance of all their duties. The frontiers have been extended and eight new posts established. Expenses are heavy, but are gradually lessening; the sums estimated for new posts and to complete those in progress will barely be sufficient.

An accompanying map shows that the troops in Texas are so placed as to defend that State on the north and northwest, but not to exercise much control over the nomadic Indians in their predatory expeditions. At the great bend of the Rio Grande, below the mouth of the Conchos, the Comanches have their principal crossing-places. Here they cross and re-cross, after plundering the Mexicans and the inhabitants of Texas. This is the great strategic point on that part of our frontier, and it should be occupied for our own defence, as well as that of Mexico: five hundred men stationed there, under an efficient commander, would be worth more in military effect than thousands scattered in small posts along the line of New Mexico. The only objection to this post is, that it must depend on Mexico, in a great measure, for its supplies. There is reliable information that all needful supplies, except clothing and tools, could now be obtained at reasonable rates in the towns and villages of Mexico; and under the protection of a post there, they would soon be furnished from the immediate neighborhood. In regard to the Comanches, reference is made to Captain Bowman's report, A 2.

In California and Oregon several new posts have been established: they, with those previously occupied, number seventeen, including the two depots—twelve in California and five in Oregon; these must be kept up at a heavy cost. One of them, Fort Yuma, necessary to hold the Indians in check and protect immigrants, is 226 miles from San Diego, the depot whence it is supplied: 100 miles of the route is a desert, without grass or water, and where the heat is almost insupportable. Loss from damage and wastage of subsistence and other perishable stores on that route, is estimated at ten per cent. on the amount transported.

Should the Colorado be found navigable for small steamers, the cost of supplying the post may be reduced; but the outlay would be considerable in the first instance, as the materials and machinery for the boats, with the workmen to put them together, would have to be transported from the Atlantic.

All reinforcements for the posts on the Pacific should be sent in fast-

sailing vessels around Cape Horn; the cost would be much less by that route, and there would be less danger of disease among the troops.

The Indians, north and south, annoy the settlers and immigrants. Those in the southern part of California number about 3,000. A portion are warlike, and all are thieves. Until the country be settled by an American population, troops will be necessary for its protection.

It is important that authority be obtained to settle the titles to sites occupied by military posts, and such as may be necessarily occupied in future, in California and Oregon. For details in relation to affairs on the Pacific, see the reports of Major Cross, Major Allen, Major McKinstry, Captain Miller, and Captain Ingalls.

The economy, as well as the efficiency of the service, would be promoted, were better positions selected for the defence of the western frontier. Were Forts Ripley and Dodge, in Minnesota and Iowa, removed, the former to the head of navigation on the Minnesota, and the latter to the Missouri, near the mouth of Sioux river, their effect upon the Indians would be doubled, and both could be supplied by water transportation at far less expense.

A post at or near the junction of the Republican fork with the Kansas river would greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and cause a reduction of expense. It is in a fertile country, abounding in timber, water, and grass. It would be the point of departure for troops and immigrants going to Oregon and New Mexico, where they could refit, &c. It would be about one hundred and fifty miles nearer than Fort Leavenworth to the powerful bands of Indians of the western prairies. It would be a shorter route to Santa Fé than the present one. All the building materials are on the spot. In two years' time, settlers would probably produce and furnish, at St. Louis prices, all needful supplies of subsistence and forage, &c. This post established, the troops might be withdrawn from Forts Scott, Atkinson, and Kearny, and the heavy expense of keeping up the two latter saved. A letter from Colonel Fauntleroy, on the advantages of the proposed site, is submitted. Estimates have been presented for a post at this position, and for that on the Minnesota.

Great difficulties are experienced, and heavy expense incurred, by the lack of direct, certain, and expeditious communications from the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico to the outposts on the frontiers. On a recent occasion it became necessary to send subsistence stores for Forts Towson and Washita, on the upper Red river, from New Orleans; but, in consequence of the obstruction of the navigation of Red river, the stores had to be sent to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, whence they were transported in wagons, a long distance, at a heavy expense. More than half a million of dollars have been appropriated for removing the raft of Red river, and the navigation is no better, it is believed, than in 1828, when the improvements were begun. The difficulty lies in the nature of the obstructions to be removed.

The southern portion of our country, west of the Mississippi, is an inclined plane, and during the annual rains the rivers of Arkansas and Texas fill and overflow, and the torrent carries down large masses of timber, which lodge and obstruct navigation. When the rain ceases,

the rivers run dry. On Red river the timber brought down accumulates above the raft and annually increases the obstruction.

This condition of the rivers would seem to indicate the necessity for a different, more certain, and rapid means of communication with our distant posts and territories. The routes are too long for turnpikes or plank roads. The only system of improvement which seems to be adapted to the peculiar condition of the country is that of railroads. A central railroad from some point on the Mississippi river, through Arkansas, and along the northern frontier of Texas to the Rio Grande, would more than quadruple our military power in that quarter.

A similar work, to intersect this at a suitable point, might be made through Texas, and another from the frontier of Missouri, on the route to the Pacific, at least to the proposed new post on the Kansas. Similar works, to meet them, might be commenced on the Pacific. In a military point of view these works would be more important than any other in which the government could engage. They are strictly national; are necessary to bind our distant possessions together, and to enable us, in the event of war with a great maritime power, to supply our troops and defend our possessions on the Pacific.

In consequence of the increased duties of the department, there are, in addition to the regimental quartermasters and such commissaries of subsistence as can be occasionally employed, more than fifty regimental officers acting in the department. The greater part of them perform the duty confided to them in the best manner; they are subjected to a heavy responsibility, often sustain losses, and receive no compensation for the extra work done. These cases seem to require attention, and it is recommended that provision be made by law for the employment in the department of forty or fifty lieutenants, and that they be allowed from ten to twenty dollars a month extra while so employed, to be determined by the Secretary of War. It is also recommended that soldiers employed as teamsters and mechanics be allowed thirty cents, and laborers twenty-five cents a day, extra, provided they perform the duties assigned to them faithfully and diligently.

COMPENDIUM OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The amount of money in the hands of paymasters on the 30th of June, 1851, was	\$472,655 08
Received by them since	2,549,784 65
Total	3,022,439 73
Expended in the year ending June 30, 1852	2,660,245 26
Leaving in their hands, July 1, 1852	<u>362,194 47</u>

The troops have been promptly paid in every part of the country.

Attention is asked to the operation of the act requiring balances of appropriations of more than two years' standing to be carried to the surplus fund. A part of these balances consists of the portion of soldiers' pay which by law is retained until his discharge—a period, in

some cases, of five years. A re-appropriation of those balances is asked.

A COMPENDIUM OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL
OF SUBSISTENCE, DATED OCTOBER 30, 1852.

The posts on the lakes, Niagara frontier, Atlantic seaboard, on the western waters, in the State of Missouri and Territory of Minnesota, have been furnished by contract.

The troops in Texas, New Mexico, on the Oregon route, in California and Oregon, have been supplied by purchase in the open markets of the old States, and counties adjacent to the posts.

The contractor for Fort Towson, (on the Red river,) Forts Smith and Gibson, (on the Arkansas,) failed to make deliveries under his contracts, and purchases had to be made to supply those posts.

The lowest bidder for Forts Ripley, Snelling, and Mackinac, was promptly furnished with contracts and bonds, but never replied to the department, and purchases had to be made to supply those posts.

Some reduction has been made in subsisting recruiting parties throughout the country by causing subsistence to be purchased and issued by the recruiting officers, when reasonable bids could not be procured for complete rations.

Sales of subsistence have been made to the officers of the Mexican boundary survey for the use of their parties, and issues in small quantities have been made to suffering emigrants.

Under general orders No. 1, January 8, 1851, a system of "farm culture" was undertaken at some posts, a particular account of which will be found in the report of the Adjutant General, dated August 18, 1852, to the general commanding the army.

Experiments are making in the solar evaporated salt of New York and Turk's Island salt, for testing their comparative value in curing pork.

Good and wholesome provisions have been supplied to the troops at all points.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

OFFICE OF C. G. S.,

Washington, November 2, 1852.

COMPENDIUM OF THE REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Fiscal affairs.

Amount of money to be accounted for.....	\$163,057 56
Amount of money paid out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.....	35,416 78
Amount of available funds remaining at the disposal of the medical and hospital department of the army on the 30th of June, 1852.....	127,640 78

Of the available funds remaining on the 30th of June last, more than \$23,000 have been since disbursed in liquidation of claims growing out of the Mexican war; and as many quartermaster's accounts for expenditures made during the Mexican war, and immediately afterwards by order of military commanders, and charged to the medical department, are now just being settled in the Treasury Department, it is to be presumed that a large portion of the balance of former appropriations will be absorbed during the current year in the payment of debts contracted previously to the last fiscal year.

Loss of supplies.

No inconsiderable sum has to be paid out every year in the renewal of medical supplies lost or destroyed in the transit from the depots to the distant military posts. During the last year about \$8,000 worth of medical and hospital property was destroyed by fire at San Antonio, and about \$2,000 worth was lost by the sinking of a steamer in the Arkansas. Some of the losses sustained are owing to the perishable character of many articles of medicine; others may be attributed to accidents inseparable from a long and divided line of transportation, and to the fact that due responsibility is not always exacted from wagoners and other carriers of the public stores.

The supply of medicines, hospital stores, &c., &c., to the troops.

The necessary medical supplies, and of good quality, have been regularly provided by the medical purveyors, and forwarded to the various military posts, and every possible precaution has been taken to meet the wants of the sick in the remotest sections of the country. A liberal supply of medicines has also been provided for emigrants on the western plains, to very many of whom the medical officers of the army have rendered professional services gratuitously.

Recommends extra pay to soldiers detached as nurses and attendants in military hospitals.

The attendants in a military hospital are the only soldiers who do not by law or regulations receive extra compensation for extra services; yet, in consideration of the constant risk of life from contagion, loss of sleep, &c., they are most equitably entitled to remuneration from the government. (The compensation referred to is twenty cents per day, as is allowed to soldiers on fatigue duty by act of Congress approved March 2, 1819.)

Statistics of disease and mortality in the army.

Remarks concerning the meteorological observations taken at the various military posts.

Result of the proceedings of the army medical board for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for appointment in the medical staff.

Remarks showing the necessity of an increase of the medical staff of the army.

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 4, 1852.

COMPENDIUM OF THE REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, December 2, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of August 26, 1852, a *compendium* of my annual report on the condition of those public interests that have been confided to this bureau.

Fortifications, and military establishments connected therewith.

Congress having for the last two sessions withheld appropriations for fortifications; it has only been possible to make progress in works of construction or repair, at a few of the forts where there were balances of former grants; and even in these cases, as the balances were small, I cannot report very material advancement. On the other hand, it is to be apprehended—notwithstanding every precaution taken to protect the suspended works—that all have suffered more or less injury from bad weather, and other causes—in some instances to a considerable extent. The condition, or state of advancement, of each fort, as far as could be briefly stated, will be seen in the following detail:

The estimates for fortifications, presented for the consideration of Congress at its approaching session, are, with the addition of two or three small amounts for repairs made necessary by injuries sustained in the interim, the same as were laid before that body both last year and the year before. All the items of the estimates are for objects that have again and again received the sanction of Congress; several of them—indeed, all of considerable amount—are for the advancement or completion of forts under construction or repair, that are indispensable to the security of large maritime cities, and of great national establishments, as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and its navy yard, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola navy yard, Mobile; New Orleans, Key West, Tortugas, &c., &c.

The remaining items of the estimate are small sums required for providing new barrack-room, store-room, magazines, wharves for the protection of sites, &c., &c.; all these last pertaining to forts in important positions that, as regards defence and efficiency, are finished, some being very old works.

In the hope that Congress may be requested to make provision for the same, I again take leave to press upon your attention the importance of an immediate commencement of a fortification in New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, and also of a fort on Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

And I have also to recall to your notice the necessity of an appropriation for the commencement of a fort at the entrance to San Francisco harbor, California.

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

JOS. G. TOTTON,

Brevet Brigadier General, and Chief Engineer.

HON. C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War.

COMPENDIUM.

At *Fort Winthrop*, Boston harbor, all that remained to be done to complete the cutting of the coping of the parade-wall, the lined ashlar of the scarp, and the breast-height, has been accomplished.

At *Fort Wood*, New York harbor, the cisterns of the hospitals have been finished, and other capacious ones built, with means derived from contingent appropriation.

At *Fort Hamilton*, New York harbor, the hospital casemates have been refitted, and some pointing and grading done. Eighteen gun-platforms have been made and put in place, and blinds for store-rooms prepared.

At *Fort Richmond*, New York harbor, the masonry has been raised to the general level for receiving the floor-arches of the second tier, the curtain of the gorge being thirty-four feet above the foundations; a large amount of stone is on hand, prepared to be put in place.

At *Fort Delaware*, Delaware river, the timber foundations, consisting of a grillage upon piles of the work, have been completed, and the superstructure accurately traced upon them, a few stones thereof being laid.

At *Fort Carroll*, Baltimore harbor, the constructing wharves are complete on four fronts of the work; three hundred linear feet of the piled foundation are prepared for masonry, and five hundred feet in length of masonry have been raised to a height of fourteen feet.

At *Fort Sumter*, Charleston harbor, the gorge casemates have been made habitable, the walls of the east barrack raised to the upper lintels, and the two arches of one gun casemate turned.

At *Fort Pike*, Louisiana, repairs of the asphaltting have been made, and some new work of that sort has been added; a brick wall substituted for the exterior slope of the parapet, the earth of which has also been replenished. The site in front of the ditch has been revetted with timber, for its preservation.

At *Battery Bienvenue*, Louisiana, the stone pintle-blocks and traverse circles have been set, and the guns remounted.

At *Tower Dupré*, Louisiana, six sets of stone pintle-blocks and traverse circles have been put down, and the guns at the work remounted.

At *Fort Jackson*, Louisiana, the ditch of the exterior battery has been excavated, its scarp and counter-scarp revetted with timber, the parapet formed to full dimensions, and materials collected for the breast-height walls.

At *Fort St. Philip*, Louisiana, the facing of the land-scarps has been continued, and the construction of those on the water-fronts advanced.

At *Fort Taylor*, Key West, the masonry of all the work has been raised to the height (about) of the tongue-holes of the lower tier of guns, and the filling in the earth to the parade level is finished.

At *Fort Jefferson*, Tortugas, the scarp of three bastions and the connecting curtains is raised to the level of low-water, and the foundations of another bastion and curtain are completed; a large permanent cistern is built; the frame of the coffer-dam of two more fronts is in place, and a large supply of coral has been collected, for concrete.

Of the works provided for by the "act making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors," those on the Atlantic and gulf frontiers, and the rivers, were—with the exception of the survey for a ship canal across Florida, and the improvement above the mouth of the Mississippi—placed under the direction of the chief of the corps of engineers.

The time which has elapsed since the distribution of these duties among those officers of the corps whose existing engagements best admitted of new labors being assigned to them, has not been long enough to allow them, generally, to mature their projects for the execution of the improvements designed by Congress. All are under way, however, and in some cases important progress has been made; these will be specified below.

Repairing the piers at Kennebunk, Maine.—That portion of the piers next the mouth of the river is now undergoing repairs, which will be completed this fall.

Survey for a breakwater at East Dennis, Massachusetts.—A survey of the locality designed is completed, and a project and estimate for the work are received.

Preservation of Great Woods Hole harbor, Massachusetts.—Repairs to the extent immediately essential have been completed; the work will be continued as soon as the season admits.

Removal of Middle Rock, New Haven harbor, Connecticut.—A contract is about to be made with Mr. Maillefert, looking to the removal of this rock the present season.

Improvement of the harbor of Bridgeport, Connecticut.—The project for this improvement is completed.

Improvement in the harbor of New York at Hell Gate and Diamond Reef.—Two hundred charges of powder have been exploded on Pot Rocks since the operations have been in our hands, the effect of which is now being examined. Projects for the removal of the other rocks have been prepared.

Removal of the bar at the junction of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, New Jersey.—The survey for this improvement is completed.

Repairing the piers and improving the harbor at New Castle, Delaware.—The survey for this improvement is completed.

Repairs of the works at the harbor of Chester, Pennsylvania.—A contract for the complete repairs of these works by the end of the year is in course of vigorous execution.

Improvement of James and Appomattox rivers, Virginia.—The localities of the designed improvements have been examined by a commission, whose report is in preparation.

Construction of a harbor on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, Louisiana.—A commission of army and navy officers have examined the locality of the proposed work; their project, with map and estimates, is received.

Opening a ship-channel from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.—This work has also been examined by the commission above referred to; and their report, map, and estimates, are received. A contract has been made for opening a channel through the Southwest Pass, 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep, on the completion of which the contractors are to be paid the sum of \$75,000.

Survey for the abundant supply of water to Washington city and Georgetown.—This survey is in active prosecution; and the officer in charge expresses his confident hope that his report will be prepared in time for the action of Congress at their approaching session.

Military Academy. The accompanying interesting and able report of the Board of Visitors, which attended the annual examination in June last, bears full and flattering testimony to the continued and increasing efficiency and usefulness of the institution.

Captain Brewerton, after seven years of laborious and successful service as superintendent of the academy, was relieved and succeeded on the 1st of September last by Brevet Colonel R. E. Lee, of the corps of engineers.

I beg now to renew a recommendation which I have repeatedly made, that the salaries of the professors of drawing and of French should be raised to those of the other professors. There is, in my opinion, no reason why the inequality should exist.

The estimate transmitted by the superintendent of the expenses of the Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, is as follows:

For current and ordinary expenses.....	\$31,660 00
For the completion of new mess-hall and out-buildings..	3,500 00
For increase and expense of library.....	1,000 00
For expenses of the Board of Visitors.....	3,000 00
For arrearages on account of expenses of the Board of	
Visitors for the fiscal year ending on 30th June, 1852..	557 83
For riding-hall	12,000 00

For stable for dragoon and artillery horses.....	\$8,000 00
For forage for ninety dragoon and cavalry horses for 12 months—1,080 months, at \$6 per month.....	6,480 00
	<hr/>
	66,197 83
	<hr/> <hr/>

A letter of the superintendent of the Military Academy, explanatory of this estimate, is appended to the detailed annual report.

Officers of the corps of engineers and the company of engineer soldiers.—I would respectfully call your attention to a subject which I have several times pressed upon the attention of the government, namely: the gradual increase of the corps of engineers, by an addition to the grade of second lieutenant, of not more than three officers annually for seven years, from graduates of the Military Academy. My report of November, 1850, presented reasons in detail, which received the favorable consideration of the Military Committee of the House; and to the report of that committee I now beg leave to refer, in support of the proposition. It is House Report No. 29, 2d session 31st Congress.

The engineer company has been employed during the year as usual, in its proper military exercises and studies; and, by labors in the field, has greatly assisted the instruction of the cadets in practical engineering, including the formation of saps, trenches, field batteries, magazines, platforms, &c., and in the manœuvres of the ponton bridge. It also assisted materially in the erection of a target for the determination of the proper material and construction of embrasures for casemate guns.

A detachment, consisting of some of the best educated men of the company, has been fully employed upon the coast survey; and it is intended to make other detachments of similar character from the company, for service on fortifications, as soon as they shall be resumed.

Board of engineers for the Atlantic coast. This board has continued the preparation of plans and estimates for works in Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.

Board of engineers for the Pacific coast.—The projects for the defence of the entrance to San Francisco bay, upon which this board was engaged when my last annual report was made, have been completed; and the board is now engaged upon a project for the defence of the entrance to San Diego bay, which will be completed, it is thought, in a short time.

Projects for other points may be taken as soon as the necessary surveys shall have been made, for which appropriations are still required.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT FROM BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Survey of the lakes—conducted under Captain Macomb; base line measured by Captain Lee; report of the same will be ready for any call of Congress; apparatus for the base line made in this city; estimate rather larger than heretofore; reason for same; estimate given

in detail in appendix; also detailed report of lake survey operations, by Captain Macomb.

Salt Lake expedition—report has been printed and distributed.

Report of expedition from Santa Fe to the Pacific, by the Zuni and the Colorado—not yet completed; waiting for some reports on natural history collections.

Expected report of Captain Humphreys upon survey in reference to inundations of the Mississippi—not yet received; delayed from his ill health; other examinations going on.

Duty of restoring maps and reports of the northeastern boundary—will be completed in January; two officers engaged upon the work.

Survey of Minnesota roads—completed; the making of the roads is being attended to, to the extent of the previous small appropriations; no additional estimates submitted this year; reason for the omission.

Late period of appropriation law did not admit of much work on rivers and harbors; labor of the law divided; reason for the division; on this account, total estimate from this office more limited than formerly; have advertised for materials for lake harbors as far as limited appropriations would justify; further appropriations necessary to work up materials and procure more.

Snag-boat agent appointed; Lieutenant Colonel Long's report added as appendix, being last report of former system.

All the light-houses, assigned by law to this office, completed and transferred to Treasury Department, except one, which is named; duty now under Light-house Board.

Board of engineers for improvement at the Falls of the Ohio—yet on the duty.

Survey for the Florida canal, as directed by law, going on; five officers assigned to the duty.

Red river raft—advertisement for proposals has been made, according to law.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ORDNANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1851-'52.

Fiscal affairs.

Available means of all kinds.....	\$1,915,894 08
Expenditures on all accounts during the year.....	1,241,982 48
All duly and legally accounted, as prescribed by law and regulations.	

Armament of fortifications.

Operations under this head limited to old balances for want of an appropriation for the fiscal year. Principal operations, and supplies obtained, stated. It is an error to suppose that the discontinuance or abridgment of the system of fortifications dispenses with the necessity of appropriating for the "armament of fortifications." On the contrary, the fewer the points permanently fortified, the more necessity for can-

non and gun carriages, which it is the object of this appropriation to provide. A national armory for the fabrication of cannon and projectiles is very desirable—almost indispensable. Its speedy establishment strongly recommended, as a measure of great public importance.

Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.

The application of the expenditures under this head, and the principal supplies obtained, specified. A statement of arms, ammunition, and other ordnance supplies furnished to the troops, appended. Experimental firing to test the classification of iron cannon commenced; not sufficiently advanced as yet to authorize reliable conclusions; test still in progress. Many experiments have been made with small arms of novel construction, which have generally been found unsuitable for military weapons. The general objects of the inventors have been to increase the rapidity of fire, and to obtain greater range and accuracy. The first is of doubtful utility, if not of positive injury; but there is no doubt of the importance of the latter. The French arms, "à la tige," and Sharp's arms, seem the best that have been offered. Experiments are in progress to fix the details of altering some on the "tige" system, and some of Sharp's have been ordered; both to be issued to troops for trial by use in actual service, the only reliable test. A new fuze for spherical case-shot tried, and seems to answer the purpose well; some shot thus prepared have been issued to the artillery for trial and practice.

Arming and equipping the militia.

Statements annexed to the report showing the apportionment of arms under the law of 1808, and the arms and equipments which have been procured and issued to the States and Territories during the year. The want of regularity and uniformity in making militia returns, renders it impossible to apportion the arms "according to the number of effective militia," as required by the law. The only remedy is to make the apportionment according to population or to representation in Congress, which will require a change in the law. The suggestion, made last year, in regard to a special provision for supplying arms to the new States and Territories, is repeated.

National armories.

Expenditures and products stated: 38,427 muskets and rifles made at the armories during the year. Cost of musket at Springfield armory, \$8 74 $\frac{1}{3}$; at Harper's Ferry, \$9 99 $\frac{1}{4}$; cost of the steel-barrel rifle, \$11 60 $\frac{1}{2}$. The general condition of the national armories is excellent; the operations are conducted with skill and system; the buildings and machinery are kept in the best order; the artisans and other workmen employed are intelligent, and perform their work willingly, diligently, and skilfully, and all in authority exert their energies for the promotion of the public interest. The management of the armories, under

the present system, has produced many important improvements, and corrected many abuses. That system has its opponents among those who profited by the abuses, and whose interest it is to break down the present and restore the former system of superintendence; and it has to contend against their endeavors to attain that end, as well as the influence they can command in other quarters. All that is asked is, that no change shall be made until preceded by a full and thorough investigation into the merits of the two systems of superintendence, as shown by their results, and found, therefrom, to be expedient. The total number of serviceable small-arms on hand, muskets, rifles, and pistols, including flint and percussion lock, is 629,745. The proper supply of small-arms for the nation to possess is estimated at a million. For the grounds of this estimate, the views expressed in the annual report from the Ordnance Office of 28th October, 1851, are referred to.

Arsenals and depots.

No change, during the year, in the number of arsenals and ordnance depots. Reports of commanding officers, annexed, are referred to for the particular operations at each. Recommended that some of the arsenals be sold—there are several now of no public use from their position; also, that the arsenals at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and Mount Vernon, Alabama, be transferred to other sites, and that the ground taken from the Washington arsenal, as a site for the penitentiary, be restored. The valuation of all property in charge of the Ordnance department, on the 30th June, 1852, was nineteen millions of dollars. The establishment of suitable depots for the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the United States recommended as a measure required by the public service.

COMPENDIUM OF THE THIRD AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The number of military accounts remaining unsettled in his office is 2,359, rendered by 625 officers and agents of the quartermaster, commissary, engineer, and topographical departments, of which 219 were received in 1850; 1,111 in 1851; and 1,029 in 1852.